

they said there were 6000 ready, and only wanted till they could get arms, uniting asking the assistance of those in North Carolina and Virginia; but I hope there is a stop to it now, for our people were so much alarmed, that they have had a strict search made, and every thing of arms and ammunition has been taken away from every person of colour, and a strict guard kept constantly on the magazines, and in and about town. I assure you we are rather dull; for this report and the news about the Indians and Spaniards at our backs make us fear dreadful things will one day or other happen to us."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Oct. ber 3.

It is well ascertained, that the disorder rages most violently and destructively in confined places and narrow alleys, and the vicinity, to poor dirty houses, and among the impure and indigent people; and sad havoc is made amongst sailors, women of bad character, and those who frequent such places. Water street, Pewter Platter Alley, Coombes, Mead, and other alleys and their neighbourhood, are most infected; so that it cannot be considered so contagious as is apprehended—but as Providence in all his dispensations makes use of means for to promote his ends, we can see that here the disorder most prevails; but why it should continue so violent, and to distress so many with alarms as well as disease, is among the secrets, that the afflictive dispensations will, before it ends, inform many who lived at ease, and without other thoughts than how they should promote their ease, honour, pleasure, interest and reputation.

The hospital is now in complete order, clean, quiet, and well appointed and supplied with every necessary requisite for such a place. It is managed by two of our members, and visited by two others, at times. There are 121 now in the houses sick; 40 odd in the convalescent house; this list increases, and numbers are discharged, cured—our deaths there were from 14 to 20 a day. They now average about 6, most of whom are those who continue at their houses, till it is too late for any relief to be afforded.

We have about 30 orphans, near a dozen without names, 7 or 8 under 6 months; some taken from the side of their dead mothers—many my dear friend, are the affecting scenes, which are inseparably connected with this business, much of it almost more than the strongest among us can stand.

Near 100 sail of vessels are now riding at anchor in the Delaware bound to this port, but on account of the prevailing epidemical Disease, are not permitted to come up to unload. Most of the fall vessels from Europe are amongst the number.

Out of four daily papers heretofore published in this city, at present there is only one. Two of the weekly papers have also been discontinued on the same account, the prevailing sickness.

LONDON.

NEW PUBLICATION.

EXAMPLE OF FRANCE
A WARNING TO BRITAIN.

BY ARTHUR YOUNG, ESQ.

[This work contains so much real information, and so many admirable observations upon the present state of France, that we are anxious our readers should participate in the pleasure which we ourselves derive from it. The following animated picture will awaken the heart of every Briton, and strengthen his determination to live and die with the Constitution.]

URN your eyes from France, and view the commercial state of England.—Contemplate the immense language cannot swell beyond the magnitude of reality.—The gigantic fabric created on the industry of this kingdom:—Throw into one vast amount the public funds—the paper circulation of every species—the gold and silver, whether money or plate—the manufacturing establishments that have raised new cities, as it were, by enchantment—The capitals invested in roads, canals, and other public works—the shipping, magazines, and mercantile wealth of a thousand kinds, and spread throughout the globe. How would this enormous total, which in England has been nursed to maturity by the fond tenderness of parental protection—how would it support the storms which the Rights of Man have kindled in France? Mortal would be the blow. To touch on such a supposition is enough; every reader can picture the universal scene of ruin that would blot so fair a canvas. But how has this prodigious capital, rising much above five hundred millions, been formed? By the security which the British Constitution gives to property: Not by Equality, personal Representation, Rights of Man, Jacobinism, and the vile theories by which poor profligate wanting to be rich rogues, become practical robbers! Such were not the paths of the commercial prosperity of Britain.

The labouring interest; the personal interest of the labouring poor has been attacked in an instance the more remarkable, as it was a ground of accusation against the old government. Those who can recollect the complaints against it, on account of countrymen being enrolled for the militia, and consequently liable to be called into service, have probably read much, in the public prints, of the number of volunteers which flock from all parts of France to the armies on the frontiers. Until within these few days I was ignorant and foolish enough to believe that these were really volunteers; but an English labourer, returning from a farm in France, to which I had sent him, has explained to me the nature of this voluntary service. All the men in the parish able to serve, were enrolled, and then drew lots to see who should go to form the number demanded; and the

my informant himself drew. Such is the mode of calling forth volunteers, and grossly are we deceived by names, which under the semblance of freedom, cover the veriest tyranny that can disgrace a people, and precisely in those articles which, under the old government, were made the subject of the loudest complaint. When we shall read in future, of the eagerness with which citizens fly to the frontiers, *Compressez vous leques vous les citoyens enlent aux frontieres*, we shall know what it means. May not such miserable ask, "What inducement has the farmer, while following the plough, to lay aside his peaceful pursuits, and go to war with the farmer of another country?"

At first sight it should appear, that a revolution in England, in favour of principles of Equality, would be most favourable to the poor classes, the labouring part of society—and yet, perhaps, in fact, being still governed by the experiment in France, there is no class in the state, the great landed possessors alone excepted, to whom it would prove so completely mischievous. There is every reason to have confidence in the honesty, moral feelings, and good intentions of the great mass of our lower and poorer classes, and to be rationally certain, that in case of general confusion, like that which has ruined France, they would absolutely refuse to become cut throats, murderers, blood hounds, and assassins: The mass in France were honest also, but they were driven like sheep, by froward determined wretches, who getting together in arms, seized on the power which they pretended to assign to the people; plunder followed this, and the great body of the nation found, dreadfully to their cost, that they had only changed masters; but this change from a King to bands of ruffians, brought with it fruits of sore digestion; money absolutely disappeared; the rich, who formerly gave employment, were hunted down like wild beasts; the convulsions of the moment banished the rich merchants and manufacturers: Employment, which converted labour into bread, was dried up with the springs that fed it. Amidst the mockery of pay, if the poor workman cannot eat his signate, he starves—he has but one resource—he dips them in blood; with the pike in his hand, he attacks the corn destined to satisfy the hunger of others—and the tragedy so often acted in that miserable kingdom, is again performed, till Equality ends, as every where else, in equality of ruin. The manufacturers make nothing; nothing is bought; commerce is alive only in soldiers, I see nothing in trade but our imprudence and our blood. Nothing will soon be seen in France but misery and paper. This from the mouth of a Jacobin in Convention! Can any doubt remain?

November 26, at the bar the Deputation from Loire and Eure, tell the Convention "The Laws are without energy, and without vigour. The price of bread renders it