

For one Night only—being positively the last Night.

On TUESDAY EVENING, October 18, At the Assembly-Room, Oellers's Hotel, Will be presented, by way of an Evening Lounge, A whimsical medley Entertainment in three parts, called THE WORLD AS IT GOES; Or, A Touch at the Times. With alterations and additions. Consisting of various Comic Descriptions, Recitations, Songs, &c. By Mr. Bates and Miss Broadhurst.

PART THE FIRST. SKETCHES OF CHARACTERS; In which will be introduced, Remarks and Observations, satirical, whimsical and laughable, on the different characters, professions and passions of mankind, (as altered and modernized from George A. Stevens's Lecture on Aesop) with the following Portraits— Alexander the Great; with observations on the mad ambition of Kings. A Cherokee Chief. A celebrated Quack Doctor, with his coat of arms. A Cornuto, who pockets his disgrace. A Lawyer, with the interesting cause of Bullum versus Boatum. Song, "Amidst the illusions that o'er the mind flutter"—Miss Broadhurst. A London Buck going to keep it up. A Courtizan. A married Buck returning from a frolic. The smooth face of Courtship contrasted with the four aspects of Matrimony, and "John loves Jean, and Jean loves John"—by Mr. Bates. Song, "The Rofary,"—Miss Broadhurst.

PART THE SECOND. COLLINS'S EVENING BRUSH; Or, A Peep behind the Curtain. With Strictures on Acting—Stage Quixotes and Quackalvers—Song of "Harkaway to the Brush,"—Spouters and Spouting Clubs displayed—A Tragedy Taylor's introduction to Mr. Garrick—A blind Actor reading his part—A blank-verse Butcher cutting up King Lear—The Duke in Venice Preserv'd—A Rum Duke—Bajazet and Tamerlane, or, a Tragedy Bell-weather and a Bantam Cock, &c. With a Humorous Vocal Parody on Shakspeare's Seven Ages. Song, "Sweet Rosy Sleep,"—by Miss Broadhurst.

PART THE THIRD. WHIMS AND ODDITIES. Mrs. Thrals's Three Warnings; or, Death an Unwelcome Visitor. The Laughing and Crying Philosophers; with Diddin's Sound Argument, or "Let's all be unhappy together"—by Mr. Bates. "I can't for I'm in haste," a comic ballad—Miss Broadhurst. A Treatise on Provincial Dialects, with a West Country Collier's first Trip to Church—and the comic song of "Four and Twenty Fiddlers," by Mr. Bates. The doors to be opened at 6, and the performance to begin precisely at 7 o'clock. Admittance One Dollar: tickets to be had at the Bar of the Hotel.

For Sale,

This day Landing from on board the ship Concord, Captain Thompson, from Amsterdam, Gin, in pipes Empty Gin Casks Hock in cases of a doz. Glass Tumblers in chests Sweet Oil in cases Patte Graffe Cheese in boxes, &c. Also Landing by the Louisa, Capt. Bell, from Lisbon, 60 Quarter-casks Lisbon Wine. On Hand, A quantity of Brandy, Hazle Nuts in sacks, &c. Peter Blight. d1w eozw

Robert Smith & Co.

No. 58, South Front-street, Have received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Hull, and by the Ohio arrived at N. York from Glasgow, A large & general assortment of Goods, Suitable for the Season, consisting of Duffie, Point and Rose Checks, in small packages Blankets Oznaburgs and Brown Holland lands Brown and white Russia Sheetings Drillings and Diapers Calicoes and Chintzes Jaconet and Book Mullins Do. do. Tamboured Do. do. Handkerchiefs Printed linen and check do. Rousal and Madras do. Mullin and Chintz Shawls Bed Ticks Table Cloths Laces and Edgings Fashionable Ribbons Do. Hats and Bonnets Cotten & Worsted Hosiery Gloves and Mitts White & coloured Threads Italian Sewing Silks Ivory and Horn Combs Tapes, Bindings, Pins, &c. They have on hand a large assortment of India Mullins and Calicoes, black and coloured Perfians, Bandanno and Pulhett Handkerchiefs, &c. and a quantity of Nutmegs and Mace. October 17. mw fmm

Just Landing,

At South Front-street wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodges, from St. Petersburg, The following Goods: Russia Sail Duck, first quality. Do. Sheetings do. Do. Diapers. Do. Huckaback. Do. Cruffs. Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size. Do. White Candle Tallow. Do. White Soap in small boxes. Do. Cordage of fine yarn. Ravens Duck. Singlase, 18 and 20 fort. Horie Hair uncurled. Russia Bar Iron. Do. Hoop Iron. Do. Nail Rods. 10 Tons Oakum and Junk. St. Petersburg Clean Hemp. For Sale by Philips, Crumond, & Co. October 17.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, secretary of state of the United States, in his letter to the negro Banneker, acknowledges himself converted from all his former opinions, respecting the inferiority of the black race, and declares himself convinced "that nature has given to his black brethren talents equal to those of other colours, and that the appearance of a want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence both in Africa and America." He concludes his fraternizing epistle with these words, "I can add with truth, that nobody wishes more ardently to see a good system commenced for raising the condition both of their body and mind to what it ought to be, as fast as the imbecility of their present existence and other circumstances which cannot be neglected, will admit!" Notwithstanding the caution and cunning with which the latter sentence is worded, to admit of a double interpretation, if necessary, it cannot be denied that, taking the whole letter together, it meant to express to the negro, Benjamin, an ardent wish to see an early system of emancipation in the southern States: he had just said, that nature had given to his black brethren talents equal to those of the whites, and that the appearance of a want of them was owing merely to their degraded condition; he immediately adds his ardent wish for a good system for raising the condition both of their body and mind to what it ought to be, that is, in plain English, "from the degraded condition of slavery to a state of freedom." The qualification subjoined, viz. "As fast as the imbecility of their present existence, and other circumstances which cannot be neglected, will admit;" was introduced as an artful salvo, not too far to commit himself: behind these equivocal expressions he thought himself sheltered from an attack in the southern States; he might, if pushed, construe them into an opinion, that for centuries to come, emancipation would be impolitic and dangerous, because other circumstances would not justify the measure. But this is certain, that had he viewed the measure of emancipation as a dangerous one, either he would have disencouraged it, or at least, on so delicate a subject, kept silent. Why such an answer to the negro's letter? Why not confine his answer merely to the almanac, and to the usual compliment on such an occasion? Why make a parade of his opinion, by extolling the natural genius of the blacks, reminding them of their degraded condition and expressing a wish to see it changed? Either he was a friend to emancipation, or he was not: if the former, then the qualification respecting other circumstances was absurd and unmeaning; if the latter, then the encomiums on the talents of the blacks, and his ardent wish for their release from their degraded condition, were equally absurd. Again, he tells Banneker, and through him all the negroes in America, "I am satisfied that your natural talents are equal to those of the whites, and that the appearance of a want of them in you is owing merely to the degraded condition of your existence;" now what does he mean by adding, "I wish to see you emancipated, as soon as the imbecility of your present existence will admit?" If the appearance of their want of talents was owing merely to their condition, the sooner they emerged from that condition the better; if their imbecility was produced solely by their degradation, that imbecility would cease the moment they were emancipated; what kind of reasoning is it, to charge their imbecility altogether to their condition, and yet to expect an amelioration of their reason antecedently to their change of condition? It is no better than the blunder of the Irishman, who would not suffer his lion to go into the water, until he could swim. According to our author's mode of reasoning, the negroes could never be emancipated, his ardent wish could never be gratified; the slavery of the negroes he says is the sole cause of their imbecility; but he immediately adds they might remain in slavery till their minds are enlightened. How are they to acquire this necessary prerequisite to emancipation, when, according to his doctrine, that prerequisite can only be obtained after emancipation? Here is such a jumble of ideas, such a confounding of cause and effect in this letter, that the production of it by a man of common understanding can only be accounted for by ascribing it to a pitiful grasp at popularity from a class which he had despised, and to an ardent wish for the emancipation of the southern negroes, shrouded in the cautious and ambiguous language of one, who thought the times not yet ripe enough for a full disclosure of his dangerous views.—Another qualification in his letter refers to "other circumstances, which cannot be neglected!" What circumstances had he in view, to prevent the immediate emancipation of the blacks? Does he allude to the difficulties which would oppose his transportation scheme? Sure the negroes would not thank him for their liberty on such terms; but in his Notes on Virginia he is decidedly of opinion that the negroes of the United States, when freed, must be removed beyond the reach of mixture; rather a harsh treatment for his black brethren! Whence proceeds this right of transportation (without a crime or conviction) our philosopher has not informed us, and on what pretext of law or justice, freemen, not even charged with any offence, are to be shipped off, like cattle, I am unable to discover: had he proposed shipping them off, while slaves, there would be more sense in the project, but first to emancipate and invest them with all the rights of free citizens, and then forthwith to treat them as slaves and cattle, is altogether unintelligible. Perhaps the project was, to make it a preliminary condition sine qua non with the Africans that they should be free, subject to immediate transportation; but when free, it is doubtful how many of them would consider themselves bound by such a condition; indeed it is questionable whether many of them would accept their freedom on such terms. But waving these difficulties, how impolitic would it not be to banish from the country several hundred thousands of our black brethren, to whom nature has given talents equal to our own, and who in spite of their monotonous colour and offensive features (circumstances common to thousands of other colours) might become very useful citizens,

who according to the secretary's letter would rank with the whites in point of genius and merit, at the very instant of their emancipation.—If the secretary of state meant in his letter to allude to his shipping project by the words "other circumstances," it would have been but candid in him to have unfolded to his black brethren the whole extent of his views, that they might be fully apprised of the terms on which they had his ardent wishes for emancipation. Having omitted so essential a part of the plan, it is to be presumed that he has abandoned it, and now wishes for their emancipation, as fast as other circumstances will allow it to be accomplished, that is, as soon as he shall find it convenient to dispose of his own, and as soon as the measures which are now pursuing for that purpose in several of the States, even in some of the southern States, and the principles which have been transplanted from the French colonies into America, and his countenance as President of the United States, shall combine to make the measure appear practicable in the eyes of its promoters.

It appears almost incredible (and could not be credited had we not the facts before our eyes) that the same Thomas Jefferson, who not many years ago published to the world his opinion, "that there were powerful obstacles to the emancipation of the blacks, because deep rooted prejudices entertained by the whites, ten thousand recollections by the blacks of the injuries they have sustained, new provocations, the real distinctions which nature has made, and many other circumstances, will divide us into parties and produce convulsions which will never end but in the extermination of the one or the other race," should have recently, declared his ardent wish for such emancipation, at the risk of all the horrid consequences which he had himself so strongly depicted.

If such a wonderful change has been wrought in his mind, to what are we to impute it? I can find no other clue to it than the delusive and visionary principles which he has imbibed on that subject by his residence in France. It is to be remarked that he published his notes on Virginia, after spending the greatest part of his life in Virginia, among Negro holders and Negroes, and at a period when he must be presumed to be pretty well acquainted with Negroes, and aware of the consequences of their emancipation; he wrote his letter to Banneker, the Negro, soon after his return from France.

If his sentiments on this subject were not changed when he wrote to the Negro, then his letter to him is a piece of gross hypocrisy, calculated to fetch a little popularity from a few free Negroes, and the friends of emancipation at the expense of his own character and of the peace of his country.

Whether the Secretary complied with the promise made in that letter to Banneker "of sending his almanac to the great philo., &c. Candoreet," as a testimony of his black brother's extraordinary genius, we have never learnt.

PHOCION.

Philadelphia, October 17.

LATEST Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Philadelphia, capt. Bliss, arrived on Saturday afternoon, in 42 days from Bristol, we received London papers of the 29th of August (two days later than those received by the Franklin) which afford the following Intelligence. A.D.A. B.A.S.L.E. August 16.

The Grifons have addressed to each of the belligerent powers a declaration of neutrality, in which they protest that they will give to neither party a passage through their territories, and if either of them attempt to employ force, it will be repelled as well by the inhabitants as by the troops of the other power. It is affirmed that it was in consequence of this declaration that general Buonaparte withdrew his troops from the Lake of Como.

LONDON, August 29.

Yesterday capt. Home, of the Africa, of 64 guns, arrived at the admiralty-office, with the pleasing intelligence of the safe arrival in the Downs of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet of merchantmen, under convoy of that ship.

Advices were also received yesterday of the safe arrival of the principal part of theeward-bound and Mediterranean fleets at the same place; the Liverpool, Bristol and Irish trade having proceeded under escort of the Doris frigate.

An order of Council will be shortly issued to permit East-India goods to be shipped in neutral bottoms direct for Holland. A notice to this effect has been posted at Lloyd's.

Thirteen thousand five hundred vessels, freighted with property to the value of between sixty and seventy millions sterling, sailed from and arrived at the port of London, in the course of a year.

Yesterday arrived at Poole, a cartel from Cherbourg, with prisoners—they bring an account that a great number of privateers are at sea. They likewise say, that they are preparing all along the coast of France, for some important expedition. And that at Brest, and in its neighbourhood, there were one hundred thousand men assembled, for the purpose of making a descent upon England or Ireland.

An order has been sent by government to the lord lieutenants of counties in England and Wales, enjoining them to transmit with all possible speed, an account of the number of men in their several counties capable of bearing arms, distinguishing, at the same time, their ages and occupations. This return is supposed to be required preparatory to some measures for the increase of the national force.

Orders have been sent out, and a ship is actually dispatched from Gibraltar to bring home Sir Gilbert Elliot and his suite from the precious island of Corsica, which is found to be untenable on the event of the total loss of Italy to our allies.

Admiral Colpoys' squadron, which has returned to Plymouth, after ensuring the safety of the West-India fleet, looked into the harbour of Brest on Sunday the 21st inst. where he saw twelve sail of the line and eleven frigates, ready for sea. That harbour is blocked up by the squadron under the command of admiral Gardner.

The Paris Journals, of the 23d and 24th inst. reached us yesterday. By a letter from general Buonaparte, it appears that the French still continue successful in Italy. On the 11th instant, general Massena attacked the Imperial troops at Coronna and Montebaldo, where they appeared desirous to make a stand—they were defeated with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, and 400 prisoners, were forced to retreat. On the succeeding day general St. Hilaire forced the Austrians from Roque d'Anfonce, after an engagement, in which he took their baggage, 6 pieces of cannon, and 1100 men. General Angereau has crossed the Adige, taken 100 prisoners, and compelled Wurmser to fall back on Roveredo.

In the last accounts from Moreau's army, which were published in Paris on the 19th, and given in the Star of the 21th, that general stating the event of a battle which took place on the 11th, and lasted

for 27 hours, in which the Austrians were at first successful but afterwards defeated, promised to furnish the particulars of this and two other obstinate battles in which he had been engaged. In view here we examined all the papers that have reached us to find the promised account. The last letter from that general dated the 13, arrived in Paris on the 18th, and the lapse of six days without the promised details, give reason to suspect that the Austrians have cut out more work for him than he has been willing to confess. It is manifest that the Emperor had sent strong reinforcements both to the Archduke and Wurmser, to enable them to make a vigorous effort to turn the tide of the war. They have made the attempt, and though they have not been altogether successful, we imagine they have partly stopped the further progress of the French. Mantua has been relieved, Buonaparte cannot find himself in a condition to follow Wurmser through the mountains of Tyrol; and Moreau is victorious has at last found an enemy capable of some resistance.

It is true that one of the Paris papers mentions a report that Mantua had capitulated to the French. This, however, must not be credited on such slight authority.

The article in these papers of most importance to this country, is the one which states, that the Prussian ambassador had received dispatches from Madrid, announcing that the court of Spain has formally declared war against England. This is not given as confirmed intelligence, but we have doubt that it is true as to its essence.

A Dutch paper of the 22d inst. has the following article:

"A letter from Hanau, of the 15th inst. positively asserts the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel to have received information, that a large Russian army would march into Bohemia, not only to defend that country from an invasion on the part of the French, but even to act offensively against the latter, and all those German States who, contrary to the constitution of the Empire, had abandoned its chiefs, and concluded separate treaties with the republic. The elector of Saxony has raised an army of 60,000 men, which is to act in concert with the Russians and Austrians, to save the imperial authority from ruin.

It is with pleasure we are enabled to say, that his majesty being apprized, through the medium of the public prints, of the drudgery to which the cream-coloured horses, grown old in his service, had been applied, immediately ordered them to be bought up at any price, and allowed to spend the remainder of their days in ease. The two which had been sold to a backney-coachman for seven pounds, were last week purchased from him for forty guineas.

PARIS, 6 Fructidor, August 23.

A general officer of Buonaparte's army arrived yesterday with the colours taken from the army of Wurmser.

Terror prevails throughout Germany. The empire, like Italy, is at our feet.

Letters from Zurich, dated August 13, state that a column of the French army had arrived at Fuld-kirch, in Tyrol. The armies of Italy and of the Rhine and Moselle are upon the point of forming a junction.

The value of the Austrian magazines which have fallen into our hands, from the banks of the Sieg to Wurtzbourg, amounts to 40 millions of florins, equal to 90 millions of our money. 7 Fructidor, August 24.

We are assured that M. Sandoz, the Prussian minister at Paris, has received dispatches from Madrid, announcing, that the court of Spain has declared war upon England, and that the English ambassador has in consequence left Madrid, carrying with him the Spanish manifesto, which contains 63 articles of complaint.

This declaration of war, if it be true, must produce new changes in the politics of Europe.—The French marine, united to the Spanish and Dutch, must in the end, counterbalance that of England.

The Swiss have suspended their proceedings against the French emigrants, and it is reported, that Barthelmy has on this subject received more humane instructions. Several wives and children of emigrants, who from their extreme indigence were not able to quit Constance before the arrival of our troops, have been humanely treated.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from general Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory, dated Brescia, 25 Thermidor, August 12.

"The enemy, after their retreat, citizens directors, occupied Coronna and Montebaldo in considerable force, where they seemed anxious to make a stand. Massena marched thither on the 24th, made himself master of Montebaldo, of Coronna, and Preabolo, took several pieces of cannon, and made 400 prisoners. He speaks in terms of the highest approbation of the 18th demi-brigade of light infantry, of his aid de-camp, Rey, and of adjutant-general Chabran.

"On the 25th, I ordered general Soret, and St. Hilaire, general of brigade, to march to Roque d'Anfonce, of which the enemy seemed desirous to keep possession. This operation succeeded; we have forced Roque d'Anfonce, engaged the enemy at Lodron, and after a slight action, got possession of their baggage, six pieces of cannon, and 1100 prisoners.

"Angereau has passed the Adige, driven the enemy to Roveredo, and made some hundreds of prisoners.

"The enemy has 4000 sick in Mantua.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE." Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory, dated Brescia, 47 Thermidor, August 14.

"I have received with gratitude, citizens directors, the fresh testimony of your esteem, which you have given me by your letter of the 13th Thermidor. I do not know what the gentlemen Journalists mean to do with me: they have attacked me at the same time with the Austrians; you have silenced them by the publication of your letter.

"I have completely beaten the Austrians; so that hitherto these double attempts of our enemies have proved equally abortive.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."