

by fires; the armed combination that marches with military parade, thro' the country; the expulsion of every avowed friend to government; the seizure of the public mail; the insults offered to our Commissioners; and the threats of establishing an independent state, or of returning to the allegiance to Great Britain; are circumstances calculated not only to rouse a honest indignation, but to awaken suspicion of a deep and latent treachery.

It is time, therefore, my fellow-citizens, that the government, and every friend to Law and order, should prepare to suppress, by the most effectual means, the tyranny that is attempted to be established by a few over the many; by a part of the community over the whole. The citizens of our sister states are already in arms.—Your brethren of the city and county of Philadelphia are already on their march. The quota of Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Bucks, are eagerly preparing. Arms, ammunition, camp equipage and provision, are plentifully provided. The legislature has passed a law to raise the pay, and to allow a bounty, to those who are destined for the present service; and of such critical importance is the objection, universally deemed, that an association of patriotic persons has been formed in Philadelphia, for the purpose of raising subscriptions to provide for the families of the militia of the city who shall be employed in the expedition.

But, indeed, there is scarce a principle that can actuate a benevolent and patriotic mind, which does not concur in recommending at this time the most firm and energetic measures. To assist in suppressing so violent a breach of the public peace, is only an act of duty, in every good citizen; to shew our determination to punish every obstinate delinquent, may save our humanity the pain of doing it; and if the militia of Pennsylvania shall evince, not only the disposition, but their power, to aid the civil authority in executing the laws, the man of peace, as well as the patriot, will be relieved from the apprehensions of any necessity, for the introduction of a standing army.

Let us look back my fellow-citizens, but a few years scarcely more than the term allotted for the life of an individual, and we shall be amazed astonished at the property of our country, and ashamed at the ingratitude of any popular discontent. It is but little more than a century, since our ancestors followed the enterprise of settling in America; and some have but just quitted this wretched scene, who remembered when our capital, was distinguished only by a few Indian huts, and our bell cultivated farms were a wilderness. Our fathers were compelled to constant labor, and exposed to constant danger. The hope of transmitting affluence and tranquility to their posterity was their greatest consolation; and man with what a quick, with how great a transition, it is realized.—Scarce an Indian habit within our territory; the comforts of life flow in abundance through the channels that industry can invent; our agriculture commerce and mechanics, already rival the ancient establishments of Europe; our attainments in the arts and sciences are celebrated throughout the world; in questions of religion we have given the first example of universal toleration; and as a government the American Republic stands unrivalled by any ancient, or modern, political fabric. Is this a situation to be made the sport of lawless fury? Will the most visionary character expect to gain by a change? Is not every man that is honest, fair; is not every man that is virtuous, comfortable? These questions are the touchstone of social happiness; and into other country but ours, can they at this time be fairly answered in the affirmative.

Reflect, then, my fellow-citizens, upon the awful crisis with which we are now to encounter it with fortitude. Of the various descriptions of the people that constitute the American nation, none have contributed more to its honor and opulence than the Germans; and one have a greater stake in preserving its government and laws from destruction. The mischief has already gone so far, probably, to check the spirit of emigration from the distracted countries of Europe, but hitherto tempting shores; and in proportion to that effect, to any apparent want of disposition to support our constitution; any defect of power to protect our persons, and to any hazard in the possession of our estates, must be the diminution of the value of labor and property, and, in the end, of every right and privilege, that is due to man, in his separate or in his social character.

To you gentlemen, who belong to the militia, I now particularly address myself to the conduct of the militia of Pennsylvania, the President's attention, the attention of all the citizens of the Union, is anxiously directed. I have pledged myself, that they will now upon every former occasion, manifest their zeal and spirit, in the cause of their country. What say you for yourselves? Will you have your constitution? Will you defend your laws? Will you assist to rescue from anarchy, as you did from despotism, freedom and independence of America? To these questions you will answer, as every patriotic citizen has answered: you will, with one voice, enable me to assure the militia of the other counties, that you have cheerfully

united with them in protecting our government from violence, and our militia from reproach.

Is this, then, your resolution? If it is I beseech you declare it: fix the day when your quota will be ready to muster and march to the place of rendezvous on the succeeding day.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 1.

Extract of a letter, dated Port de Paix 9th Thermidor, 2d year of the French republic from Stephen Laveaux, governor general for the time being to the French consul at Charleston S. C.

"Let me inform you that every thing which has been sent us in consequence of the mission for that purpose has safely arrived in port. The first person who appeared on our coast was captain Hervey. I cannot express to you the joy with which that worthy republican was received among us. Carvin and the others arrived a few days after. The manner in which Carvin delivered us the patriotic gifts sent by our brethren at Charleston excited feelings which none but the Sans Culottes know how to estimate, and to complete our good fortune 1600 barrels of flour which had been sent us by the minister Fauchet also arrived just at the same time. Judge what is the satisfaction the joy which now pervades the garrison, in addition to that ardor which you know is the preface of those victories which we promise you. Yes, my brave Sans Culottes, by the time you arrive we shall have destroyed a great number of the slaves of tyranny. I feel that upon the certainty of this how impatient you are to be among us; know that you are also wished for by us.

"Inform all the good Frenchmen, who are at Charleston, that we will entirely drive from this part of the world, those cowards who in the month of January last, offered us gold in the expectation that by these means they might not have to fight with us—they shall retreat before us, be assured of it, in the same manner as they have always done ever since we have been fortunate enough to meet with them. Adieu! We impatiently expect you to join in giving them the final overthrow.

"Give our most sincere thanks to all the Sans Culottes at Charleston—tell them that in assisting us they serve the French republic."

Letter from an officer in Gen. Wayne's army Camp, Junction of the Maurice and Auglaize, 31st Aug. 1764.

"So far our operations have succeeded beyond our expectations. The troops, on the 20th inst. behaved remarkably well. The enemy did not stand one moment before us. I suppose there were about 1000 against us, and no more. We have not seen or heard any thing of them since. These people appear to live in the greatest plenty; the vast quantity of corn and vegetables you can form no idea of; but I think they must be greatly distressed the ensuing winter, as we are burning and destroying every thing before us. You will have the particulars in the General's letters. Our future operations I can give no account of."

THE BYSTANDER.

ON Friday evening THE OLD AMERICAN COMPANY gave a treat that moved very gratifying to a numerous and most respectable assemblage, by the representation of that much admired comedy, *The Young Quaker*, the production of the pen of that celebrated author O'KEEFE of eccentric memory.

The writer would reprove his own feelings could he niggardly deny to the Performers respectively, his unlimited approval—Every character seemed so natural to the genius of each, individually, as if the author had had them embodied in his eye: Without any invidious indiscriminations of any, it may be justly applied, they all performed unexceptionably. But let not the Theatre corps presume that the Bystander in thus awarding his tribute of praise, pronounces his judgment in giving it away—he reminds them of the Poet who says, it is sometimes like,

"A blockhead's flattery,
"Whose praise defames—as if a fool should mean,
"By spitting on my face to make it clean."

The *Midnight Hour* was certainly better performed than at the former representation, but still, more point, is justifiably recommended in the disposition of the varied situations to render the Plot apparently intricate to the au-

"It is well known that O'Keefe was blind, he was the immortal Milton, yet he humbly used to say he possessed 'a mental eye'."

dience—The Performers themselves know well the intention of an author—but if not fully developed, it will seem to the company that embarrassment succeeds embarrassment.

On Monday evening was represented the Tragedy of the *Fair Penitent* and as usual when Mrs. Melmoth has the leading character the house was filled at an early hour—The Bystander forbears dilaunting on any particular passage wherein she most excelled, not coming within the limits of a newspaper; and he is persuaded from what he saw, that the attenders of the Theatre are capable of feeling and judging of her excellencies—Mrs. Marriot is the most elegant figure that the Theatre has produced within his memory—her plaintive and soothing voice was charmingly adapted to the character of Lavinia—and Horatio, by Mr. Hodgkinson, was, if possible, an improvement on the virtuous Horatio—Praise is equally due to Messrs. Marriot, Hallam, King, &c.

The Comic Opera of *No Song no Supper* succeeded, and the public have to congratulate themselves that a more delicious after-piece was never seen, or perhaps equally well performed in this city. Mr. Prigmore looked divertingly ridiculous in Crop, particularly in the scene when he is unshackled. It is to be wished such characters were always so treated in real life.

The Bystander particularly notices the ribbidity of the audience at the ringing of the bell previous to drawing up of the curtain—He must overcome his modesty when he puts the managers in mind that it resembles much the sound of a *Jersey Cow bell!*

THE BYSTANDER.

By this Day's Mail.

EASTON, Sept. 23.
From Correspondents.

The public will not mistake the solemn point in issue between government and the insurgents. It is not whether the Excise law is a good one—It is, will freemen support their laws and the theory of their own government—By that Theory the government can alter or repeal any bad law—but arms and force cannot—even if victorious—These might and would destroy both the law and the government—but never could repeal or alter a letter of any law. If force of arms can repeal law, it can convert a free representative government into a despotism. Reason formed, and must support the first.

If the excise is a bad tax—it is bad because it does not suit all the people of the United States or a majority of them. There is a clear way open by which the knowledge of the interests of the majority can be obtained. Congress are not in love with the excise, and will repeal it if the majority call for its repeal. There is a way of altering a house without pulling its foundation away.

Canon S. Co. say they will use all their endeavours legally to obstruct the Excise law—What a pity it is that when this glorious country affords an asylum for all sorts of outlandish foreigners they should not understand something of its government and municipal regulations before they attempt to reform them—at least they ought to learn the language of the country before they make it the miserable mangled vehicle of sedition and treason—Legally to obstruct a law is a sleight beneath the capacity of a school-boy—much more of the lowest pedagogue.

Mr. Gallatin seems at length to have distinguished very justly between the constitutional right of petitioning, and the unconstitutional violence of sedition—How easily will any right either of a political or a civil nature degenerate into its abuse and into a wrong, if intemperately or viciously exercised. The conduct of this gentleman, who in vain, though eloquently, addressed the men whose committee-man he had just before been recommending peace and order and submission to law, proves that every man of sense in this country ought to beware of first steps—ought to be slow and temperate in the examination of political questions—and virtuously cautious in delivering his opinions among those whom Providence may not have blest with extensive knowledge. Republics have been often compared to the ocean, grand and sublime, but subject to storms—and the government to a ship—if those who raise tempests in a Republic were gifted with infinite wisdom, as that power is who rules the ocean and all nature, we might not have much to fear—but man, weak man, raises storms without the power of making them to cease!

CHARLESTON, Sept. 19.

Extract from the log book of the snow *Nancy*, Capt. John A. Clark, from the Havana now in the road.

July 26. We spoke the Guillotine privateer, Capt. Pruime, who took our men and kept us in great distress for 15 hours, unfurled our hold, seized our water, and used us in a most piratical manner. On the 27th they took the *Nancy*, of Providence; on the 28th they took the ship *Sandown*, Capt. Apley, bound to London, richly loaded with West-India produce, from Kingston. The officers and crew of

both vessels, with six Spaniards, they put on board of us to carry to the Havana, where we arrived the 2d of August on the 7th the ship and her prize ship were brought in by the ship of war, the *Scorpion*, Capt. Thomas Weltern. Three Americans, among them was Capt. Earl, second Captain of the Guillotine, were sent to England in the Alligator frigate.

August 28. On the afternoon of Monday we had a dreadful hurricane, which continued with strong gales and heavy rain until Thursday night, the consequences of which were dreadful; upwards of 64 sail were all ashore, most of which fell victims to the wind and sea. The *Alfred*, of Bristol, of 16 guns, Capt. Scott, with 230 hogheads of molasses, bound for Charleston, was totally lost; the *Sukee*, of Philadelphia, and a sloop of Charleston, were both ashore, but got off with little damage; the vessels that suffered most were Spanish; two king's vessels were on shore, the *San Petre* 74, and the *San Gabriel*, of 100 guns, besides a number of armed sloops and brigs; in the city its effects were equally felt, upwards of 30 houses being levelled with the ground.

In the lat. 31. 12. in 8 fathoms water, we were brought to and boarded by the *Jou Jou* privateer, Capt. Brown, who after searching us found 12,000 dollars, which they took on suspicion of being Spanish property.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29.

We have melancholy accounts of the sickness and mortality in some parts of Dutchess and other counties in this state.

Surrounded thus with contagious diseases it behoves the Magistracy and citizens of New-York to take every precaution for cleaning the city, and guarding it from infection. We are happy to find, the city continues most remarkably healthy.

In New-Haven we are sorry to hear, the disease is spreading.

The following Paragraphs are taken from the *Boston Independent Chronicle*.

Mr. JAY'S MISSION.

A letter from a Merchant of the first respectability in London, says, "that Mr. JAY, will have a knotty affair in the settlement of American claims; and observes further, that an advertisement appeared in the English papers requesting the London Merchants to make out an account of their losses, against the Americans, sustained in the late war with that country."

Another letter mentions that we are indebted to the success of the French, should any indemnification be made to the Americans, and that but for the rapid success of the French, Mr. Jay would never have been permitted to negotiate. That the Merchants of England were coolly received by the Ministry, on their application for indemnification, but that the success of France had given a more favorable turn to American affairs.

We are sorry to inform the public, that 60 sail of American vessels, and 150 sail of Danes and Swedes, have been captured by the British and carried into Guernsey, where they remained at the date of the last London accounts.

The ship *Barclay*, Capt. Swain, arrived at Boston, on the 24th ult. in 58 days from London.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THIS EVENING,

October 1.

Will be presented,

For the last time this season,

The Comedy of the

Young Quaker.

After which the Band will play the

Federal Overture.

To which will be added the celebrated

Musical Entertainment of the

PADLOCK.

The doors will be opened at half after five, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half after six 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. 8, south Front street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.

The express from Gen. Wayne arrived yesterday after 2 o'clock P.M.—The dispatches received by him were forwarded to the President—Letters received this day inform that the President and his suite were this morning 26 miles from the City—

The returns at the War Office were not received in season, to give the official details of the late battle in this day's Gazette—they shall appear tomorrow.

On a Master Carpenter, written by his Companion.

Fell'd by death's furer Hatchet, here lies STRONG,

Who many a sturdy oak has laid along, Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get,

And liv'd by railing tho' he had no w't., Old fires he had, altho' no antiquarian, And Stiles corrected, yet was no Grammarian.

Long liv'd he Oakham's premier Architect,

And lasting as his Fame a tomb't erect, In vain we seek an artist such as he,

Whose Poles and Gates were for eternity, So here he rests from all life's toils and follies,

Oh! spare kind HEAVEN his fellow-lab'rer, HOLLIS.

Public Notice is hereby given,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia,

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the city and county aforesaid on Tuesday the 14th day of October next, at the State House in the city of Philadelphia, where the Freemen of the district of Southwark, and of the townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blackley, and Kinsella, are also to hold their election. The Freemen of the townships of Germantown, Roxborough, and Bristol, are to hold their elections at the Union School-house in Germantown; and the Freemen of the other townships in the said county, are to hold their elections at the house now or late of John Barnsley, in Bustletown, in the township of Lower Dublin. The Judges Inspectors, &c. for the present year, to be chosen according to the direction of the late act to regulate the General Elections; and the returns to be made as usual. The election to be opened between the hours of ten in the morning and one in the afternoon; at which place the Electors of the city and county are to choose,

In Congress—

One Representative for the City of Philadelphia, and

One Representative for the County of Philadelphia.

For the city of Philadelphia, for the county of Do. and for the county of Delaware.

Four persons for Representatives of the Senate.

In General Assembly.

Six persons for Representatives for the City.

Six persons for Representatives for the County.

Two persons for Sheriffs for the City and County.

One Commissioner for the City and County.

And the Constables of the City and County are required to hold the ir elections in their respective Wards and Townships on Saturday the 14th day of October next to elect Township and Ward Assessors and Inspectors, to attend at the said General Election at the State House aforesaid.

William Will, Sheriff.

Oct. 1. cod: E

Dancing School.

Wm. M'DOUGALL presents his compliments to the Public—Thanks them for the great encouragement he has experienced these twenty odd years. He will open his School for this Season on Monday the 13th October, at 10 o'clock in the morning, in that large and elegant Saloon in Harmony street, leading from Third to Fourth street, turning the corner of No. 70, South Third street.

His Employers may be assured, the strict order and decorum that has always been observed in his School, shall still be pursued—and that their children will be taught in most approved and modern style.

Note—An Evening School for young Gentlemen.

Phil. Sept. 30.

STOLEN,

From the Pasture of the Subscriber, the evening of the 30th ult.

A Brown Horse,

ABOUT 14 1/2 hands high, trots nimble and active, nine years old, has a loop raised by a collar on each shoulder; the hoof of his off hind foot split up to the hair. Twenty dollars reward will be given for the horse and apprehending the thief, or ten dollars for either, and reasonable charges will be paid.

A man of short stature and light color of loaths, who said he was from Westmoreland in Pennsylvania, and called himself Thomas Moore, left this city on Saturday evening, and was seen carrying a saddle and bridle on his back when he last left.

James Schureman, N. Brunswick, Sept. 3. cod: 2