

principle, the fault can only be attributed to a want of public virtue and we shall soon experience all the miseries of anarchy or become the slaves of a despot. I should not have troubled you with these remarks after so much has been written and said on the subject had I not understood that in some parts of this country it is to ignorance of the true nature and inattention to the vast importance of the cause in which government has called upon us to arm, that we are to attribute the supineness of many people in this hour of danger, and had I not considered it an indispensable duty in my station as indeed it is the duty of every true man to rouse and awaken his fellow citizens to a proper sense of it.

#### TOASTS for the NEW-YEAR'S DAY of the Third year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

1. The Day we celebrate.
2. Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity throughout the world.
3. The French Republic One and Indivisible.
4. The United States of America.
5. The National Convention and the Committee of Public Safety.
6. The Congress of the United States
7. The State of Pennsylvania.
8. The Poles;—may they annihilate the crowned banditti who attempt to deprive them of their rights
9. 31st of May 1793, or, the destruction of Federalism.
10. The heroes who have shed their blood in defence of Liberty.
11. The armies of the French Republic;—may they Sans-Culotise all nations.
12. May the French People grant no peace to England until they deprive her of the power of disturbing the tranquility of the Universe.
13. Execration to Anarchists, Egotists, disguised Aristocrats, Moderates, and other enemies of the Revolution.
14. Agriculture; the firmest support of the felicity of all nations.
15. The useful arts and trades.
16. May the representatives of the people never forget that they are a part of them.
17. The Republicans of the two hemispheres; may they distinguish themselves by their submission to the laws made by their representation.
18. The benevolent philology; may it heal the wounds which religious and political despotism have made on humanity.
19. The manes of the brave citizens composing the crew of the ship Le Vengeur.
20. May the 18th century wonder that nations have ever lived under kings.
21. Continuation of the success of the true Carmagnols at Guadaloupe.
22. The Fair of the two Republics; may they give birth to none but to Brutus and Scævola's.

#### By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

The account of General Wayne's defeat of the Indians is confirmed. Report says he took seven prisoners in RED COATS, and ordered them to the GALLOWS. We anxiously wait for the truth. [Minerva.]

From Manchester, we are sorry to learn, that the sickness there had not abated. It is said, that in proportion to the number in this small town, more persons have died than in Philadelphia last year. [Boston Centinel.]

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated 8th July, 1794.

"Your plenipotentiary, Mr. Jay, did me the favor to dine with me yesterday. I have the pleasure to say that he is in good health; and from the high opinion I entertain of his abilities and integrity, I am persuaded he meets with a flattering reception in this country. Indeed it appears to me so much the interest of our government, united with the most popular opinions here, not only to grant satisfaction, but the most liberal terms to your country, that I am convinced every thing will be adjusted to your perfect content.—Under these impressions, I should feel myself inclined rather to increase, than diminish, my property in your funds, had I not entertained some suspicions from the reform of your Democratic Societies; that an influence was prevailing in opposition to your governing powers, which may endanger the security of all private property, which, combined with some resolutions relative to the sequestration of British effects, which are an insult to common honor and dignity, and strike at the root of all commercial confidence; I say these circumstances greatly diminish my faith, and do not appear to me to be properly discountenanced by your Executive: if not repressed in their

first symptoms, they may in the present perturbed state of human affairs, lead to anarchy and confusion.  
"I think that your constitution possesses as much genuine liberty as is compatible with social order; and my wishes for the general happiness of mankind would make me extremely regret that any principles of theoretic perfection should endanger its continuance."

The following paragraphs are copied from the Limerick Herald of the 26th July, received by the ship Merchant:

Limerick, July 26.  
Orders have been issued for putting the fortifications at the Cove of Cork, in the best state possible.

Dublin, July 24.  
Monday, the Right. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Recorder, High Sheriffs, &c. went in procession to the Castle, where they presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant an Address to be transmitted to his Majesty, stating therein that the city of Dublin had voted the sum of 15,000*l.* for raising a regiment, and beseeching his Majesty to accept of it, and to appoint one of his Majesty's illustrious sons to be commander of the same.

They were most graciously received by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who promised to transmit the loyal Address without delay, to the beloved Sovereign of this nation.

Cabin passengers in the Fair American: William Strickland, Esq. Miles Smith, Esq. and family. Mrs. Mary Sampson. And eight in the steerage.

Arrived.  
Ship Fair American, Allyn, Hull Merchant, Reynolds, Limerick Amizade, Farrington, Madeira Brig Endeavour, Swain, Charleston Neptune Jacobs, Martinique Sch'r Thersela, Murphy, Cayenne The schooner Maria, Waldron, has sprung a leak and put into New-London.

The ship Donna Anna and brig Two Brothers, are arrived at Madeira.

HALIFAX, August 28.  
Sunday arrived here the ship Eliza, Captain Lewis, laden with flour, bound to France, prize to his Majesty's ship Thistle.

Monday arrived the ship Sovereign, from Charleston, prize to his Majesty's ship Cleopatra.  
Tuesday evening arrived his Majesty's ship Alarm, with a valuable French ship, called L'Adelais from St. Domingo bound to France.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.

On Monday last arrived in this city from Michelmakanoeh, via Detroit and Niagara, James Niel, an inhabitant of Beardstown, Nelson county, Kentucky; and one of the pack-horse men employed by the Contractors to General Wayne's army:—He says he was taken by the Indians at the attack on Fort Recovery; itripped of his clothing, and carried a journey of three weeks west, into the interior of their country; that during the march he was twice tied up to be burnt, but that some casualty happened each time which prevented it. On his arrival at Michelmakanoeh he was ransomed by Captain Boyle, commanding at that post; from whom he obtained a pass to Detroit, where he obtained another pass to Niagara from Col. England: at Niagara Governor Simcoe renewed his pass, and gave him 11 dollars to bear his expenses. He confirms the account in our paper of Thursday last, of the defeat of the Indians at the Miami, and says several white people were with the Indians, as he saw sundry of them who were wounded brought into Detroit, while he was there. He also says, Simon Girty, and a son of Col. Magee, who lives at the Rapids of the Miami, commanded the Indians—that Girty publicly declared, that he took off Captain Gibbon's scalp.

St. JOHN'S, (N. B.) August 29.  
On Wednesday arrived the schooner Betty, Capt. Roden, in 36 days from Kingston, Jamaica.  
Capt. Roden informs, that the Yellow Fever rages with great violence in the West-Indies, but is principally confined to the shipping. His Majesty's ship of war, Irresistible, lost 160 men in four days—not an officer survived the fatal disease, except the Captain and Master. Other vessels were proportionably unfortunate, and on board of several, every person fell a sacrifice to the distemper.

BALTIMORE, September 19.  
A letter from a respectable gentleman in Hager's-town to his correspondent here, received by last night's post, informs that accounts were received there of General Scott, with the Kentucky militia, having defeated the Indians, with the loss of 300 killed and taken.—That the general's loss amounts to 73 men—and that through an unfortunate mistake, 21 of the friendly Indians were killed in the engagement.

The following paragraph is copied from Messrs. Winter and Cary's Rights of Man, of Wednesday last, printed in Frederick.

Advices from the westward, received by a gentleman of veracity, who arrived in this town on Monday last, announce, that General Scott, having under his command upwards of 1400 men, four miles in advance of General Wayne's army, was suddenly attacked by a considerable number of Indians—that after a severe conflict of 45 minutes, the Indians were totally routed, leaving behind them upwards of 200 dead on the spot.—We are sorry to add, that the loss sustained by General Scott, amounts in killed, wounded and missing, to 384, among them some brave, enterprising officers.

Extract of a letter from the Mate of the brig Three Brothers, Capt. B. Smith, from London, bound to Baltimore, to a Merchant in this town, dated Providence, (R. I.) Sept. 8.

"SIR,  
"I have the disagreeable task of informing you that in our voyage from London to your town, in lat. 37, 20, and long. 71, 49, and on the 11th of September, we were captured by a French privateer, from Charleston, bound to the West-Indies. On the 2d we saw a sail and gave chase, and at 10 A. M. came up with her. She proved to be the Pallas of Boston, homeward bound from the West-Indies. The Capt. of the privateer made them take us all on board except Capt. Smith, who is gone on in the privateer, to see if any satisfaction can be had from a set of pirates—I can call them no better, for they plundered indiscriminately, the crew and passengers on board, and I have lost my all. Mr. Carrol and his sister of your town were on board. I saw several letters directed to you, but the bags they have taken into the privateer."

(The following article is from a Grenada paper brought by the sloop Beaver, Capt. Cartwright, arrived at Alexandria.)

St. George's, August 15.  
His Honor the Governor has been pleased to issue two proclamations, which were published by the Provost Marshal on Saturday: the one admitting the importation of Lumber and Provisions, the growth of America, from foreign islands, to the 1st of November next; and the other granting permission to import in American vessels, such articles as may be lawfully brought in British bottoms from America, till the first of October.

From the Knoxville Gazette, Aug 4.

On Wednesday the 9th instant, about 9 o'clock in the morning Major George Winchester was killed and scalped by Indians, near Major Wilson's, (Mero District) on the public road leading from his own house to Summer Court House: He was justice of the peace, and on his way to court.—In the death of Major Winchester, the public have to lament the loss of a valuable citizen, and a good civil and military officer.

On the 24th instant, a party of Creeks killed John Ih, at his plough, in his field, within 180 yards of his own block-house and scalped him.—Ih lived eighteen miles below this place, near the south bank of Holston—he has left a wife and eight children, the eldest not eleven years of age.

From the Western Star.

THE CORDWAINER.—No. 5.

COMMEND me to that chosen people, whom Reason takes by the hand, and whither she leads, they follow. The Age of Miracles is past; we are no more to expect the "pillar of a cloud, by day, and the pillar of fire, by night," to direct us. We have heard of the Golden Age, the Silver Age, the Brazen Age, and the Iron Age; but our's of the present day has the felicity to boast of the Age of Reason.

Methinks I see a pert, smirking Aristocrat start up, and adjusting his powdered locks, "will be much obliged to me to illustrate this by some familiar example."—Just step on board with me, Sir Lukewarm Leaden-head, and whip over to France; if we do not meet with something to our purpose there, cut and dried, I will charge thee nothing for thy passage. I forbear to take a malignant revenge—to lend thee my spectacles to look at the fun, or to direct thee to the apothecary's for eye-salve. I forbear to overwhelm thee with a blaze of illustration—to shew thee Kings and Queens without a head, Dukes without a ribbon, and Priests without a shirt. Here is readier change to our hands.

O ye groveling, plodding souls! How long would ye be delving on in the old foot-worn, folly marked paths of prejudice and bigotry? How long shall the thick veil of superstition and ignorance shut you from the beams of the night-dispersing lamp? When will ye be wise?

Shall it be told to posterity that their ancestors, professing too to have walked by the light of Reason, merely because it was enjoined by a precept found in an old Jewish Book of Record, did in fact devote one seventh part of their time to what they were pleased to call Religion, alias idleness, for almost four thousand years? A modest injunction indeed! Why the very priests themselves have not had a face to demand more than their tithe; and shall not a tithe of our time, the most precious of all our treasures, suffice?

Now I beg to be told what foundation there is in nature for giving this preference to the number seven. It is true that seven stars happened, as is supposed to fall together in a cluster; but I am ready to bet even stakes with any man, the winnings to be expended in oil for the lamp of Reason, that before the end of the tenth period of a thousand years from the creation, (I don't know what the French would call it) some future Herfchels shall spy out the other three. In short, I affirm that nature has no particular affection for the number seven. But has she not for the number Ten? I pray thee count thy fingers and thy toes!

It was relucd for Frenchmen to restore, in some measure, the Rights of Nature and Reason, as well as of man; and then was a fair portion of the work performed, (with submission to the author of the Pentateuch.) when it was said, "nine days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, and on the tenth shalt thou rest." Here, too, is an illustrious specimen of economy. The keepers of ordinaries, of punch-houses, and places of amusement, may indeed take occasion to complain; but surely they may be contented with one day in ten. We have seen calculations of the amazing saving to the nation by this adjournment of the Sabbath. I am not a man of figures, and if I were, it would be needless to retrace them.

But to this saving of time, by the French mode of dividing it by tens, add, I beseech you, what I have never yet seen noticed, the saving in the expense of Almanacs. Nature do her own work in earnest, and obliging her to hold the fescue as well as the book. For instance, I have 10 fingers, ten toes, ten finger-nails, and 10 toe-nails, now when I have learned this new calendar, these shall be named, so that this finger shall be such a month, this finger-nail, or that toe-nail, such a day of the month, this toe shall be such a day of the week, and the like. Thus my Almanack shall cost me nothing, be always at hand, and Jack's pack of cards will be a fool to it.

From the Columbian Mercury.

Nothing more strongly evinces the contempt in which the French hold their combined enemies than in the midst of a bloody and expensive war to pass a decree for beautifying the national gardens. This also disproves the conjectures of those who supposed that the French intended to destroy the fine arts, and prevent monuments of taste and refinement, as incompatible with republican simplicity. When the national representatives can thus put every thing under requisition, whether its object be to raise armies to oppose foreign enemies, to crush domestic rebellion, or to beautify a national garden; when all the citizens are thus at the public command, whether to fight as soldiers, or work as artists—such a nation, so enabled to concentrate its forces, bids fair to rise to a pitch of greatness, hitherto unknown in the annals of mankind. Obedience to the laws, and to the will of the people's representatives, seems to be the "order of the day in France."

Extract from the Speech of the Duke of Bedford, in the British House of Lords, May 20, 1794.

THE French constitution of 1789 was formed by men of the first rank, both in distinction and in talents; their motives were pure, and their end was laudable; they followed the noblest examples of history, they were eager to deliver their country from despotism, but they were actuated by the purest loyalty to their sovereign, and respect for civil rights. How had these men been received in foreign countries? He blushed to think what outrages had been committed on these persons on Monsieur la Fayette, who professedly retired from his country because he would not sacrifice his loyalty to his king. They had no right to dispute the veracity of M. la Fayette, for his whole life was an illustration of truth, disinterestedness and honor. Yet the retiring victim of loyalty, he was doomed to dungeon after dungeon, and now he was transferred from a Prussian to some Austrian dungeon or hospital—God knows where

whether dungeon or hospital it was indeed the same thing, and his personal liberty was thus wounded in the most outrageous manner. But posterity would do justice to his name, his attachment to liberty; his glorious life would transmit his name to the latest posterity, pure and unfulfilled.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Volunteer Rifle Company, held at George Hill's, sign of the Buck, No. 130, north Second street, the following officers were unanimously elected—George Taylor captain; William Kidd, first Lieutenant.—A person is wanted in said company to found the Bugle Horn.

#### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED.

Ship Henrietta, Coppinger, St. Thomas 18  
Brig Leclat, Baker, Bourdeaux 63  
Polly, Connel, Point Petre (G.) 22  
Lydia, Rinker, Jeremie 22  
Schooner Thorn, Green, St. Thomas 17  
Industry, Hylander, Havana 16  
Oliver, Drinkwater, Portland 15  
Yesterday arrived at the Port the ship Hibernia Irwin from Jamaica  
Capt. Coppinger informs that the Sch'r Peggy Capt. Skilly wat to sail in 8 days after him for this port.

The paragraph in Saturday's Gazette, respecting an attack on Pittsburgh, was a mistake—the intelligence referred to the meditated attack on the magazines at Fredericktown, Maryland.

Post-Office, Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1794.

The mail for Lancaster, Yorktown, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Greensburg and Pittsburgh, closes every Saturday precisely at half past 11 in the morning.

The Mail for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg and Carlisle, closes every Tuesday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Just Arrived,  
And will be landed to-morrow morning at Hamilton's wharf, the CARGO of the Schooner Industry, Captain Hylander, from Havana,

CONSISTING OF  
85 hhds. Molasses,  
Of superior full quality.

106 Boxes and Barrels  
White & brown Sugar

AND A  
Parcel of Ox-Hides;  
FOR SALE BY  
Peter Blight.

ALSO,  
A PARCEL OF  
COFFEE,

Just arrived in the Hibernia, Captain Irwin, from Jamaica.

Sept. 23

Ricketts's Equestrian  
CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, Sept. 23.

Will be performed a great variety of new and Surprising

Equestrian Exercises,  
At the Circus in Market street.

\* \* Particulars of which are expressed in the bills of the day.

Doors to be open at a quarter past four o'clock, and performance begin at a quarter past 5 o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the Book Stores of Mr. Bradford, Mr. Rice, Mr. Campbell, at the Musical Repository in Market street and at the Circus near the French minister's house.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

Sept. 24.

Will be presented,

The Comic Opera of

Love in a Village.

With entire new Accompaniments by Mr. Pelhury,

Between the Play and After Piece, the Band will play the

Federal Overture.

After which will be presented a COMEDY in three acts, never acted in Philadelphia, called the

Midnight Hour.

Written by Mrs. Inchbald, and performed at Covent Garden fifty nights successively.

The doors will be opened at half after six, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half past seven o'clock.

Messrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON

respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every expense has been cheerfully sustained, that might tend to make the

Old American Company, worthy a share of their patronage, during the short stay the nature of their engagements will permit them to make here.

Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office, from ten to one every day (Sundays excepted) and on days of performance from three to five P. M. where

all tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 8, south Front street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.