

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

ARRIVED.

Ship	Days
Ship Andromache, Moore,	29
Goddess of Plenty, Thon,	16
Brig Sally, Cochran,	19
Sarah, Mann,	53
Swallow, Smith,	32
Alfred, Prazier,	17
Two Sisters, Roach,	18
Active, Hallet,	10
Schr. Nancy, Post,	18
Industry, Grinnell,	8
Debby, Brown,	7
Betty, Parsons,	18
Sloop Miranda, Potters,	16
Hope, Burnett,	8
Trial, Gibbs,	5
Sally, Brown,	7
Sally, Dunn,	4
Industry, Wharton,	18

CLEARED.

Brig Ariel, Gardner,	St. Croix
Schr. Lisbon, Drummond,	Norfolk
Sloop Defiance, Thurston,	N. York
Lively, Bunker,	Newport
Eggy, Willis,	Alexandria
Capt. Mann of the brig Sarah,	from
Hamburgh, informs, that the ship Star,	arrived
Captain Vanneman, of Philadelphia,	arrived
the 8th of September; the ship Jane,	Capt. M'Pherson,
was to have failed for Philadelphia,	in 7 days, and the Aurora,
Captain Suter, in 3 weeks after Capt. M.—	the ships Chesapeake, Captain Wife,
and Juliana, Captain Willing of Baltimore	were arrived and unloading.

Captain Mann spoke the following vessels: On the 13th October, the brig Mary of Boston, Captain Homans, bound to Bilbao, out 13 days, lat. 41, 2.

On the 17th, the ship Betty, Captain Fox, from London, bound to Baltimore, out 45 days, lat. 41, 42.

On the 22d was brought to by a British ship of 16 guns, the Bruler, from Port au Prince, bound to London, she fired two shot.

On the 26th, the ship Leeds, Captain Bunker, from N. York, bound to Hull, out 9 days, lat. 39, 44.

On the 2d Nov, the brig Junius, F. W. Callahan, master, from New York, bound to Jamaica, out 4 days lat. 39, 44.

The ship Cleopatra, Capt. Israel, failed from Hamburgh several days before Capt. Mann.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

For the Benefit of Mrs. Miller Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. Ryan.

THIS EVENING,

Nov. 10.

Will be presented, A Serious OPERA, never performed here but once, called

TAMMANY;

OR,

America Discovered.

With new Dresses, Music, Scenery, &c.

In act 3d a Grand Indian DANCE conducted by Monf. Quenet, in the course of which will be introduced a Scalp Dance by Messrs. Miller and Durang.

Between the Play and Farce, the favorite Epilogue of

Belles have at Ye All,

By Mrs. Melmoth.

Afterwards Mr. Marriot, will deliver the Description of an English Spouting Club.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, in two acts called

The True-born Irishman.

BOX, one Dollar—PITT, three quarters—GALLERY, half a dollar.

Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office, from ten to one every day (Sundays excepted) and on days of performance from three to five P. M. where also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 8, South Front street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.

Messrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every expense has been cheerfully sustained, that might tend to make the Old American Company, worthy a share of their patronage, during the short stay the nature of their engagements will permit them to make here.

Mrs. Melmoth and Mrs. Pownall,

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public,

Their BENEFIT is fixed for

Wednesday next, Nov. 12.

On which Evening will be presented

The Tragedy of the

GAMESTER.

With a Musical Piece, called the

Wedding-Ring.

As performed in London, fifty nine succeeding nights, with the most unbounded applause.

Mrs. Melmoth will, for that night only recite Collins's Ode on the Passions, and deliver an occasional Address written by herself.

Other particulars will be expressed in the Bills of the Theatre.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

ON PUBLIC FASTS.

OF the many singular modes of warfare adopted among nations, that of which we are now about to treat is certainly one of the most remarkable. About the opening of a campaign, it is not unusual for nations to endeavour to reconcile the Deity to their projects by means of public exhibitions of this sort which are sometimes performed on both sides, although it is impossible that both should succeed in their views, and although it be improbable that both should have equal justice of pretension. Yet treating the Deity as if entirely partial, each party endeavours to woo him to himself; forgetting that the impartiality of his nature, and the essential perfection of his being, should have totally repelled every idea of his being influenced by pomps and professions of this kind.

Yet, if nations, after thus setting out in a campaign would treat the issue of it as an interpretation of the Divine Will, and would drop arms on the side that proved unsuccessful, the practice might tend to shorten the duration of wars, and thus might abridge the period of human sorrows: But alas! tho' unsuccessful, they pursue obstinately their former career; and, unmindful of the effect of their prayers, go on to involve themselves in additional ruin. These thoughts were occasioned by the late fasts celebrated in England, for success in their war against liberty and equality in France. The learned doctors of the church in that kingdom mounted their pulpits, and exclaimed against the vices, the cruelty, and irreligion of the French; not at all doubting but the Supreme Being would accord complete triumphs to their superior virtues. In like manner in Spain, solemn processions were instituted; but what has been the issue? Why, we find that Pichegru has driven the holy army out of Flanders, and now threatens Amsterdam, just as general Dugommier is menacing Spain, with an immediate invasion: and thus those odious Frenchmen (as far as success may be an evidence) appear to be the favourites of that very deity whom they were said to have disowned. How the learned may interpret this I know not; but would be happy if England might be convinced by this experience of the folly and wickedness of her intermeddling with the government of her neighbours, and might thence be induced at once to leave off having anything more to do either with our savages, or the internal commotions of France; for, whatever she may think of the matter, it is probable that nations like individuals would be frequently better off if they would substitute finery for parade, and the practice of the moral duties of peace, charity, and goodness towards their neighbours for the unmeaning observances of an empty fast.

RUSSELL.

From the LEVEL of Europe and America.

Section of the Third.

Principal Axioms of Political Economy.

Axiom I.

Specie is the actuating principle of power.

REMARK.

A state which is destitute of it can hardly defend itself; and, therefore no such state as yet exists in the political scale.

This principle is the cause of the efforts made by all the sovereigns of Europe to draw specie into their dominions. This axiom dictated to England the article of her Magna Charta, by which she inhibits herself from confiscating the property of aliens placed in her trade, except in case of the confiscation of property of her subjects by aliens. By a natural consequence she has extended this regulation to all her enterprises and her loans. This example has been imitated by almost all the sovereigns of Europe: nor could it fail to be so, especially at the present time, when the object of almost every war is the encase of the commerce of the victor. B. xx. Ch. æ vi. Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws.

America can draw the capitals of Europe to her and their product, as every state of Europe can draw the capitals of its neighbours into its public funds, or its grand undertakings, and those capitals are every where under the protection of the laws.

Axiom II.

According as specie enters into a new country, cultivation is extended, population encreases, and the arts flourish.

REMARK.

The reason of this effect is that money prompts men to undertake all the work it can pay, and induces to a coun-

ty all the men who are wanting to perform that work.

Ready money for labor is a kind of riches eagerly fought after by the inhabitants of impoverished countries, and without sustaining any apparent losses; a country is become poor, when starting from the same goal with other nations, it is considerably distanced in the race of prosperity.

It is from labour and its wages that Holland ascertains the number of its inhabitants. They amount to 208 per square miles of 69-12-100 to a degree. France contains 120; Switzerland 89, &c.

Axiom III.

For every government and above all for an infant society the most essential object is rapidly to encrease its population to an exact proportion with the extent of its territory and the possible number of its enemies.

REMARK.

Men are the strength of a government their labour is its revenue. This is the two fold cause of their power.

The state which in proportion to its extent of sea coast must command the sea, is moreover exposed to all the enemies that the ocean may waft to its shores. That state therefore is not sufficiently populous, if it be peopled only like governments which possess territory alone.

But the advantages which the sea procures, are the reward of courage and skill. If Rome had not possessed the empire of that element, she had not been the capital of the world; and, at the present day more than ever, the people who possess the empire of the sea have the preponderance on the land.

In a word, the sea is almost equally with the land the nurse of man; the population on the sea coasts is double and often quadruple, that of the inland parts on the best lands.

Axiom IV.

The corruption of mankind arises not from the abundance of specie, but from the means by which it is procured.

REMARK.

The specie drawn into a country by agriculture and by the arts which are exercised in rural occupations corrupt neither the heart nor the opinions of mankind. On the contrary, it is an antidote against corruption, when a government persuades men to quit the occupations of opulent towns to embrace the labour of the fields.

Axiom V.

Every wise government must depend on two kinds of means, the means that will procure its prosperity during peace and those that will preserve that prosperity during war.

REMARK.

No war can be carried on with the sole product of the taxes to be levied during its continuance. Hence arises the necessity of a solid and unprecious credit.

A state forced by successive wars to have recourse to continual loans, without having any funds of liquidation, is a leaky vessel without pumps. If it has a liquidating fund but insufficient to reimburse during peace more money than it will expend in its next war, and so on successively, it is a vessel which takes in more water than its pumps can discharge.

VITH, and Axiom.

It is submission to the laws that empires find the guarantee of their duration, and the laws derive their strength from no other source but morality, hence on morality depends the prosperity of empires.

REMARK.

This axiom is the apology of human nature. Happiness is the constant wish and fond desire of man. Man then was formed for virtue, since, without her, neither man, nor empires can be happy.

Therefore, O sovereigns of the earth, and ye, congresses and senates, be watchful lest corruption take rise amongst yourselves, and your own hands destroy the seat of government which you are bound to preserve; and since being all-powerful, you can render mankind virtuous, how grateful must be your tranquility when you know that in your own hands is the measure of the duration of your empire!

A sovereign may be a virtuous man, and yet in point of administration entertain depraved notions imbibed from the persons with whom he is surrounded. Whenever this is the case, the springs of the empire are relaxed, no less than if the sovereign were himself vicious.

It is an instance of depravation, when a prelate whom his scandalous life hinders from holding a fee for which he was designed, receives by way of indemnification the first honors of the court.

It is a farther instance of depravation when men who have forfeited their re-

putation are seated in the council chamber. Then the laws come forth from it environed with all the contempt that the people bear to the authors of them. Obedience is refused; and as opinion is the first sovereign of the earth, we are then constrained to felicitate the armed force for having refused its support to laws which, to be respected, should have been made by men of a different character; and thus the empire is already fallen to dissolution.

As the laws of nature regulate the seasons, and point out to the stars their course, so ought man to be regulated by virtue; and when virtue shall govern society, the earth will be ruled like the heavens.

LAROCUE.

Foreign Intelligence.

BERLIN, August 16.

Various are the reasons alledged that Warsaw is not yet in the hands of our troops. Some say that Kosciusko has threatened the life of the king of Poland, if they attempt taking the capital, whilst others assure us, that the Empress of Russia has insisted, that in the attack upon Warsaw every thing shall be avoided that may endanger the safety of the Polish monarch, besides which there has long been a talk of private negotiations, which have stopped the operations against Warsaw; however, that they are slackened if not entirely stopped, is most certain: and it is now said that the Prussians are in want of heavy artillery, that which they have before the city bearing no proportion to the Polish artillery at Warsaw, which is very excellently served; for which reason the king of Prussia has ordered a fresh supply of artillery from Breslaw, which is already on its way, and expected to arrive at the army before Warsaw by the 20th.

LEYDEN, August 28.

According to accounts from the Rhine, nothing of importance has passed within these few days, except that General Brown has been forced to quit the army under the duke of Saxe Teichen, on account of his ill state of health.

It is the same on the Meuse and the Moselle.

On the 13th General de la Tour marched with a great division of his army towards Hui, and at four in the afternoon he threw a bridge across the river near Thaufontaine.

The rear of the army of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg on the side of the country of Juliers, is actually covered by the cordon which is formed in the districts of Liffel by troops under the orders of Generals Lilien, Nauendorff, and Zopff.

HERVES, August 23.

The news of the blockade of Luxembourg, so far from true, is officially proved false by the arrival of count Kinski, directly from that fortress.

We learn however, that the French have marched as far as Echemnach, and have demanded from this town, and its rich abbey, a considerable tribute.

The bishop of Namur has been sent to Paris as an hostage.

LONDON, September 2.

By a letter from Warsaw, we learn, that the fire which took place there some weeks ago, was neither accidental nor occasioned by the Prussian batteries. A few persons, in the pay of the enemies of Poland, undertook to set fire to the city in several places at once.—The plot was discovered before it had been wholly carried into execution, and two of the ruffians have been since hanged.

By the same authority we learn, that an universal and ardent enthusiasm prevails among the people of Lithuania. None but women and children are seen working in the fields. Priests, peasants, and nobles are continually exercising. Muskets and cannon are much wanted, but they have plenty of pikes.

There has been something apparently unaccountable in the conduct of the French in Flanders. They seem to have made a strange pause in the moment of victory. Conjecture has ascribed this to the convulsions in the capital; but, from the information we have received, we think that we can account for it in a very different manner. A CONGEE, we understand, was given to all the requisition men of the neighbouring departments (and these formed the main force of the northern army) to go to their several homes for the purpose of collecting the harvest. Last year, we may remember, that these armies could not make any great movement, nor attempt any considerable enterprise till after the harvest was gathered in!

UNITED STATES.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Nov. 5.

On Saturday evening last, an express arrived at Hager's-Town, from the westward, with the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Elliot. That gentleman was shot, by a party of Indians, on Monday the 6th of October last, within 6 miles of Fort Hamilton. The particulars of this unfortunate affair, we have not yet been able to learn.

BALTIMORE, November 5.

ARRIVED,

Brig Rebecca, Bunbury, Jamaica
CLEARED,
Schr. Expedition, Boyle, St. Bar-
tholomews.
William, Kelly, St. Marks

PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 10.

By the Brig SARAH Captain MANN, arrived on Saturday evening from Hamburgh, we have Hamburgh Papers to the 6th September last, from which the following are extracts. Am. D. Ad.

H A G U E, September 2.

WE were in hopes that the successful attempts which had been made to repulse the two attacks which the French made upon our own, and the English and Hanoverian out-posts in the neighbourhood of Breda, had removed all expectation of a siege of that place; but we received, on the 30th ult. the disagreeable information of its being actually besieged, and that it was summoned to surrender on the 29th in the evening; that the fortifications being in good order, and the fortrefs commanded by Baron Von Genfaw, a German, who in the two last campaigns, signalized himself by his bravery, the fate of that place, gives us, as yet, no great uneasiness.

The chief of the patriotic party at Amsterdam, known by the name of father Host, died at his country seat, aged upwards of 70 years. He was formerly burgomaster, and father in law to Admiral Kinfbergen. It is said a monument will be erected at Amsterdam to his memory.

MAESTRICHT, August 26.

On the 23d inst. the French marched up in two columns of cavalry, with some cannon, and drove in the Imperial out-posts before the gates of Tongres; but a body of troops marching out of that fortress, and the cavalry getting likewise in motion, they retreated.

B R E D A, August 11.

Since the day before yesterday every thing has been in motion here, and head quarters have been removed in the greatest hurry from hence; all the out posts have likewise been called in. A French officer with two trumpeters arrived here the day before yesterday, but the cause of his mission is not yet known; after having received his answer, he and the two trumpeters were conducted blindfold, under a strong escort, as far as Hoogstraeten. Yesterday some French hussars, and about 100 cavalry, appeared close before this fortress, took four horsemen and some infantry prisoners, and then withdrew.

All the houses before the Hague and Ginneken gates are demolished, and the Grift mills are blown up, the other houses outside the gates, where the enemy might take shelter, are likewise to be demolished. Yesterday 4 regiments arrived here to reinforce our garrison. The English, Hanoverian, Hessian, and Dutch troops, have all marched towards Gertruydenburg, Bois le Duc, and the neighbouring places.

EINDHOVEN, August 27.

Yesterday we received information that the French had established their head-quarters at Oers. This day we received a letter from the French army, wherein they direct us to furnish bread for 1500 men, and hay and oats for 3500 horses within 24 hours, on pain of military execution. This being impossible, we sent two deputies to the French general to represent our inability; but the general would abate nothing of his demands, and said besides that to-day 800 men and to-morrow 15000 more were to encamp on the heath at Statum, the head-quarters whereof were to be here at Eindhoven. But as yet they are not arrived, and it is even said that they have retreated as far as Pefel. The above contribution consists in 15000 wt. bread, 36.0 barrels oats, and 3000 wt. hay.