

ADDRESS.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Subscriptions for this Gazette are daily increasing in the City—that its circulation is extensive, being sent to every State in the Union—and is probably exchanged with more Printers in the different States than any other Gazette—these circumstances enhance its utility as an advertising Vehicle.

The generous patronage which the publication has already received, demands the Editor's most grateful acknowledgments—He solicits a continuation of advertising favors. From these principally arise the resources which enable the publisher of a daily paper to extend his plan of general entertainment and information.

For Sale or Charter.



The *Eagle* is about two years old, burthen 11,500 bushels, and in complete order.

For terms apply to
Philips, Cramond & Co.
Oct. 31

Irish Linens,

A N D
Cork sail Cloth,
WELL ASSORTED,

Imported and for Sale by
Rumford & Abijah Dawes,
At their Store, No. 7, South Water Street.
10th Mo. 31

Burlington Pork.

A QUANTITY OF
Best Burlington Pork,
FOR SALE BY
Levi Hollingsworth & Son.
Oct. 31

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THIS EVENING,

October 31.
Will be Presented,

A TRAGEDY, never performed at this Theatre,
Called the

SHIPWRECK,

O R,
The Carmelite.

Performed in New York with more universal applause than any Tragedy that has appeared for many years. End of the Play, Mr. Solomons will sing the favorite song of
Hearing the Anchor Short.

To which will be added,
[By particular desire]
The COMEDY of a

Bold Stroke for a Wife,
Reduced into an Afterpiece of two acts—

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

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.

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

CIRCUS.

Mr. Ricketts presents his most respectful compliments to the citizens of Philadelphia, and all the patrons of the Circus, and begs leave to inform them, that as his engagements at New-York, will require his attendance there the second week in November, he therefore wishes to embrace the present favourable opportunity to those who may be desirous of seeing the performances, by exhibiting

Every Afternoon,

(Sunday excepted) until Wednesday next on which day by particular desire, he intends having a public performance at 12 o'clock, as will be expressed in the advertisements of the day.

The entertainments will be varied every exhibition, and a great variety of Equestrian Exercises, and other entertaining performances introduced, that have never been exhibited, and many of which have never been attempted by any other person either in Europe or America.

Days of performance are therefore now fixed for This Day, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday Afternoons, and for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, which hour, if it should then appear to be agreeable to the public, will be made the time of performing for the remaining three days of next week, and the last for the present season.

FROM THE EAGLE.

VIGIL—No. III.

*You think, perhaps, so delicate his dress,
His daily fare, as delicate—Alas!
He picks clean teeth, and busy as he seems
With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet.*

COWPER.

Affectation, thou first-born of folly; thou hast done this mischief, and of the remaining adventures of thy slaves, prison walls, could they speak, might tell.

Affectation, in the sober hours of thought, is much condemned by all; indeed it is treated most unfairly. It is wounded even in "the house of its friends." But of all affectation, that of riches I hate. What is it? but the mean desire of acquiring reputation by trash still meander.

Real wealth, obtained with conscious rectitude, and used as an aid to usefulness, is a blessing; but as the only substitute for felicity, 'tis but a sorry comforter. Where then shall a man hide his head, who builds his hopes of happiness, and honor, on being thought rich, without the reality?

I am sensible, that Prudence, by some, at least, has become a "stale device;" but these are the distinguished few, men of feeling, yes, who have felt the gnaws and rubs of empty stomachs, and who have eased parents and wives to feel too—the wounds of a broken heart—who, rather than be happy with the many, chuse a different road, though it ends in beggary, and want.

But nature, our safest pilot, teaches a more convenient lesson; and who of all her sons, whose reason is retained within doors, will say he covets wretchedness, and pain? Not one; but unfortunately closer and fancy sometimes cuff it, with strokes vastly unequal.

If happiness is indeed an object worth attention, certainly it will not detract from the merit of genius to seek it, though it requires the rigid maxims of prudence. It is the distinguished privilege of genius to contain within itself every resource of satisfaction, independent of time, and accident—to establish a kind of empire, whose defence is proof against every attack of envy, and detraction. Such a disposition is of more value than the magician's wand, and to arrive at such a state of independence does not require painful exertions, or artificial subterfuge. But leaving the plain lesson of nature, and common sense, or falsely calculating on the esteem of others, many, as to the outward man, have assumed the appearance of wealth to hide from the world their lack at home. Sordid dignity! when all of us in our lucid moments, unite to hoot the silly top, who waits for respect, for that he wears a finer piece of cloth than his richer neighbor, while he ought to thank the merchant for his civility, and the tailor for his patience.

The man of sentiments, tho he has not cash, is content to appear what he is, and let his homely fare and plain garments proclaim to the world his independence, and manly scorn of feathered eminence.

I know, that some fond parents, yea disgustingly fond, will say, "Why, Mr. VIGIL," perhaps adding some harder names, for the sake of emphasis—"then you would have us keep our girls and boys always drawing on three months behind every body else in the fashion, always depressed, ashamed to go into company, for the want of something to wear, that is a little decent and pretty, and not knowing the fashionable amusements. This Mr. Impertinence intends our houses shall be swarming with old maidens and awkward boys. Nay, good parent; the Vigil intends no such thing; for he honestly declares, that he has seen many ladies of real charms, who were nought indebted to the seller of silks, and fine linen for their excellence, and when he bowed his head towards them, it was to their very selves he bowed; and not to fringe, and feathers. Teach your daughters to improve the more permanent graces of the mind; make them companionable for men of sense; for there are such men; and, trust me, some prudent instructions for the management of domestic affairs will do them no injury; for bread is better than brocade: such is the style of the moralizer. As to your sons, let them know they have duties to discharge in society, and in order to be good republicans, they should know that debts must be discharged, taxes must be paid, in short they must eat and drink: in this way they will come to honor, and only in this way avoid the disgusting incivility of sheriffs, and constables.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM PARIS PAPERS.

Port de la Montagne, July 31.

Yesterday two of our convoys from Nice arrived safe at Marseilles. Our Escadre, continues to be at anchor in the gulph of Juan near Cannes. Troops are marching towards that quarter, and a camp of 8 or 10,000 men will be formed there, in order to prevent our Escadre and this town being in the least insulted. Formidable batteries are already raised, and the English may take care, not to come within our reach.

Hansmann the Danish Consul in this port has just now been arrested, and sent with the prisoners of war to Valencia, by order of the Representatives of the People. He was formerly considered, or rather leagued with all the counter-revolutionists of this country; he corresponded with the emigrants, and some vessels were always at his disposal. His perfidious practices were at last fully discovered by the loyalty or simplicity of an old man, whose two sons are amongst the emigrants and now at Leghorn.

Twenty-five sail of the enemy, supposed to be Spanish, appeared yesterday on our coast, and directed their course towards the gulph of Juan. If they come near enough, our batteries will give them a warm reception. All parts of this coast are exceedingly well fortified.

The frigates la Couronne, la Brune and some other armed vessels have taken sea. Destination unknown.

The victualling business goes on here very well, and the activity in this port increases in a surprising progression since the arrival of Jean Bon St. Andre. He took the severest resolutions, is occupied with nothing but the organization of the navy and in less than ten days every thing here will be on a level with the revolution. One of his resolutions suppresses the custom which allowed to many prerogatives especially conveniences in lodgings, &c. to the officers on board the ships, the disparity of whose treatment seemed to militate against equality. This excellent measure unites the officers and seamen closer together and renders besides the manoeuvres much easier.

The town was almost obstructed by the immense number of Corsican refugees arrived here. The workmen and public functionaries could hardly find lodgings. Jean Bon St. Andre has even sent them 30 miles further in the country. They were to set out in three days. This order has already been executed. All are gone.

The garrison is encamped on the ramparts of the town, and a new camp will be pitched in the quarter of St. Anne for the workmen.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, October 21.

Legendre, it was said, "purged" the Jacobin Club of Paris—He went there with an intent to shoot the President—He actually got him beheaded—He turned all the Members out of doors—and locked the door after him. This may be called purging—but it is "purging" with a witness.

It is said, when St. Just was going with his friends, Robespierre, and others, to the guillotine, he said in the words of Shakspeare—

"I told ye all,
"When first we put the dangerous knife
to cutting,
"I would fall upon our necks."

The people of the United States, or their Representatives are the only legal "Democratic Society" therein; and when one of the National Convention said, that the Convention was a Jacobin Club, he meant to express the sentiment which all Federal Republicans recognize.

St. Lucia.

A person in a schooner from Guadaloupe says that vessels are continually passing between there and St. Lucia, and that he never heard of any change in the situation of that Island except a superseded report that was circulated near 30 days before he sailed.

On the 17th Sept. a vessel owned by a gentleman belonging to this town, was captured by a Bermudian pirate, within 2 miles of the light house, at the Capes of the Delaware, the Captain plundered, and the vessel and cargo carried into Bermuda, for trial, alias condemnation. For many years this nest of pirates has existed, to the disgrace of civilized society, and the shame of the power that supports them. It is time their annihilation took place.

SALEM, Oct. 21.

On Wednesday last, a deputation from the ships and the French citizens in Boston arrived in this town to pay to captain Richard Derby, of the ship *Almonack*, the compliments of their nation, for his generous services in transporting free from all expense a large number of French prisoners from Halifax. They displayed a standard upon which the name of the captain appeared over the Tree of Liberty. The cadets then upon the parade escorted them to E. H. Derby's Esq. where they were politely received and they spent the evening at Gen. Fisk's in company with the military officers of the town. There was great hilarity and the greatest good order. The French, deputies gratified the company with their

usual national songs, and left the kindest opinions in their favour upon the minds of the inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA,

OCTOBER 31.

It was mentioned that the New-York Papers of Tuesday, contained no account of the capture of a British Packet—it now appears that three packets are taken, if there is no misnomer in the business—Viz: The *Portland*, the *Penelope*, and the *Antelope*, and all captured by the French frigate *Semillante*. Last December the *Antelope* Packet, captured the *Atalanta* Privateer, as was stated in the Gazette last Winter—the following resolution of the Merchant Seamen's Society in London, was passed on that occasion. It is not recollected that it has heretofore been republished here.

A Committee of the merchant Seamen's Society in London, after taking into consideration the very gallant behaviour of the officers and crew of his Majesty's packet the *Antelope*, in an action the 2d of December last, with the French privateer the *Atalanta*, which after a very severe engagement, was taken and carried into Jamaica: Resolved, that the officers and crew who survived the action, and the widows and children of the officers who lost their lives upon that occasion, be requested to accept the following gratuities, viz.

Fifty Guineas to the widow of Mr. Edward Curtis, the master, who was killed in the action.

Fifty Guineas to Benjamin Mitchell, mate, wounded during the action.

Fifty Guineas and a whistle, to John Falco, the boatswain, who took the command, and fought the ship.

Fifty Guineas, being ten guineas each to the five children of John Aulin, the steward, killed during the action.

Twenty Guineas to the widow of John Aulin.

Forty Guineas, being ten guineas each, to the four children of George Sleeman, carpenter, who died of the wounds received during the action.

Thirty Guineas, being ten guineas each, to three of the seamen, wounded in the action.

Twenty Guineas to John Walpole, the surgeon.

Sixty-five Guineas, being five guineas each, to thirteen seamen.

In the Sixth Maryland District, the votes for Members of Congress, are

MAJOR CHRISTIE.

Kent, 407

Cecil, 831

Harford, 1147

—2385

MAJOR WRIGHT.

Kent, 286

Cecil, 457

Harford, 211

—954

Majority for Christie, 1431

A New York paper of yesterday says, "Since our last the *Antelope* Packet has arrived in this port a prize to the French frigate *Surveillante*."

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30.

BRITISH COMMERCE.

The following is a comparative view of the two greatest branches of the British commerce, the East and West-India trade, extracted from Mr. Edwards' celebrated History of the British Colonies in the West-Indies, vol. II. chap. iii, p. 131.

East-India Trade.

Capital employed, eighteen millions sterling. Value of goods exported annually to India and China, both by the Company and their officers, one million and a half.

Import sales by the Company, and sales under license, five millions.

Duties paid to government, customs, &c. seven hundred and ninety thousand pounds.

Chartered shipping of the Company, eight thousand tons.

West-India Trade.

Capital employed, seventy millions. Value of goods exported from Great Britain and her dependencies, including the profit of freight on the several branches of supply, insurance, &c. three millions, eight hundred thousand pounds.

Duties paid to government, one million eight hundred thousand pounds.

Shipping employed direct, one hundred and fifty thousand tons.

But the greatest difference arises from the circumstance that the trade to the West-Indies is carried on with our own

colonial possessions, which the settlements in the East never were nor can be considered.

The town of Newburyport, in legal town meeting, have passed a law, prohibiting any person from smoking any pipe or segar in the streets, lanes, alleys, and on the wharves of that town, under a penalty of two shillings for every offence.

A question to puzzle Democrats.

Whence happens it that the virtuous Sans Culottes, the patriotic republicans of France, elected the worst men in that country, to represent them in the National Convention? I say, the worst men; for two thirds of them have been condemned already for treason and conspiracy, the greatest crimes in society. Such a large proportion of villains were never before elected to a legislative body in any country on earth. How happens this? Is it the fault of the electors—of the elected—or of neither? The fact is a novelty—the question is difficult—and I take it none but the wise democratic heads, such as elect themselves to watch over government, are equal to its solution. An explicit answer is always due to a

FAIR QUESTION.

CARLISLE, Oct. 21.

Extract of a letter from Bedford, dated Sunday, Oct. 19th, 1794.

"Yesterday about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Governor with the residue of the Army arrived at this place. We remained at Strasburgh all day on Tuesday last, near to which the Pennsylvania troops held their elections agreeable to the law, lately passed. From Strasburgh to Littleton the army marched in one day, this is a space of near 16 miles and in the course of which it passed over 2 great mountains. In about six days the army has proceeded eighty miles, and a great part of the road is the most mountainous in America. No occurrence of any great moment has happened; some few men were indispensed and one man who had been sickly died in the camp on Sidling-Hill.

The exertions of the Governor, and the officers to preserve a compact and orderly march were unremitting.

Pursuant to an arrangement for this purpose, the Pennsylvania troops which formed part of the Legion and which had arrived the preceding evening met the Governor about one mile from Bedford.

He immediately took the head of the whole column and proceeded to the Town. This spectacle was superb.—It was the quota of Pennsylvania, including cavalry, infantry, artillery, and riflemen, marching in the most complete order, and I brought to the spot of their destination to await the further orders of the President. Here, had the Governor the exalted satisfaction of depositing this great mass of patriotic exertion, and of evincing to the world that Pennsylvania, although tainted by some licentious men in the extremities of her extensive territory, is still amongst the foremost in public virtue and in her punctual obedience to every continental requisition.

"The encampment is very spacious. The town is the centre of an immense amphitheatre—lofty hills at a small distance appear on all sides to surround it.

"The tents spread out on the cleared ground, on the basis of some of those hills, and occupying the commons adjoining the town, form, particularly at night when the fires are lighted, a very beautiful appearance.

"On Saturday morning nine or ten men, who had been active in the late treasonable disturbances were apprehended by a party of horse. Two have been committed for high treason."

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Oct. 29.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The next meeting of Congress, which is to take place on the 3d of next month, will be interesting to a degree. The illegal interruption of our commerce by the British pirates—

The unwarrantable tenure of our frontier posts, by the same power—

And the cringing subservience of our Jay-bird, for a restitution of OUR RIGHTS—will, it is expected, form no inconsiderable ground for discussion. Beside these, our internal concerns call loudly for the interposition of the government.

Our whiskey-bucks will be satiated, and convinced of their error, in opposing THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE—

The cause and foundation of the Indian War, will be investigated—

Our State Armies will be formed ON-LY of Republicans—

And MAN, throughout the different States of the Union, will enjoy his RIGHTS.

These measures, it is to be hoped, will be warmly supported by the friends to America's interest—

But let not the rotten members presume