

Miscellanies.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

COMPARISON between the VALUE of LANDS in GREAT-BRITAIN and AMERICA, as objects of SPECULATION.

GREAT-BRITAIN:

THE high state of improvement, the crowded population, and the low of labor render the price 30 and £ 40 per acre.

The national debt of 300 and odd millions, and the East-India company's having created a number of stockholders, being purchasers raise landed property to its value. Should their debts be lost, would fall 50 per cent or more.

The population being full it is exposed to diminution by transportations to Botany Bay, and by her soldiers sent to Gibraltar, West Indies, Canada, Nova Scotia, and of Good Hope, Creyion, St. Helena,

Exposed to war by her extensive possessions, and by her neighbourhood with potent powers, in proof of which the enormous debt has been accumulated in a century.

Supported by Machinery which a sensible man estimates at 5 millions of pounds, whereby she is able to export manufactures (after supplying her own subjects) such as teas, wines, &c. to support the maintenance of armies, navies, civil and ecclesiastical debt, pensions, and all their services, &c. which amount to half the people.

The land tax, and the poor rates annually increasing, exclusive of ten per cent, income.

The West-India produce monopolized, as duties increase, the proprietors of the land are sending their produce direct to foreign markets.

The government is obliged to increase power by encroaching on the rights of the people as its taxes increase, to us discontent is excited, and notwithstanding the government is struggling to continue the old sources of bloodshed and expense by inflicting on the balance of power.

The King forms family compacts and alliances with foreign powers, and thus sows the seeds of future bloodshed and disputes, such as he possesses Hanover, and his children must marry abroad.

The component parts of the British constitution are discordant, and daily become more divided; the democratic or republican part of the constitution has encouraged men and corporeal exertions by good laws & trial by jury, whilst despotism kept the rest of Europe in darkness; but the monarchical and aristocratical parts of the constitution have dissipated in idle and ferocious wars, all the wealth the other created.—The taxes, tithes, corruption of boroughs, &c. all render the people adverse to the government.—Hitherto they have acquiesced every imposition, as men are not easily induced to resign the loss of property; but now they begin to give up hopes of benefit from their representatives, and two distinct parties are forming, viz. the people and the aristocracy. As the former party increase, the monied men and nobility rally round the throne; the minority is become insignificant, because benefits are not expected heretofore by change of ministers, dissenters, reformers, republicans, and those reduced to distress now form a large and powerful body which misery daily increases, and the period fast approaches when the collision will take place. The loss of a colony, the establishment of rival manufactures, a deficit in the receipts may at once occasion it.

AMERICA.

The want of improvement, and of population, and the high price of labor, render the price from one to two dollars per acre.

If a war should increase the debt, the value of lands would rise by increase of purchasers, or if peace continues it will rise with increased population.

A fertile soil, with plenty of timber, coal, lime, iron, copper, &c. induces emigration from all quarters, and as the countrymen consists of industrious citizens who marry early, the multiplication astonishes the Old World; some calculate that the population doubles in 15 or 20 years.

Not exposed to war as the lakes rivers and mountains now form a natural barrier between her and Canada, and as the Indians decrease, and as the Atlantic is between her and European powers.

Machinery, canals, &c. are rapidly establishing, that she may import raw materials and supply herself manufactures; hitherto agriculture, house building, and ship building, have chiefly claimed attention; but now iron and tin manufactures, sail cloth, cordage, houlting cloths, playing cards, bottles, glasses, &c. are successfully made, and America is applying the improvements of the old and availing herself of the accumulated knowledge of centuries.

No land tax, scarce a poor rate.

After the war the West Indies will require more timber, &c. and as the return cargoes must be in produce, the time fast approaches when America by her geographical situation, will have the principal commerce of the West Indies.

The executive government has been twice changed without the least derangement or apprehension; and the citizens become more attached to the present constitution as they prosper under it, and more averse to change as they have more to lose; the debt likely to diminish, and the number and capability of the prayers increase in an inverse ratio.

Any fellow-citizens may by abilities and virtues indulge the hope of obtaining the hand and heart of any of the executive's children; and all the evils which flowed from the royal marriages are precluded.

Scarce a motion can be even suggested for revolt; the word Excise, which had made the mother country so obnoxious, did for a time render some back settlers turbulent; but now the people are more enlightened, and more attached to the constitution from time and experience.—If any little alteration is desired by the majority it can be done without a convulsion. The citizens cannot complain of the salaries being exorbitant. They have no monopolies to do away; they have not the tithes, exclusions and insults of predominating religion. Each person may pursue his terrestrial welfare and his heavenly happiness unobstructed, according to the dictates of his mind. America means in future to avoid treaties. The laws are well obeyed, and murder, rape and robbery, are almost unknown. Although America has been much interested in the present contest abroad, and although she has received insults and injuries from both nations, yet she does not seek redress by war. Peace is anxiously wished for, that emigrants may come over without fear of enemies. America has not any colonies, and if for a time she exports less, she must import less also, and have more internal trade; for if the citizens are not supported by the government in armies and navies, they must be beneficially occupied at home.

By Yesterday's Mail.

CHARLESTON, June 25.

The arrival of the ship John from London has furnished me with London papers to the 2d of May inclusive. These confirm the accounts by the Fox from Hamburg of the defeat of the French in Egypt, but are silent as to the signal victory of the Russian and Swedish fleets over the British in the Baltic. A report of the defeat of the British in the Baltic is very possible, but not probable, considering either the force or inclinations of the northern powers.

The ships Congo and Sisters were to sail in 6 or 8 days after the John for this port. American produce had fallen; the 42s. cotton 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d.

London, April 30. A messenger arrived yesterday with most important government dispatches from Berlin and Copenhagen, the substance of which was immediately notified to the public by the following letter, addressed to the lord mayor:

“Downing-street, April 29, 1801.

“My Lord,—I have great satisfaction in informing you that, by letters received this day from lord Carysfort and sir James Crawford, the courts of Berlin and Copenhagen have determined to reopen the rivers of the North of Germany, and that all vessels whatever will be allowed to navigate those rivers without molestation.

“I beg your lordship will have the goodness to make this intelligence as public as possible in the city.

“I have the honor to be, &c.

“HAWKESBURY.”

May 2. Yesterday morning advices were received at the foreign office in Downing street from lord Carysfort, his majesty's minister at Berlin. They were brought to Harwich by an extra packet in 48 hours from Cuxhaven, for the sake of dispatch, the captain being directed to make the first port in England he could reach. By the same packet the East-India Company received a dispatch from Mr. Cook, their agent at Constantinople, dated the 4th of April, of which the following is an extract; officially communicated for the information of the public.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.

“On the 21st March, gen. Menou on his march, from Rathmanie, with 8000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, was defeated by gen. Abercrombie, with the loss of 2000 killed and 500 prisoners. Our loss was 300 killed and 1200 wounded; among the latter generals Abercrombie, Moore Parker, and sir Sidney Smith. The enemy was pursued in every direction.

“A boukir had surrendered, and Alexandria was supposed by lord Keith, if not taken, to be on the point of surrendering. The French cavalry, in the stile of Malesherbes, attacked the English infantry with all the impetuosity peculiar to the Arab cavalry, but were defeated in every attack.”

Such are the contents of the bulletin which was sent into circulation; to which we are fortunately able to add some other particulars which may be depended upon. Sir Ralph Abercrombie having learnt from his spies that gen. Menou was on his march from Rathmanie to relieve Alexandria, which was masked by our army, assembled all the forces he could spare to attack him. Our army was inferior to that of the French, particularly in cavalry, of which we had only 800. Gen. Abercrombie had also been obliged to leave a strong garrison in Aboukir, which, together with the blockade of Alexandria, reduced his numbers to between 8 and 9000 men.