

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

The mail for Lancaster, Yorktown, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chamberburg, Bedford, Greensburg and Pottsburg, 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.

Philadelphia, 24th Sept. 1794.

**His Britannic Majesty's**

Consul General for the Middle and Southern States of America, hereby informs the Merchants and Traders whom it may concern, that the Importation in *American Bottoms*, into the Islands of Martinico, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia, of Lumber and Dry Provisions, namely Flour, Biscuit, and Grain, will be permitted until the 31st day of October 1794 inclusive, and no longer.

**Lands to be sold,**

In the Counties of Bedford & Washington Pennsylvania, in smaller or large quantities. For terms apply to

**J. M. Stillman,**

South-west corner of Arch and Third Streets.

**200 WEIGHT OF BERGAMOT,**

From Naples, for sale.

Sept. 24

**NOTICE**

**New Castle Pier Lottery**

Examining and Registering Office, At Mr. SAMUEL CRAWFORD'S No. 75, north Front Street, 4 doors from Arch Street.

**Tickets are examined and**

Registered by correct name and Register Books, at the following moderate charges, viz.

For examining a SINGLE TICKET 1-16th of a Dollar.

For registering a SINGLE TICKET 1-4th of a Dollar.

And notice will be sent by letter (if fortunate or unfortunate) to any part of the Continent.

**TICKETS**

In the City of

**Washington Lottery, No. 2,**

(Which will commence drawing very soon) Registered, and the earliest account sent of their success.

N. B. The Earliest Intelligence of each Day's drawing will be received at this Office. And the slips thereof will be signed by the Managers to be correct; therefore to be depended on.

Sept. 24

**Old American Company.**

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THIS EVENING,

Will be presented,

The Comic Opera of

**Love in a Village.**

With entire new Accompaniments by Mr. Pelham.

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 also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 3, fourth Front Street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.

BOX, one Dollar—PITT, three quarters—GALLERY, half a dollar.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

MY Saddle Mare was stolen from Wye Mill, Talbot County, Maryland, on the night of the 30th of August last. She is black, and supposed to be ten or twelve years old, under fourteen hands high, compact and handsome, branded with the letter O, on the left shoulder, a handsome star on her forehead, a large full eye, the neck erect fallen, a flat buttock, her fore feet turned in, and one of them white; she racks, trots and canters, has good spirits, and goes very cleanly. If taken up out of the state, I will give the above reward of twenty dollars and all reasonable charges, if within the state and thirty miles from Wye Mill, eight dollars and reasonable charges, and if a shorter distance in proportion, to any person who will deliver her to the Subscriber at the mill.

Nat. Kennard.

Wye Mill, Talbot County, Sept. 2

1893w

For the Gazette of the United States.

**THE BYSTANDER.**

THE Theatre in Cedar Street was opened on Monday Evening, after an interval of upwards of a Twelve-month; and THE OLD AMERICAN COMPANY of Comedians have occasion to congratulate themselves on the flattering reception they met with from a very full House. The GRECIAN DAUGHTER with the ROMP were announced for the Evening's Entertainment, with a Prelude on the occasion, called OLD AND NEW HOUSES:—No comments are offered on the merits of this Piece, the scope and design were not sufficiently comprehended.—Mr. Hodgkinson said something on the good effects of a well regulated Theatre,—of its moral tendency,—and how grateful it was to his feelings to witness again such a respectable circle of their old friends, &c. &c. all which was very well and much applauded.

The writer of this will occasionally notice, and attempt to do justice to the talents of the respective Performers of this Theatre, he will not lightly wound the feelings of any one by rigidly scrutinizing unimportant deviations from propriety—or omitting to applaud real excellencies.

The following remarks occur on the individual merits of those who perforated the characters in the Tragedy:—Mr. Hodgkinson in Dionysius was great, he was the Tyrant. The Bystander does not recollect having seen greater powers exhibited on this side the Atlantic:—This gentleman has been, and always will be a favorite while he continues to improve in the public opinion. Mrs. Melmoth in Euphrasia, awakened the sensibility of the audience by her excellent acting—her fine modulating tone of voice was charmingly adapted to her pathetic appeals to the heart of the callous Tyrant, who retained her aged Father a prisoner,—throughout—the evinced such excellencies in the opposite passions of anger roused—assuaged again to the softest emotions of tenderness and fear, for the fate of her imprisoned Sire, added to the heroism she displayed, in braving every danger to gratify her filial love and respect as sensibly affected all those, and many there were, who possessed, and silent dropt the spontaneous mite of sympathy. Mr. Hallam in Evander seems to have lost nothing by his advanced years.—Mr. Martin and Mr. King were very respectable in their casts, and it would be unjust to say, though not with equal success, that the performers in general did not emulate.

The ROMP was admirably performed as far as respects Mrs. Hodgkinson in Priscilla Tomboy, and Mr. King in old Barnacle—but it would be a deviation from justice not to disapprove of Mr. Prigmore's manner in young Cockney.—Of many candidates in that character, few of the audience perhaps ever saw a worse,—young Cockney is intended a hincal Coxcomb.—Mr. Prigmore is finical, but to oppose to what the author meant, that instead of making the character ridiculous, he made himself so. From his broken pronunciation it really appeared as if he was buslequing a French Valet.—His manoeuvres with his hair were indelicate, gross, coarse and militated against the managers professions in his occasional Prelude:—These are hints which no doubt he will attend to—and consequently induce a change of opinion in

**THE BYSTANDER.**

Sept. 24.

From the New York Diary.

**CROSS READINGS.**

Public Sales of the utmost integrity, warranted genuine, and only to be had of the Subscriber: where likewise may be seen the Age of Reason, fit for merchants, farmers, and the country in general.

Mr. Jay gives us pleasing accounts of the world, which'd with horrienship, by a motherly old woman, recommended by the committee of health; of whom may be had, long paragraphs, army buttons, alabaster, and boarding and lodging.

Mr. T— has removed his office to Le-ackawanack, where may be seen two Automotons. Letters, post-paid, will be answered and the utmost secrecy observed in the course of the public.

The Jewish nation have now an elegant print of Dr. Priestley, and a most likely negro on low terms, less than prime cost.

Cole and Goodnick inform the public, that a fortune in a short time may be made by bankruptcy; by which in one view, may be seen elegant houses in town, country seats, Carriages and Horses, and ten thousand pounds to let upon approved securities. Inquire in Broadway.

Chimney sweep's office, previent Messieurs les Francois, qu'il vient d'ouvrir son office de procureur en la rue de Naffau, ou on desire trouver un petite negre de 12 a 15 ans, for the satisfaction of his customers.

One thousand dollars reward for printing calicoes, coarse men's hats, and for erecting a new Theatre for invalid pensioners, at the price current of the funded debt.

Proposals are received in London respecting the insurgents in the western country, where recruiting, and the broadsword may be taught to the militia of Pennsylvania, to enable them to make ladies caps, bonnets, purse-fringes, smelling-bottles, for low spirits and faintings.

Just imported, new liveries for servants, with military cockades, an approved fashion—apply to the Democratic Society, who are in want of whips, flays-whips, cordage and employment.

A. B. Stock-broker, has a large tract of land for sale, for which he will give his own deed, having a good and sufficient title, from a gentleman well educated, who wants employment.

**Foreign Intelligence.**

**FRANCE.**

JACOBIN CLUB, June 12.

Robespierre appeared at the tribunal—"It is time," said he, "that patriots should fix their attention on the dangers of the country; they are not yet past. In vain the armies of the Republic shall triumph over our enemies from without, if we do not deprive their emissaries of all the means of affluence liberty, even in its most sacred asylum. I do not come to point out to you all the dangers which threaten the national representation, I have to lay before you an object still more important, from the deep laid manner in which it is concerted, and the pernicious end which it has in view, I come to submit to your inspection a sort of Proclamation, published in the British armies by order of the Duke of York a Proclamation issued in consequence of the report of Barrere, and the decree by which it is followed, that no English or Hanoverian should be made prisoner; & published with a design of exciting the hatred of the soldiers in a more direct and forcible manner against the Convention. (Robespierre then read the Proclamation.) Though very contemptible in itself, it will not be amiss, continued he, to accompany it with a short commentary.

"His Royal Highness reminds the British and Hanoverian troops, that clemency is the brightest gem in the character of a soldier: on this head he refers to the example of former periods; but what similitude is there between the circumstances as they were formerly, and as they are at present? What is there in common between liberty and despotism, between vice and virtue? That soldiers fighting for despots should give their hands to conquered soldiers to return together to the hospital, can easily be conceived; that a slave should hold intercourse with a slave, a tyrant with a tyrant, can also easily be conceived; but that a freeman should make any compromise with a tyrant or his satellites, valour with pusillanimity, virtue with vice, is what cannot be conceived, and is in its own nature impossible.

"A free man can pardon his enemy if he only present him to death: he can never pardon him if he present to him chains. York talks of humanity! What! York a . . . . soldier of . . . . . How odious is a tyrant, even when he talks of humanity!

"York ascribes the decree to a pretext, and he does not undertake to prove what the pretext is. Our troops, says he, will not believe that even the French nation, &c. And what signifies to us what they believe, provided they believe in the valour of our soldiers, and the force of our bullets. Undoubtedly the French nation is infuriated, but the insatiation continues for a length of time, and undoubtedly it is reserved for the Duke of York to enlighten the French nation!

"His Highness draws a comparison between France and England. To what tends this parallel? What is there in common between the inanimate heart of a slave, and that which glows with the sacred love of liberty! England is a despicable meteor, which disappears before the Republican luminary. They would assimilate the French to the English in the field of battle, in order to corrupt the Republican virtues; a distance must be kept up between the soldiers of liberty and slaves of tyranny.

"We are not astonished that the Duke of York should have been so frightened by this decree, for the principal force of the tyrants combined against France, consists in those machinations which they have been able to carry on in the heart of the country: they will, after being conquered, still to preserve a medium of communication, in order to carry on their perfidious plots. The Duke of York, by circulating his proclamation, probably

imagines that the French armies will pay more deference to his orders than to the decrees of the Convention: but we are no longer in the time of Brissot, of Gaudet, of Genoupe: the Republic has extricated itself from the numerous factions, it has destroyed them all. That of Orleans no longer exists, but the Republic exists although it has not completely attained the end of the Revolution, for it has secretly glided, if I may so express it, over a revolutionary tract, amidst rival factions, all of which tended to establish a new system of tyranny. The true Republicans were regarded as intruders; while the Republic was advancing in its progress, all the factions exerted themselves in order to destroy it & its defenders: there were but few patriots in the commencement of the Revolution, tyrants and their agents exerted themselves in every sense to sow amongst us division, discord and disorganization: they well know that no people can successfully combat its combined enemies, except by that concert, that union, that common point of rallying, which is alone the soul of all victories and triumphs. This plan of division has been incessantly pursued in its immense ramifications: not being able to attack the people in a mass, they attempted to separate them from the Convention, the Convention from its committees, and the members of the committees from one another. Such is the object of the proclamation of the Duke of York: the factions are not yet annihilated, they will still raise their head. His Royal Highness flatters himself that the soldiers of the two nations will confine their resentment to the National Convention. The Duke of York then relies upon treacherous plots in the interior; he relies upon the shares of imposture, on the system of immorality, and in fine on all crimes. What means also that distinction which the Duke of York confers upon me? I suppose myself a French citizen, and he makes me King of France and Navarre. I esteem too much the title of citizen, not to spurn at any title that would assimilate me to the Duke of York. Can there be anything more dear to a friend of liberty than the love of his fellow-citizens? And would the French people descend from the highest summit of glory to debate themselves to a throne? The Duke of York says I am surrounded with a military guard: you best know how far such is the fact; but it is not difficult to perceive the insidious nature of the insinuation. Let us distrust such flatterers; let us firmly adhere to principles; let the system be against the Convention, and that is all that is necessary in order that it should be defeated. They wish to render us suspected to the people, and deprive us of the courage requisite to unmask and encounter our enemies: they can only effect their object by poignards: while we exist, we will unmask and oppose tyrants, traitors and criminals!"

**LECHORN, June 27.**

By an English frigate arrived here this morning we learn, that Calvi is pressed more and more by the besiegers, who have cut off the fresh water, and placed a number of cannon and mortars upon a height that commands the town and castle. Lord Hood has also dispatched a ship of 84 guns from St. Florenza, with two frigates and some fire-ships, to join Admiral Hotham, who, it is supposed, would shortly attempt something against the French fleet blocked up in the bay of St. Juan.

**St. JOHNS, (N. B.) August 19.**

**PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE!**

On Saturday last arrived here from Briar Island, (Nova Scotia,) in a small boat of only 10 feet 2 inches keel, three little boys, sons of Mr. Bailey, of that place—Stephen the eldest, in his tenth year, and Charles and John, the younger ones, in their eighth and sixth years. On Sunday morning these children, with a negro man, endeavoring to cross from Briar Island, to pick Raspberries, were forced out to sea by the strength of the tide and a strong southerly wind, and a thick fog setting in at the same time, they were soon bewildered, and every hope of return cut off. Fortunately for them, the negro had a small pocket compass, by which he ascertained the direction of the wind, and boldly determined to put before it—he accordingly sailed due north during the remainder of the day without any other accident than that of now and then shipping a little water, but no great quantities, considering how high the sea ran—As it grew dark, he steered by the wind (which providentially continued to blow from the same point) all night. In the morning the fog clearing, he descried land at a great distance to leeward, and having only a small fail

and the wind dying away, it was evening before he reached it. The place where he landed was a Mr. Dawson's, in Mace's Bay, about 16 miles to the eastward of Beaver Harbour, and near 20 leagues from where he was drove to sea. The little adventurers were received here with a kindness and warmth of hospitality, that does honor to their entertainer—the poor little things had had nothing to eat or drink for above 36 hours, and were almost famished—here they stayed, experiencing the most tender attention and generous treatment until they were able to proceed to this place. We are happy to say they are all now in perfect health and spirits, and are to return home to-morrow in a vessel which will land them at their father's door.

Never did we witness a more pleasing scene than on their arrival—It is but justice to the citizens to say, that the same sentiments of pity and compassion pervaded every bosom, and they eagerly contended with each other who should have the pleasing satisfaction of giving shelter to these little unfortunates—What must be the feelings of the unhappy parents at the supposed loss of so many fine children, swept away from the pursuit of pleasure and the lap of security into a boisterous sea, far from shore, without water, without provisions, in a bubble of a boat at the mercy of the winds, the waves and the currents; but Providence looked down with an eye of compassion on their unprotected innocence, and guided them through fogs and thick darknels over a frightful distance of a turbulent ocean to a safe and hospitable dwelling. The poor children, unconscious of their danger, and huddled together in the midst of the boat, slept great part of the way, now and then indeed waked by the dashing in of the water, they would lift their little heads and anxiously enquire, whether they were not almost at home yet? Who but anticipates, after reading this fortunate escape, the transports the extacy of the afflicted parents, when they shall see their dear, their tender offspring restored to them as from the depth of the grave! Every feeling heart must sympathize with them in their present grief and in their future joy. May that God who has preserved them hitherto continue his protection, and return these innocent babes unhurt to their present miserable and disconsolate parents.

**PHILADELPHIA,**

SEPTEMBER 24.

Yesterday the Legislature of this Commonwealth adjourned sine die.

During the short session of three weeks, the following are the most material articles of business which have been transacted.—An act to suppress the Western insurrection.—Some acts for local accommodation in holding elections.—An act to enable the militia now on service to vote at the next general election.—An act for erecting a bridge over the Race-Town branch of the Juniata.—A new Health-Office act.—An act for settling the accounts of Nathaniel Falconer.—An act for suspending the proposed establishment at Presquille, &c. Some laudable exertions were made to procure grants of money for several important purposes, viz. for the College at Carlisle—the University of Pennsylvania—payment of arrears due for work on the boys designed for the residence of the President of the United States; but the several motions on these points were referred to the next Legislature.

Macpherson's BLUES on Monday evening reached the fig of the Orange-tree, 3 miles from the city, on the new road to Lancaster, and were there quartered in barns. Yesterday morning they proceeded on their march at 8 o'clock. The main body of infantry have taken the other road and encamped on Monday evening at the sign of the Buck, eleven miles from the city.

James Ross, Esquire arrived in town yesterday from the westward.

We hear that most of the leaders in the insurrection have subscribed to the test of allegiance to the laws of the United States.

The brig Hector, Captain Baker, arrived here yesterday, sailed from Bourdeaux the 12th of July, and the river the 18th. She brings no news. The ship Louisa failed in company with Captain Baker, for Philadelphia, and the barque Prudence 10 days before.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, September 22.

"This morning about 700 men (part of General Bloomfield's command) took up the line of march, and crossed the Delaware, on their route westward. They are really a fine body of militia, and if it should unhappily be necessary to direct their arms against the insurgents, they