

## NEW THEATRE.

This Evening, Feb. 24,  
Will be performed,  
A TRAGEDY, called

### Venice Preserv'd, Or, a PLOT DISCOVERED.

Duke of Venice,	Mr. Finch.
Prüli,	Mr. Whitlock.
Bodamar,	Mr. Marshall.
Pierre,	Mr. Fennell.
Jaffier,	Mr. Wignell.
Renault,	Mr. Green.
Spinora,	Mr. Harwood.
Elliot,	Mr. Moreton.
Durand,	Mr. Warrell.
Officer,	Mr. Francis.
Belvidera,	Mrs. Whitlock.

After the Tragedy a Pastoral DANCE,  
Called the

### HIGHLAND FROLIC.

To which will be added, a FARCE in two  
Acts, called

### The Lying Valet.

Sharp,	Mr. Bates.
Gargle,	Mr. Moreton.
Justice Guttle,	Mr. Warrell.
Beau Trippet,	Mr. Harwood.
Drunken Cook,	Mr. Francis.
Melissa,	Mrs. Francis.
Mrs. Gadabout,	Mrs. Bates.
Mrs. Trippet,	Mrs. Rowson.
Betty Pry,	Mrs. Shaw.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters  
of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.  
Vivat Republica.

### Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000  
Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from  
the Prizes—this Lottery consists of  
38,000 Tickets, in which there are  
14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks,  
being about one and an half Blanks to a  
Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing  
Useful Manufactures, having resolved to  
erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED  
THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of  
the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, have  
appointed the following persons to superintend  
and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas  
Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James  
Wauion, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond,  
and Cornelius Ry, of the city of New York—  
Thomas Walling, Joseph Ball, Matthew McCon-  
nel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Phila-  
delphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq.  
Philip Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James  
Parker, John Bayard, D. G. Lewis, Donham,  
Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph  
Blomfield, and Eliza Boudinot, of New Jer-  
sey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lot-  
tery, and pledge themselves to the public, that  
they will take every assurance and precaution in  
their power to have the Monies paid by the  
Managers, from time to time, as received, into  
the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to  
remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which  
shall be immediately discharged by a check  
upon one of the Banks.

#### S C H E M E :

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
100		100		10,000
300		50		15,000
1000		20		20,000
2000		15		30,000
3000		12		36,000
8100		10		81,000

14,539 Prizes. 262,000  
23,461 Blanks. First drawn number, 2,000  
Last drawn number, 2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the in-  
spection of a Committee of the Superintendants,  
as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely  
notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N.  
Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg,  
of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of  
Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who  
have given ample security for discharging the  
trust reposed in them.

In order to secure the punctual payment  
of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery  
have directed that the Managers shall each enter  
into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient  
securitys, to perform their instructions, the sub-  
stance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers  
shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars,  
he shall immediately place the same in one of the  
Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the  
credit of the Governor of the Society, and such  
of the Superintendants as live in the city where  
the monies are placed, to remain there until the  
Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security  
for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be  
responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold,  
Monies received and paid into the Bank, ab-  
stracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the  
Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentle-  
men, information will be given where tickets  
may be had.

February 24.

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Parliament of Ireland, is to meet  
on the 1st of January.

The naval list laid before the King, by  
the Earl of Chatham, in his majesty's closet,  
on Wednesday last, makes the total num-  
ber of ships of the British navy now in  
commission 289, which are rated as fol-  
lows:

Of the line, from 110 guns to 64,	- 88
Fifty gun ships,	10
Frigates, from 38 to 24 guns,	- 110
Sloops and Cutters of all descriptions,	81
Total 289	

The ordinary of the navy also is 55  
ships of the line, nine of fifty guns, 22  
frigates, 24 sloops.

The dismissal of the French Consul, and the  
recall of the Minister Genet,

Have not only put an end to every so-  
licitude entertained from the contagion of  
new principles in America, but have shewn  
the world how different are the maxims  
and conduct of every well-ordered demo-  
cracy, from the wild and violent projects  
of these sublime and furious republicans.

From the English Review.

### NATIONAL AFFAIRS,

For November 1793.

The French Commonwealth

has, from its foundation, exhibited every  
symptom of premature internal decay.—  
But though unsupported by any of those  
circumstances which are supposed to con-  
fer stability on states and empires, it has  
hitherto been cemented by the extrava-  
gant exertions of self-deluded enthusiasts;  
and though the

Recent Execution

of the leaders of the moderate party must  
have satisfied every impartial observer,  
that the dissensions in the Convention are  
rather struggles for particular aggran-  
dizement than for general freedom—yet,  
by silencing opposition, it has produced  
the appearance of unanimity, and by re-  
moving the hope of amendment, incul-  
cates the necessity of submitting to pre-  
sent misfortune. The decided difference  
of political sentiments may be specified  
as a reason for the severities exercised a-  
gainst the loyalists; but nothing could  
have induced the remnant of this legisla-  
ture to slaughter colleagues, who, for  
conduct similar to their own, had encoun-  
tered the execration of Europe, but the  
operation of personal animosity, or the  
insatiable appetite for power. The arti-  
cles of accusation preferred against them  
are numerous and inconsistent; they are  
at the same time upbraided with desiring  
the restoration of the monarchy, and with  
wishing to establish a federative Repub-  
lic; with fomenting the war with Eng-  
land, and seeking to raise the Duke of  
York to the vacant throne of France.—  
From such absurd contradictions we must  
conclude, that the disapprobation of the  
projects of Danton and Robespierre was  
their chief offence, and the implacable re-  
sentment of the present rulers, the sole  
motives for their condemnation. They  
died as martyrs to the cause for the suspi-  
cion of betraying which they suffered;—  
and as they sunk, in their apprehension,  
to *Eternal Sleep*, the ejaculation of "Vive  
la Republique," was the last which breath-  
ed from their lips. The merit of conspi-  
cuous talents, Brissot and his associates  
may be allowed to claim; but too fero-  
cious and independent to submit to the  
sway of the unfortunate Louis, and too  
haughty and enlightened to yield to a  
giddy and capricious multitude, by their  
untimely fate they have expiated the guilt  
they incurred by sanctioning the murder  
of their sovereign, and overturning the  
constitutional freedom of their country.

Possessing sufficient capacity to excite the  
storm, they were destitute of adequate  
ability and influence to direct or allay it;  
and perhaps were not endowed with the  
persevering wickedness requisite to ensure  
popularity in the midst of the convulsions  
they had raised. But the patient acquie-  
scence of the French in this measure, is  
the surest proof of the ignorance of the  
genuine principles of freedom which pre-  
vails among that people. They have seen  
representatives, freely nominated by them-  
selves, and who still continued to enjoy  
the confidence of their electors, tried by  
a tribunal instituted by personal enmity,  
and from thence conducted to the scaf-  
fold, without reflecting, that by this pro-

ceeding, their favorite republicanism is  
destroyed, and a tyrannical anarchy erect-  
ed on its ruins. The dissipation of this  
delusion may be attended by some popu-  
lar tumult more awful than any which  
may have preceded it, and the whole of  
the National Convention, instead of a-  
waiting the tardy and uncertain vengeance  
of the allied powers, become the victims  
of the implacable hatred they have con-  
ceived against each other. To live de-  
spised, and to die unpitied, is the most  
heavy misfortune which can happen to  
man; and such a degree of misery is the  
lot of only the most profligate and aban-  
doned. When, therefore, we say that  
such was the situation of

Philip Egalite,

we convey the severest censure which can  
be passed on his character. After having  
long exhibited a portion of folly and wick-  
edness, of ambition and weakness which  
rarely combine in forming the same cha-  
racter, in his last moments he appears to  
have derived some relief from the stings of  
an awakened conscience, in the fond hopes  
of annihilation; and, with an affected  
courage, pronounced the period of his  
death to be the happiest of his existence.  
Born to support the throne he helped to  
subvert; to protect the kinsman and the  
king in whose destruction he gloried; to  
diffuse happiness over the land he assisted  
to desolate; in the pursuit of arbitrary  
power he allied himself to a faction by  
which he was neglected, contemned, and  
murdered. Upon such an occasion, the  
contemporary observer with confidence vi-  
olates the hallowed dignity of the tomb,  
and transmits the

Duke of Orleans

to the contempt and abhorrence of every  
future generation. In the execution of  
the wife of

Roland,

we discover the fury which still continues  
to rage against that minister, who, from  
the benevolence and compassion of his dis-  
position, still preserved some claim to re-  
spect amidst the general corruption of his  
countrymen. She died like the heroine  
who had participated her husband's coun-  
sels, and advised his measures. Awed by  
her reproaches into shame, or terrified in-  
to the fear of detection by their continuan-  
ce, her judges at once delivered them-  
selves from remorse, and secured the pro-  
longation of their jurisdiction, by her  
summary condemnation. But to enter in-  
to any further enumeration of massacres  
attended with uniform circumstances, would  
be a disgusting and unprofitable task;  
though the singular courage with which  
every sufferer submitted to his fate, will  
be recorded as an unparalleled precedent  
of the influence of sceptical enthusiasm.  
Atheism, says a great experimental mor-  
alist, is less pernicious in its practical ef-  
fects than superstition. Had Lord Bacon  
been now living, he might have seen reason  
to retract his opinion. The gloomy irrel-  
igion of France may enter successfully in-  
to competition with the fanaticism which  
Mahometan imposture & Papal ignorance  
inspire; and in the votaries of all we may  
remark the same desire of disseminating  
their opinions, the same resentment against  
those who presume to dissent, and the  
same indifference in inflicting and yielding  
to the stroke of death. Connected with  
this sentiment, and in the intervals which  
can be spared from the more serious busi-  
ness of proscriptions and assassinations, the  
unextinguishable frivolity of the national  
character bursts forth with renovated  
splendor. The institution of a new calen-  
dar; the erection of temples to mo-  
dern philosophy in lieu of those which  
were consecrated to the Deity of Christi-  
anity; and the worship of Parisian strump-  
ets, arrayed in the insignia of the god-  
dess of freedom; are the occupations  
which diversify the toils, and relax the  
cares, of the legislators of France. And  
the multitude shed their blood on the  
frontiers, or enjoy the revels of the me-  
tropolis, rejoice at the guillotine over the  
lifeless remains of their fellow-citizens, or  
weep in the theatre at the exhibition of  
fictitious woe, according to the varying ca-  
price of the dictators by whom they are  
directed.

## UNITED STATES.

NORFOLK, February 12.

Late news from France.

On Saturday last arrived in Hampton  
Roads, the French frigate Charant, of 40  
guns, from Rochfort, and on Monday the  
remainder of the French fleet, consisting  
of the following vessels, viz.—Le Tigre,

of 80 guns; Le Jean Bart, of 74 guns;  
La Concorde, of 40 guns; Le Semillante,  
of 40 guns, Le Papillon brig, and a cor-  
vette. They sailed from France on 26th  
December last, in company with two more  
ships of the line, who may be daily ex-  
pected here or at New-York.

They have brought out the new Mini-  
ster appointed to succeed Mr. Genet; and  
also Consuls for the different Districts of  
the United States.

On their passage they have taken four  
prizes, viz.—a frigate and a sloop of war  
from the East-Indies, who were dispatched  
express with the news of the capture of  
Pondicherry, and had on board the trea-  
sure and trophies taken there; they also  
captured a ship in company with the above,  
who had on board, (besides other prop-  
erty) 87,000 dollars; they were sent to  
France under a sufficient convoy. The  
fourth was a merchantman, taken near  
this coast, and whose arrival is hourly  
looked for.

The information received by this fleet  
is, That the internal affairs of France are  
now in a regular and prosperous train;  
that the Army of the Pyrenees, after fev-  
eral successful battles, had entered Spain,  
and conquered the whole of Catalonia,  
except Barcelona; that so rapid were the  
successes of the French arms in that quar-  
ter, there was little doubt but that by this  
time the Carganole dance was perform-  
ing in the environs of Madrid; that the  
batteries raised against Toulon had suc-  
ceeded in cutting off the communication  
between the inner and outer harbours,  
which had reduced the town to the great-  
est distress for provisions, the garrison was  
on an allowance of 4 oz. of bread per  
diem; that Toulon had twice offered to  
capitulate, but the Convention having  
passed a decree for its total destruction,  
the Republican General was determined  
they should surrender at discretion; that  
the Prussian army in Alsace meeting with  
strong opposition, had given up the design  
of besieging Strasbourg, had recrossed the  
Rhine, and totally quitted the territories  
of the Republic; that in Austrian Flan-  
ders, Courtray, Menin, and Nieuport were  
in possession of the Republican troops,  
and Ostend close besieged; that the Con-  
vention had decreed the seizure of all  
goods and merchandize the manufacture  
of her enemies, and placed them in the  
public stores, paying the former owners  
for them; and also that no more should  
be admitted into France from those coun-  
tries during the war; that the cruising  
frigates on the coast of France had been  
particularly successful; and that the Re-  
public, in spite of the perfidy of the Tou-  
lonese, will have ready for sea by the last  
of February, a fleet of 50 sail of the line  
well manned. We also understand that  
M. Bompard is under arrest at Paris.

The almost impregnable lines of Weis-  
sembourg, which the treacherous general  
Ferriere had delivered up to the Prussians  
and Germans, have been retaken by the  
Republicans, who have again entered the  
Dutchy of Deux Ponts, where the grand  
army of the Lower Rhine have retreated.

The Swiss cantons have renewed their  
treaty with the Republic, and have en-  
gaged themselves by the new treaty to ob-  
serve the strictest neutrality, and to guard  
with a sufficient force, all the defiles thro'  
which the enemies could enter the territo-  
ry of the Republic; that an army of six-  
ty thousand men, which before the new  
treaty guarded those defiles, has now  
marched into Lower Alsace.

The laws of the Republic, were in full  
vigor, and had never yet, since the begin-  
ning of the revolution been so well obeyed;  
the most perfect tranquility and harmony  
reign every where: the 140,000 of re-  
serve, being the class of citizens, from the  
age of 18, to 25, are to assemble early in  
the Spring, to go to reinforce the armies  
on the frontiers.

RUTLAND, (V.) Feb. 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at  
Philadelphia, to his friend in this coun-  
ty, dated Jan 13.

"Our political situation is alarming,  
and requires the utmost wisdom and firm-  
ness of mind; violent exertions are made  
to prejudice this country against France;  
and if possible to provoke her to a war with  
us—Never did Israel lust more after the  
leeks and onions of Egypt, than many at  
this day to get back under British influ-  
ence; indeed there appears to be more  
torities now, than there was in 1775; par-  
ties run high, but the Republican interest  
as yet prevails.