

delish for the artificial tragedies of the stage, since the affecting and tragical exhibition of Providence in this city by the slaughtering angels of destruction; their tender sensibilities are not in unison, with the farcical humours of the stage; and they feel a secret horror at the callous disregard of their selfish and trifling brethren. Many of them are the industrious poor, who have not the means of flying from the danger of infection, should a pestilential scourge again chastise us for our sins and especially for our contempt of the late divine judgement. They are a very numerous class of citizens, and they cannot but feel indignation at the conduct of unfeeling men, who having provided the means, as they suppose of retreat, in case of another visit from the Pestilential fever next Summer, are in the mean time, by their profaneness, blasphemies, sensuality and dissipation of various kinds, provoking the wrath of Heaven, to humble the pride of the city, and leave their brethren to suffer under the stroke, which in such cases is always general. They are surprized at the inconsistency of the wealthier citizens, who tremble at every whisper of probable danger, who appear to have provided the means of escape, under the apprehension of another judgment; and yet, in the mean while, are madly bent upon pleasures which have been unanswerably proven to be the destruction of virtue and morals.—

It would therefore be prudent in those who feel themselves in a disposition to indulge in dissipation at every hazard, to beware of pushing their triumph too far, lest they kindle a flame which will not be easy to extinguish, and which may prove fatal to their schemes of pleasure.

People of real taste and sentiment are not only disgusted at the silly encomiums which are so indiscriminately published upon the stage-conductors lately arrived; but people who have suffered the extreme of misfortune, feel themselves irritated and insulted, at the pains which are taken to make an ostentatious display of festivity in circumstances like ours.

CRITO.

P. S. The players should be careful not to permit their juvenile and indifereet friends to be too lavish of encomiums upon their character and performances, lest it should induce a minute examination into their merit, which might prove unfavorable to their cause. It will readily be conceived, that such a panegyrist as the author of the remarks upon the actors in the Gazette of Tuesday, is one who has never known much of the world, or of human nature; he would otherwise have known, that artificial tones and gestures, &c. are far from being unrivalled or imitable. He would have expected that the public would sneer, at hearing of one being "unrivalled," a second "without a competitor," and another, "every thing that one could wish." Above all, he might have been sure of the broadest laugh of ridicule at his nonsensical jargon of Miss — having "electrified the gods." I wish Mr. — may not be thought next to have electrified those who are sometimes foolishly enough called goddesses.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

It is often difficult to prove the designs of party; it is however fair ground to charge measures of the worst tendency to the worst intentions. It is trying men by their actions, which are surer proofs than those solemn words that usually preface the foulest schemes. Indeed such men usually have all their patriotism in their mouths, while their hearts are full of all manner of wickedness. On these principles, the public has seen in a proper light the war contrivances of a hired French party in this country. The incendiaries were supposed to sink under the weight of public indignation, and the firebrands and daggers were thought to have dropped from their hands. Mr. Bache's paper is crowded with proof that this is not true. Read the sensible and modest resolutions of the Democratic Society, and doubt if you can, that they are vile. They are either the work of a foreigner, or of an American who has the heart of a renegade. Such sentiments spring from a bosom that is alien and hostile to the peace and honor of this country. To comment upon them is labor lost to him that reads them. They speak as plain French as can be written. It is the evil genius of a certain diplomatic man of truth and decency to do exactly what he should not, to carry his points. He prints his instructions

to undeceive all his dupes, and to disarm all his champions. By that act, he threw disgrace, and what is always worse for a party, ridicule upon all the solemn and circumstantial falsehoods which impudence had piled up, like a rampart, for his defence. He furnished facts, and coming from an enemy, facts that silenced for a time even the hired clamor of impudence. On the authority of his own documents, the people now know that the vigilance and firmness of their first magistrate prevented the most pernicious schemes by nipping them in the bud. The highest praise on the wisdom of the government, results from the printed evidence of its disturber. While the plot was ripening in darkness, it turns out that more prudent steps to baffle it could not have been taken if the whole had then been as well known as it is at this day.

The resolutions alluded to very imprudently censure measures and events which are at this moment the subject of exultation with every true hearted American. Our peace is the prize which the foresight and firmness of the chief magistrate secured to our nation. To arraign that conduct is only to refresh the sense of public gratitude and approbation. We have little to fear from incendiaries while their efforts are thus directed more to insult than to inflame the people.

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov 10.

The Imperial Russian Ambassador Lieutenant General Kutusow, made on the 7th inst. his entry into this capital with a splendor which surpassed even the memorable entry of Prince Reppin.

Immediately after his arrival, the ambassador manifested his wish to the Turkish ministry, that the French, with the three-coloured cockade, might not be met with by the people in his suite, which might produce disturbances. Orders were given in consequence, and many of the French there were obliged to acknowledge Louis XVII. for their king, which procured them the protection of the other foreign ministers. Fanton, the key-bearer of the office of the French embassy, put himself under the protection of the reis effendi, after having resigned his office.

The French royalists there have applied to M. Chalarin, to assume the title of envoy from monsieur, regent of France: but no resolution has yet been taken with respect to such a measure.

YPRES, Nov. 27.

Poperingue at last is delivered from the hands of the French, after having experienced great ravages. The Austrians took this town last night by assault, by moon-light; 600 of the French were cut to pieces; the streets were strewed with their dead. Fifty prisoners of them have been conducted hither. We took from them on this occasion four pieces of cannon of large caliber.

UPPER-RHINE, Nov. 12.

The assemblage of a numerous body of French in the mountains, against the troops under the Duke of Brunswick, was the cause of the interruption of the bombardment of Landau; but at present they are entirely driven back, and the Prussians are again before that town, at least 6000 shells were thrown into that fortress during the present week.

ITALY, Nov. 5.

The Austrian General, de Vins, with a body of 10,000 troops, advanced about 8 leagues into the French territories, and rendered himself master of several places on the frontiers of Provence.

WARSAW, Nov. 17.

In the sitting of the Diet of Grodno, of the 6th inst. the following Ordinance was issued:—

1st. The General of the Republic, commanding on the frontiers, shall permit the entrance into the dominions of Poland to no Frenchman, unless he be provided with authentic certificates, proving that he is no Jacobin.

2d. All vagabond Frenchmen, having no passport, shall be arrested.

3d. All Frenchmen, inhabiting Poland, shall abjure the present ruling principles of France. They shall take an oath that they acknowledge the royal dignity of Louis XVII. and promise not to keep

any correspondence with the Republicans of that country. All those that shall refuse to take the above oath, shall immediately be forced to quit the territories of Poland; and those who in future shall transgress that oath, shall be driven from the territories of the Republic of Poland and lose their honor, as well as their property; and the latter shall be confiscated to the crown.

4th. The circulation of all new French Books, and Journals, is prohibited; as well as the publication of any other seditious book, under penalty of six thousand florins.

A regulation, respecting Luxury, is upon the carpet, and will be determined on before the prorogation of the Diet, which is to take place on the 28th inst.

The household of his Majesty is expected to experience a limitation, the number of chamberlains is to be reduced from twelve to five.

The above ordinance against the French has been moved for, ever since the second inst. by M. Myaczynsky, Deputy of Lublin to the Diet, and brother to the General of that name lately beheaded by the guillotine at Paris—but the Diet came to no resolution on that subject, until invited to it by a note from the Russian Ambassador, Count Sievers, dated the 9th instant.

EDINGHOVEN, Nov. 7.

The winter quarters of the Prussians have been determined upon; the headquarters will be at Pirmasens, and the troops will be cantoned in the neighbourhood at Winzeln, Rappertwieller, Kropfen, Petersburg, Claufen, Mawweiler, &c. &c.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15.

The allied troops are at last preparing to take their winter cantonments.

The grand Imperial army, under Prince Cobourg, will enter into cantonments in the neighbourhood of Le Quefnoi, Valenciennes and Conde, the head-quarters will be in the latter fortrefs.

The English troops, under command of the Duke of York, have already entered into cantonments, in the neighborhood of Tournay, in order to defend that of our Frontiers, and the Dutch troops, having advanced into the interior part of Flanders, took up their cantonments in the Walloon country, having their head-quarters at Nivelles.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.

The commandant of this city has sent a letter to all the commonalties and districts, requesting them to treat the French prisoners not as enemies, but men, and to meliorate their fate by every means in their power. "We will not (says he) treat our prisoners as the enemies treat our brethren in arms, as it is not in cruelty, but bravery, that we wish to surpass them."

MANHEIM, Nov. 17.

The bulletin of Gen. Wurmsfer contains an official account of the surrender of Fort Louis. The garrison, who are prisoners of war, consists of 4000 men.—There are 110 pieces of cannon in the fortrefs.

HAGUENAU, Nov. 12.

The unfortunate city of Strasburgh has become a prey to carnage and plunder.—The deputies of the Convention, under the guise of Representatives of the people, exercise their tyranny of so sanguinary a nature, as the two last centuries cannot afford an example of. Under the pretext of purging the city and army of all those whom they deem counter-revolutionists, individuals are put to death daily. They have charged three members of the Jacobin Society to distribute civic vouchers to all those whom they consider staunch citizens; and those who are unprovided with such vouchers are banished; of the latter, 1300 have already been sent to Balfort.—All the administrative corps of that great commonality having been declared suspicious persons, have also been banished, the Mayor and three members of the department excepted. The rich have been obliged to pay heavy fines; the bankers, Franch and Dieterich have been forced to pay 300,000 livres each, to punish (as they term it) their incivism; and they may think themselves happy if they escape with their lives. Amongst the massacre, the officers of the army of the Rhine have not been exempted: Gen. Isambert, the Col. of the regiment of cavalry formerly that of the dauphin, a Capt. of Grenadiers, and

two soldiers, have been shot under various pretences.

RASTADT, Nov. 14.

Fort Louis surrendered yesterday: the garrison we imagine, are prisoners of war. It consists of about 4000 or 5000 men, 300 of whom are cavalry. It is supposed that in Fort Alface and Fort Louis, there are 120 pieces of cannon. The capture of this place is very important for the allies, as it secures them winter-quarters, and will enable them, if the patriots do not defend their camp at Charleroy, to besiege Strasburgh.

Proclamation ordered on Wednesday at St. James's, at the council was yesterday issued, proroguing the parliament which was to meet the 10th instant, from that day to Tuesday the 21st of January.

December 26.

The mail from Flanders brought us this day intelligence from Paris as recent as the 9th inst. Our cotemporaries have received no Paris papers of a later date than the 7th.

This intelligence, which we have received thus speedily, informs us of the condemnation of Madame du Barre; the defeat of the Royalists in an attempt upon the city of Angers; and the capture of an English transport belonging to Guernsey.

Our Ostend correspondent states that the French have extremely harassed the allies upon the frontiers of Flanders. The retaking of Poperingne, and recent operations against other frontier places, seem to encourage a supposition that the French do not mean to go into winter quarters.

Sortie from Toulon.

General Dugomier writes on the 1st Dec. that on the 50th Nov. the English made a vigorous sally. They had already seized the advanced posts and had taken a redoubt; but the French charged them with such impetuosity that the enemy every where beaten, was forced to re-enter Toulon, after the loss of above 1200 killed and wounded. Among the prisoners is General O'Hara, commandant at Toulon. [Loud applauses.]

Dugomier adds, that a whole camp of the enemy has been taken by the French tents and baggage.

Certain information is received, that since the battles between the duke of Brunfwick and the French in Deux Pons Gen. Wurmsfer had defeated the republican troops in three successive engagements and has put the whole French army in Alface to the rout.

In the session of the National Convention of the 29th Nov. the assembly received with the utmost applause a denunciation against the English nation by the administrators of the department of Gard.—The infamous Pitt, as they term him, was particularly included in this denunciation, the origin of which proceeded from the massacre of 300 Frenchmen, who they said, had been killed by the English at Genoa. They insisted on the destruction of London, and assured the convention that they had only to decree it, and the fans culottes would leap over the space which separates the two countries, and London would soon be no more. They further requested that the name of English should be proscribed in France, and the most barbarous name substituted for it, to perpetuate the remembrance of the horrid massacre at Genoa.

The convention ordered it to be inserted in the bulletin with honorable mention but issued no decree respecting it.

By the fire at Mr. Woodfall's printing office in Paternoster Row, the whole impression of the first and second volumes of Mr. Monk's Agricultural Dictionary and the MS. of the third were unfortunately destroyed.

By a letter received last night from Edinburgh, we are informed, Messrs. Gerald, Sinclair, Margaro, Brown, Haslie, &c. delegates to the convention held in that city, for promoting a reform in parliament were committed to prison on Thursday morning last, in consequence of the active part which they had taken in pursuit of the object for which they were delegated. The lord provost in his character of high constable, went to the convention, and took Citizen President by the collar, and turned him out. The rest of his brethren following.

The Flanders mail of this day brings an account of a considerable advantage gained by the Prussian general Count de Kalkreuth on the 17th ult. On that day