

Extract from a work entitled "A View of the United States of America," now in the Press of Wrigley and Berriman, of Philadelphia.

It is established by a recent investigation in Great Britain, that in the year 1791 the United States of America took from that kingdom (exclusive of Ireland and the British East-Indies, from which they import many manufactures) the immense value, in British manufactures, of sterling

£. 3,922,771 12 8.

In the same year France, now at war with England, took as the equivalent for the advantages of Mr. Eden's treaty only

576,632 6 10

And Russia took 281,243l. 18s. Denmark and Norway 219,803l. 11s. Sweden 36,259l. 4s. 6d. Poland 39,833l. 16s. 9d. Germany 778,213l. 3s. 2d. Holland 692,725l. 8s. 3d. Austrian Flanders 387,399l. 7d. Portugal and Madeira 657,388l. 7s. 3d. Spain and the Canaries 582,914l. 4s. 3d. Gibraltar and the Straights (partly British demand) 224,673l. 16s. 9d. Italy 932,148l. 9s. 1d. Turkey 99,206l. 18s. 8d. the foreign West-Indies 462l. 12s. 3d. and Florida 15,300l. 15s. 1d. in all

4,990,974 7 11

From the latter sum of £. 4,990,974 7 11, it is necessary to deduct considerably for the consumption of Gibraltar, where, it is supposed, the consumption of British goods extends to every manufactured convenience and necessity—not only fine cloths and linens, but soap and candles, loaf sugar, shoes, hats, cast iron utensils, &c. &c.

It is well known that several of the foreign nations which take off the above British manufactures, send in return to Britain great quantities of their own fabrics; for example, Russia sends hemp and flaxen manufactures, and milled iron articles, probably to a greater amount than 281,000l. sterling, and though Germany and Holland can ship very little value in raw materials, provisions, or lumber, yet their exports to Great Britain in 1791 were 1,569,000l. sterling. This large amount must have included a greater value of Dutch and German manufactures than the difference between our imports from Britain, and those of all Europe. The same remark applies to the British trade with France, Russia, Flanders, &c. and indeed the United States of America promote the demand of all those countries for British manufactures, by permitting Britain to send us foreign goods to the value of nearly a million and a half dollars per annum. Hence it appears almost certain, that the United States of America take from Great Britain a greater balance of manufactured goods than is taken from Great Britain by all other foreign nations. The important question occurs How ought a wife and just nation to conduct themselves towards such great customers?

Foreign intelligence.

Continuation of EUROPEAN NEWS, received by the *Mobawk*, from London, and the *Prudence* from Londonderry:—

LONDON, July 3.

After the levee yesterday, Mr. Jay, new Commissioner from America, had an audience of the king, to deliver his credentials, to which he was introduced by Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell-Dormer, Knight, Master of the ceremonies in waiting.

Mr. Jay, at his interview with the king on Friday, declared himself satisfied by Congress with the most positive assurances of amity towards this country; and that nothing but the most absolute necessity should ever suspend that intercourse, which it is the duty of each nation to cultivate. He also declared an indemnity for the injury the Americans have sustained by the capture and detention of their vessels; and some other objects, which it is the intention of our Cabinet to grant.

In case his majesty shall think fit to appoint the Admirals with a gold

chain, to be by them worn as a mark of distinction, on account of their late gallant conduct, it certainly cannot be deemed a new naval order, but an old one revived. Queen Elizabeth presented a gold chain to Admiral Hawkins—with a large pearl pendant, set in the form of an acorn, and about that size, as a mark of approbation for his services.

Yesterday advice was received at Lloyd's Coffee House of the late arrival in the Downs of about 50 sail of the homeward bound Leeward Island ships, for London, all fully laden with new sugars; and the wind being fair, they proceeded for the river.

It is now confidently said, that for more than six weeks past, the Austrians, convinced of what must be the issue of the campaign, have been transporting their magazines and military stores from the Netherlands back to Germany. About a month ago, Barere, in one of his reports from the committee of Public Safety, said the campaign would close much sooner than was expected. There are strong presumptions that the Emperor and the committee of Public Safety understood one another; and we should not be surprised to hear that the Austrian garrisons in Conde, Valenciennes, Quefnoy, and Landrecies agree to evacuate these places, on condition of being allowed to march out with arms, artillery and baggage.

A very instructive work has appeared in Paris, under the title of "The Constitution of the Spartans, Athenians, and Romans." The author is M. Guerolt, who before contributed so much to the flock of rational public amusement, by his translation of the Fragments of Pliny.

July 4.

Yesterday at noon a messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from the hon. Mr. Trevor, his Majesty's minister at Turin, which place he left on the 20th ult.—These dispatches state, that seven sail of the French line, with several frigates, were blocked up by Lord Hood's fleet at the bay of Giens, near the Hieres, from which situation it was deemed impossible they should escape.

This messenger passed thro' Brussels, & says that the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg with his army was still at Neuvilles. The Duke of York, it was reported, was still at Renaix—other reports stated him to have reached Grammont. His baggage and stores had been sent down the Dender and Scheldt to Antwerp; and from Grammont he could pursue his route in security down the banks of those two rivers. Of the four battalions of Hessians left in Tournay by the Duke of York, two had joined him at Renaix, and the other two were hourly expected to arrive. They were replaced in Tournay by Austrian troops.

The messenger saw Lord Moira's army within two hours march of Ghent, in the neighbourhood of which was General Clairfait, who had already been reinforced by General Wolmoden with some Hanoverians. He then passed on to Bruges, where he arrived at five o'clock on Tuesday morning. Just as he entered the town, he discovered that it was in the possession of the French, who had re-entered it on the same morning at three o'clock. He accordingly turned back, but was soon after pursued some distance by two of the French light-horse, whom he evaded by turning through a wood. From thence he passed on to Flushing, where he embarked for England.

Every thing was quiet at Turin at his departure. The French remain in their former position, about 25 miles from Turin but do not attempt to make any nearer approach; and if the government of the country can but preserve tranquillity at home, there is no apprehension of a foreign enemy.

July 5.

When this paper went to press, there was no account at the Secretary of State's Office, from the Duke of York's army, latter than those which appeared in the London Gazette of Tuesday last. Of the junction so confidently stated in some of the papers to have taken place between the forces under the command of his Royal Highness, and those under Gen. Clairfait no intelligence had been received by Government.

[Courier]

Our correspondent at Ostend, it appears, was mistaken in his account of the capture of Ghent. The fact, ascertained by the Dutch Mail, appears to be, that after Clairfait had fallen back upon it from Deynse, it was attacked on the 24th ult.—in consequence of a large body of Hanoverians posted on the banks of the canal of Bruges, having at the approach of the enemy instantly fallen back, the town was for some time in considerable danger, but by the exertions of General Clairfait and the Austrians, it was at length saved, and the French repulsed with loss. [1b]

We hear, that the Prussians have refused Lord Cornwallis to advance, in consequence of which, his Lordship has dismissed his staff officers; if so it will

accelerate what is so universally wished—our departure from this country.

The outposts of Tournay were attacked by the enemy yesterday, but they were repulsed with the loss of 50 men. They also attacked Orchies, but were likewise beat off there with near 200 killed and wounded.

The Dutch troops are ordered to return to Holland.

July 2.

The account given in last night's Gazette of the late operations of the armies, so far as it relates to the action of the 26th ultimo, differs very materially from that which was first communicated to the public in the Gazette Extraordinary. We pretend not to reconcile them—we only observe, that the first account seemed to be facts truly, but concisely given; that of last night passed through a German laboratory, in which on a former occasion, 7000 of the enemy that had been reduced to a Caput Mortuum, were next day revived with an increase of 60,000!

BURLINGTON HOUSE.

In consequence of the late disagreeable intelligence from the continent, his Majesty's Ministers have condescended to consult, and ask the advice, as to the further prosecution of the war, of those whose opinions they formerly rejected with derision.

On Tuesday there was a large meeting at the Duke of Portland's house, composed of the confidential friends of the Minister, and the principal seceders from the opposition.—At this meeting, we understand, that the subject of the War was discussed, when many of the most distinguished alarmists gave their voice for PEACE.

The result of the meeting was, we believe, through the interference of Mr. Jay, the American Envoy—to see how far the Convention are disposed to make peace with the present Ministry. Should they decline to treat with the leading men in the Cabinet, the next subject for consideration will be,—what arrangements shall take place to ensure tranquillity to the country?

The persons to whom the nation look up are

- Mr. Fox,
Mr. Sheridan,
The Duke of Grafton, and
The Marquis of Lansdowne.

With the three former the Portland party have no objection to act; but Ministers prefer a coalition with the Marquis, whose friends are less numerous, and from whose connections administration have no apprehension, as they are not sufficiently strong to prevent Mr. Pitt and his satellites coming again into power—should they conceive it necessary to resign, for the desirable end of procuring Peace to the kingdom.

DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

Camp at Tournay, June 24.

We have struck our tents, and are just going to march for Renaix.

We marched through Tournay from our camp to-day about one o'clock, on our way thither.—Our leaving that city was one of the most affecting scenes we ever witnessed. As we went thro' the town, the few inhabitants who remained there were standing in groups, with melancholy countenances, the female part crying, and some wringing their hands, lamenting the departure of the British army as the forerunner of their approaching destruction by the Carmagnols. The inhabitants of Tournay were more attached to the British than any place we have yet been in; they were protected in their property, and were liberally paid for every thing by the English officers; and the Duke of York by his justice and humanity had particularly endeared himself to them. We left a weak garrison in Tournay of Hessians and Austrians, under the command of Colonel de Wurmb, who defended Nieupoit, but who will hardly be able to hold out a fortnight in Tournay, owing to the present ruined state of the fortifications and want of ammunition, should the enemy attack it, which in all likelihood they will, considering the richness of the conquest, and the weakness of the place.

On our retreat, it was impossible to help remarking the uncommon beauty of the country, and plenty of the harvest, which is probably so soon destined to be the prey of the enemy.

DOVER, July 4.

The Swift, passage vessel, Captain Polake, arrived here from Flushing this morning. This vessel passed Ostend on Tuesday last, at which time they could see the French troops marching into Ostend—a vessel was on fire in the harbor, supposed to have been set on fire

by the English garrison, who evacuated the place the same day.

The transports, with the troops, stores, &c. are gone to Flushing.

KELSO, June 13.

On the King's birth-day the Earl of Buchan was expelled from the Society of the Bowmen of the border of Kelso and Dunfe; and the Secretary was ordered to notify to his Lordship, that his name had been "ordered to be erased from the list of the Society; to which his lordship returned the following answer to Mr. Ker, at Strodrig, the secretary, who gave the notification:

SIR,

I received your delicate and gentlemanly notification of my expulsion from the club of Bowmen of the border of Dunfe and Kelso, which I take in good part—and, do assure you, without the least resentment. Every society has a right to choose its own company, and I dare say I am not suited to theirs. At my age, with my rank, fortune and character, it cannot be supposed that the casual motion of a merry making day, when wine is uppermost, can give me either pleasure or pain.

I am Sir,

With continual regard,
Your obliged humble servant,
BUCHAN.

Dryburgh-Abbey, June 9, 1794.
To Gilbert Ker, Esq. Strodrig.

BRUSSELS, June 16.

The allies have been obliged to content themselves with throwing into the four conquered places small garrisons; and the French taking advantage of the circumstance, have approached Landrecy, and established themselves at Cateau, Cambresis.

LE TOSCIN BELGIQUE.

"To arms, Gentlemen, to arms, without losing a moment. If we do not fight in concert with the brave Austrians, we shall be forced perhaps to fight against them.

"If we do not fight in defence of our religion, our lives, our liberty, and our property, we shall be forced to fight for the purpose of destroying these objects.

"What then will be our situation? If we refuse to obey, we shall be guillotined—If we do obey, we shall be damned to all eternity; for we are forbidden to commit sacrilege, or to be guilty of robbery and murder. If we emigrate, how shall we exist, and whether shall we fly? The foreign powers will not afford an asylum to cowards, who may set their own subjects a bad example. Will the Emperor receive us in his own dominions? Let us ourselves determine whether we should merit such a favor! But if even he does, may he not with reason force us to serve in his armies?

"How honorable is it to fight for our God, our King, our country, and ourselves! How dishonourable to abandon every thing, and at length be forced to fight for a morsel of bread.

"How delightful will our repose become after the war, if we keep possession of our country! On the other hand, how sad and sorrowful will our lives be; if, after the war, we shall blush for our conduct, and shame and disgrace will be our companions. We shall be like wandering Jews, and indeed more contemptible than they are, because it depends solely on us to preserve or to surrender what we have.

"After all what risk do we run in so just a war? If we die, we shall die martyrs, if we possess the true sentiments of religion.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 30.

Pursuant to the Governor's proclamation of the 7th inst. the General Assembly will meet at the State House, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

MR. FENNO,

The following Letter from a Gentleman at Pittsburgh may perhaps not be unsatisfactory to some of your readers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Dear Sir,

"I find myself so much occupied with the politics of the day, that I have neither leisure or inclination to attend to any thing else. Necessity obliges me as well as many others to join in the present contest, and to throw our weight in the scale of opposition to the federal government. I have conversed with most of the leading men in the present disturbances, and am well convinced, that they are actuated by other motives than those they alledge for their conduct

--You may rely on it that nothing short of a dissolution of the Federal Government, and the re-establishment of the old Continental System will satisfy them, or induce them to live in peace under any forms of law. Many of them are men deeply involved in debt, which they are either unable or unwilling to discharge. Others are in necessitous circumstances, and have been long applying for lucrative offices. Dissatisfied with themselves, and equally so with every government in which they have not a hand, they have long been meditating the stroke they have now given, and have been but too successful in encreasing the number of their friends.

"There is nothing in my opinion, which has contributed so much to the present ferment, as the volumes of the daring addresses and resolutions of the different Democratic Societies, which have been carefully dispersed thro' all the Western Country. In these publications the Executive and the laws of the United States have been so constantly abused, that the people in admiring the boldness of these societies, have been led to adopt their principles, and to wish with them, not only for a change of men and measures but also for a change of government. The majority I am convinced do not expect any opposition from the president, but are in expectation matters will succeed to their wishes. For my part I am of a different sentiment, and am well convinced that a powerful force will be sent into this country. Should this shortly be done, the business will soon be over, as the insurgents could not keep the field for one week without suffering materially—they have no provisions for the occasion, and have their farms to attend to, which they will not forsake without being well paid for it.

I am happy in having it in my power to assure you, that the gentlemen who opposed with violence the passing of the Excise Law in Congress, are most violently opposed to the present hostile measures. Mr. F. has even had the courage to harangue in public against them, which nothing but his great popularity could have rendered safe. You may rest assured, that should the matter be taken up seriously by the Executive, three-fourths of those who now join the general cry would peaceably retire and leave to their brethren the honors of the opposition. Many of them are already startled at the crimes they have committed, and are taking great pains to conceal the knowledge of them from the world. Most of their worst actions have been committed under disguise, which to me is a convincing proof, that fear is not yet entirely banished from their breasts. When I have any thing worth communicating you shall hear from me again.

Yours, &c.

EXTRACT

From the REPORT of the STATE COMMISSIONERS, Dated at Pittsburgh, the 27th August, 1794.

We arrived at this borough on Sunday last, and at the inn where we alighted met with the three commissioners appointed by the President of the United States. On the road we had frequent conversations with individuals of respectable characters, concerning the business assigned us, and met with discouragement from every one.

There has been a convention of committees from every township (excepting four) in the four western counties of this state, and from the neighbourhood of a small village called Berlin, in the county of Bedford, being to the westward of the Alleghany mountain, and also from part of the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia, at Parkinton's ferry, on the 14th instant, where several resolutions were passed, a copy of which had been taken, and by the commissioners of the United States, transmitted to the President, but no duplicate retained; however we had learned the contents from some of the convention, whom we met on the road before we reached Greenburg, and since we have been here have been informed by the commissioners of the United States, from memory, that the account we had received was accurate. The resolves alluded to, have been printed here this day, which is the first time we have seen them.

On Monday we endeavoured to ascertain the facts that led immediately to the riots in this county on the 16th and 17th of last month at Gen. Nevill's estate, and the result is as follows: The marshal for the district of Pennsylvania had procees to serve upon divers persons residing in the counties of Fayette and Alleghany, and had executed them all (above thirty) without molestation or difficulty, excepting one which was against a Mr. Shaw. He, or some other