

interest and prejudice may oppose, yet the fundamental principles of our government, as well as the progressive and rapid influence of reason and religion, are in our favour, & let us never be discouraged by a fear of the event, from performing any talk of duty, when clearly pointed out; for it is an undoubted truth—that no good effort can ever be entirely lost.

While contemplating the great principles of our associations, we cannot refrain from recommending to your attention the propriety of using your endeavours to form, as circumstances may require, Abolition Societies in your own, and in the neighbouring states; as, for want of the concurrence of others, the good intentions and efforts of many an honest and zealous individual, are often defeated.

But, while we wish to draw your attention to these objects, there is another which we cannot pass over. We are all too much accustomed to the reproaches of the enemies of our cause, on the subject of the ignorance & crimes of the Blacks, not to wish that they were ill-founded. And though, to us, it is sufficiently apparent, that this ignorance, and these crimes, are owing to the degrading state of slavery; yet, may we not, with confidence, attempt to do away the reproach?—Let us use our endeavours to have the children of the emancipated, and even of the enslaved Africans, instructed in common literature—in the principles of virtue and religion, and in those mechanic arts which will keep them most constantly employed, and, of course, will less subject them to idleness and debauchery; and thus prepare them for becoming good citizens of the United States: a privilege and elevation to which we look forward with pleasure, and which we believe can be best merited by habits of industry and virtue.

We shall transmit you an exact copy of our proceedings, with the different memorials and addresses which to us have appeared necessary at this time; and would recommend to you the propriety of giving full powers to the Delegates who are to meet in the year 1795; believing, that the business of that Convention will be rendered more easy and more extensively useful, if you send, by your Representatives, certified copies of the constitution and laws of your Society, and of all the laws existing in your state concerning slavery, with such facts relative to this business, as may ascertain the respective situation of slavery, and of the Blacks in general.

By order of the Convention,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *President.*
JOHN M'CREE, *Secretary.*
Philadelphia 7th Jan. 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 14.

This forenoon, a large body of seamen, paraded and marched through the principal streets of the city, with colours flying.—What their object was, we have not been informed.

Says a Correspondent,

I find the principal men of the party that is for engaging in the war along with France, provided it can be effected without a formal declaration; endeavor to persuade us that in case of such an event, the British and their Allies would not attempt to invade this country by land, or to use their own words not attempt to land any troops in the United States. Upon what reasonable grounds they found such a supposition, I am at a loss to determine.—It may perhaps be said, it would be madness and folly in the extreme, to attempt that a second time, in which they had failed on a former occasion. True, but if we will take a view of the conduct of the British Government in the present scene, and many former ones, what is it, they are not foolish and wicked enough to attempt?

I would ask these gentlemen however, if it is not probable, that the enemy would at least endeavor to possess themselves of one or two of our harbors, for their shipping; annoy us from Canada and the Floridas, and aid the savages in committing depredations on our frontiers, with tenfold fury?

According to the ideas of these gentlemen, taking the whole of their plans together, and making what we can of them, we are to lay aside all negotiation;—put an almost entire stop to commerce, and,

thereby destroy our only source of revenue without providing a substitute.—To annihilate all public and private confidence, and convince the British that we can be as wicked as themselves; commit a kind of sacrilege, by a sequestration of debts.—Without providing a military force, or means to pay our just debts in order to save us from bankruptcy at home and abroad; *fold our arms in security*, and carry on war against the combined powers of Europe, *with a set of resolutions* that would throw us into an internal fever, and weaken, if not destroy every nerve of the body politic.

As a preparative to a declaration of war, it is very obviously proposed in the resolutions of the Democratic Club, to annihilate the public credit of the United States, for they say "that THE WHOLE OF THE CREDIT WHICH THE RESOURCES OF THIS COUNTRY MAY COMMAND, is not to be put in competition with the least of our rights as a free and independent nation"—As it cannot be supposed that any man, or body of men, are so infatuated as to believe, that the RIGHTS of this, or of any other country can be supported without means—and the only adequate means, are CREDIT, what is the inevitable result of the above declaration but that the property requisite to carry on the war, shall be raised by a *force loan*, a la mode de Paris, or by a dependence on foreign credit.

This day the following resolution in substance, passed the House of Representatives in committee of the whole—61 in the affirmative—and was reported to the House, and laid on the table.

Resolved, that until the British government shall make compensation to the citizens of the United States for spoliations on their commerce, for the negroes carried away contrary to the treaty of peace, and until the western posts shall be delivered up—all commercial intercourse shall cease between the subjects of Great-Britain or the subjects of any other nation and the citizens of the United States, so far as the same shall relate to articles of the growth or manufactures of Great-Britain or Ireland provided, the same shall not take place before the day of

A letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, to his brother in this city, dated Feb. 11, 1794, received by the southern mail—contains the following information.

"That the Algerines are out to the number of sixteen sail, part of them cruising between Cape St. Vincents, and Cape Finis Terre—and six sail on the coast of France.—That the Barbary states have remonstrated to the Court of Portugal, against the Convoys which had been granted to the American shipping—in consequence of which, no more were to be sent out—and that fifteen sail of American vessels were hauled up in Lisbon—a great scarcity of grain there, and prices consequently enormously high.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, April 7.

Friday arrived, Schooner America, from Domingo, Phineas Smith, Master, 23 days passage, where he had been carried in, and his vessel and cargo condemned and sold: The vessel he purchased for about 70 dollars, and came home empty. He informs, that vessels uncondemned were given up.—That the last British instructions were received at Dominique four days before he failed, and that all process on American vessels immediately ceased.—That of about 60 vessels carried in there, 31 had not been condemned, and the governor had advised the agents of the privateers, who had brought in those which were not condemned, to make the best terms they could with American captains, as restitution must be made: That a vessel had been sent to Martinique, to obtain the instructions of Admiral Jervis, as to future proceedings respecting American vessels. That when he cleared out he was charged at the office, the fees, &c. of clearance. To this he objected, observing that it was hard to condemn all a man's property, and then make him pay for coming off: That the governor replied, that he might make himself easy, as he would have it all returned. Capt. Smith enquired of whom the restitution was to be made, for if he was to depend on King George, he should get nothing, as he was already a bankrupt; and was answered by the governor cavalierly, that the French Islands would pay for it.

NEW-YORK, April 11.
From some hints suggested by a French

gentleman, Col. Stevens of this city has caused to be made a model of a cannon, mounted on a carriage of a new construction. The gun is placed on a carriage nearly of the usual form, which slides on a second carriage or platform, which is moveable; the end below the muzzle turning on a pivot, while the other end may move through an arch of at least 90 degrees. The machinery is simple, and the gun managed with less strength than cannon mounted in the usual manner. This manner of mounting guns, has two remarkable advantages; it elevates them above the breastwork, so as to fire over, and save the necessity of embrasures, which always weaken a fortification; at the same time it gives to the direction of the fire a sweep of ninety degrees, instead of about 15, usually allowed to embrasures; an immense advantage, when moving bodies are to be attacked.

This model has been exhibited to the commissioners of fortifications in this city, and received their approbation.

Minerva.

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XIV.

Mr. FENNO,

The Tragedy of Macbeth has been twice acted at the New Theatre.—Mrs. Whitlock and Mr. Fennell, have, in the parts of *Lady Macbeth*, and *Macbeth* developed and exhibited in its gigantic form, the genius of the immortal Bard, Shakespeare.

The Observer cannot suppress a very pointed desire, that the *Othello*, *Hamlet*, *Lea*, &c. of the same Bard, may be performed by this company; he is confident that the lovers of the Drama must experience the highest gratification from Shakespeare's exalted ideas, made familiar by the inimitable expression and action of a Mrs. Whitlock, Mr. Fennell, &c.

The Observer is particularly gratified in the choice of plays lately exhibited; the *Gamster* and *Guardian* were happily chosen for the same evening; the play and after piece are in perfect unison to our feelings; the moral of each is excellent, and the sentiments and language of the best kind.

The Managers will rarely hazard any thing by exhibiting Mr. Garrick's pieces; the *Guardian* stands among the productions of his masterly pen.

Mrs. Marshall in the parts she has performed has never failed to act *unexceptionably*: it would lead the Observer into a detail too lengthy, in this hint, to mark her excellencies, they shall be reserved for an entire paper and probably the next.

The Observer is impelled by his feelings to give his mite of applause, to Mrs. Whitlock and Mr. Fennell, for their exhibition in the *Gamster* & *Macbeth*; he has always been delighted by their Theatrical performances, but never more so, than in these two last.

A hint to those who attend the Theatre.

If an accident should happen, during the play, that should render it necessary to leave the house, please to sit a minute or two: believe me my friends, your convenience and probably many lives, may depend upon such a precaution.

Should the alarm be real, from fire or almost any other cause, you must wait to know what it is, and where, or by attempting to avoid the danger, you may run into its way. Should the Gallery or upper Boxes break down, which event is nearly impossible, your fate must be determined immediately, and if you find the house or any part of it fallen, and you are not injured, by pressing all at once to the door, some of you must be inevitably hurt if not killed. But the principal danger to be avoided, is the result of a false alarm, such as happened the evening of last Monday: and unless you see positive danger, the presumption is, that the alarm is false; in such a case your lives depend on sitting still, at least till a certainty can be obtained. In Europe, many people have been killed by attempting to hurry from public buildings in alarms, and history hardly affords an instance of death, in a theatre or other public building, by any other cause, than attempting to rush out all at once. It is sincerely to be hoped the Ladies will provide themselves with sal volatile, to prevent fainting in case of an alarm.

The Managers should so contrive their doors, as that they can open out of the House; this circumstance will be a relief to our feelings, as well as a real security, in facilitating a passage.

* * * If the extract of a letter from Winchester is genuine, the person who sent it is requested to make himself known to the Editor.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Two Sisters, Sigourney Boston, 11 days
Union, Martin, New-York, 8 days
Sloop Eleanor, Carrol, Charleston, 11 days
Nancy Steelman, New-York, 4 days
Hope Hussey, Nantucket, 6 days
Elizebeth Webb, Charleston, 7 days
Schooner Industry, Poole, St. Eustatius 18 days

Saturday arrived here the schooner Betty, Capt. Betterton in 19 days from New-Orleans. He informs he left there the following vessels:

Brig Gayola, Graisberry, Philadelphia
Georgia Packet, Stevenfon, do.
Molly, Morgan, do.
Sloop — Wheeler, do.

Besides 8 more American vessels—mostly belonging to New-York—names unknown.

Post Office, April 8.

* * * Letters to go by the opportunity expected for Halifax, in the course of next week, in order to be conveyed by the British Packet from that place to England, will be received at this office until Tuesday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New York must be paid.

To be sold by Public Vendue,

The 19th Instant,

At the COFFEE HOUSE,

At Seven o'clock in the Evening,

By order of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the United Episcopal Churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia, the Trustees of the University, and the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital,

The House and Lot bequeathed

by the last Will and Testament of James Stoops deceased, in equal proportions to the afove institutions, being

The House, No. 20,

where ein Joseph Spencer now lives well situated for business, on the west side of Third street, about midway between Market and Arch street. It is 17 feet front upon Third street, and the lot is 132 feet deep.

The purchaser paying half the purchase money on delivery of the deed, may have twelve months credit for the remainder, on giving good security and paying in interest.

THOMAS GUMPTON,
JOHN WILCOCKS,
Committee for the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry appointed to sell.
EDWARD FOX,
Committee for the University.
JOSEPH PASCHALL,
SAMUEL COATES,
BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR,
Committee for the Pennsylvania Hospital.
April 14. ds

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

April 14.

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called

The Road to Ruin.

Dornton. Mr. Whitlock
Harry Dornton, Mr. Green
Sulky, Mr. Finch
Silky, Mr. Bates
Goldfinch, Mr. Chalmers
Milford, Mr. Cleveland
Smith, Mr. Moreton
Hofier, Mr. Harwood
Tradefmen, Messrs. Francis, De Moul-
lin, Lec, Bafon, &c. &c.
Sheriff's Officer, Mr. Warrall
Jacob, Mr. Blissett
Marker, Master Warrell
Postillion, Master T. Warrell
Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Shaw
Sophia, Mrs. Marshall
Jenny, Mrs. Francis
Mrs. Ledger, Mrs. Bates

End of the Comdy,

A Pantomimical Dance, called

The Sailor's Landlady,

OR

Jack in Distress.

To which will be added,

A COMIC O'ERA, in 2 acts, (Written by the Author of the Poor Soldier) called the

Agreeable Surprise.

* * * As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, is respectfully requested, may be addressed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

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