

The Letter Bag of the Ship  
Adriana, K. Fitzpatrick, Mailer,  
for London, will be taken  
from the Post-Office on Wed-  
nesday next.

Nov. 1.

The Letter Bag of the Ship  
Winnington for Bristol, will  
remain at the Post-Office, till  
Monday Evening, 5 o'clock.  
November 1

For New-York,  
The Schooner  
**PORREE,**

Captain ROSEN,  
TO sail probably on next Tuesday—  
For freight or passage, apply to  
**JOHN WELSH,**  
No. 31, South Water Street,  
WHO HAS  
**OPORTO SAIT,**  
Afloat for sale, and a few quarter casks  
**Malaga Wine.**  
SEVERAL YEARS OLD.  
Nov. 1

For Sale or Charter.

The SHIP  
**EAGLE,**

David Williamson, Master  
The Eagle is about two years old,  
burthen 1750 bushels, and in complete  
order.  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
**Pull, Diamond & Co.**  
Nov. 1

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THIS EVENING,

November 1.

Will be Presented,

A COMEDY

Called the

**West-Indian.**

End of the Play, Mr. Solomons will sing  
the favorite songs of

**Heaving the Anchor Short.**

To which will be added,

A PANTOMIME, never performed  
here, called

**Sophia of Brabant;**

O. R.

**The False Friend.**

Performed in London and Paris upwards  
of one hundred nights.

With entire new Music, composed by  
Mons. PELLISIER.

BOX, Five Dollars—PITT, three quar-  
ters—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 per-  
formance from three to five P. M. where  
also tickets may be had; and at Mr. Bind-  
ford'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.

Messrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON  
respectfully acquaint the Citizens in gen-  
eral, that every expense has been cheer-  
fully 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.

For the Benefit of Messrs.  
Ashton and Wools.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET

On Monday Evening, Nov. 3.

Will be presented,

That most celebrated COMEDY, written  
by Mrs. Inchbald, Authors of  
"Every One has his Fault, Child of  
Nature, Simple Story," &c. and never  
performed here but once,  
called

**Such Things Are.**

After the Play, will be delivered Satan's  
soliloquy to the Sun, (taken from Mil-  
ton) by Mrs. Melmoth.

After which an Eulogium on Free Maso-  
nry, in the character of a Royal Arch  
Mason, by Mr. Ashton, and an Ode to  
Free Masonry, by Brothers Carr, Mar-  
tin, Wools, Solomons, Richards, Prig-  
more, Barwick, and Ryan, as Master  
Masons, and Messrs. Lee, Munto, &c.

To which will be added,

A NEW COMEDY,

In two acts, never performed in America  
written by Mrs. Parsons, authors of the  
"Errors of Education, Miss Me-  
redith," &c.

Called,

**The Intrigues of a Morning.**

For the Gazette of the United States

ON PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

MR. PRINTER,

IN this astonishingly improving city,  
scarcely yet arrived at one seventeenth  
the age of London, or many other large  
cities in Europe, it is remarkable how  
fertile human invention has been in the  
contrivance of public amusements, in-  
tended to dispell the gloom of the  
thoughtful, exercise the lively activity  
of the young and gay, or relax the  
minds of the Sedentary and industrious  
Tradesmen.

Amongst these the Stage has been in-  
troduced with uncommon success and  
indeed with a greater degree of refine-  
ment, than in any other part of the  
world; nor can the most rigid oppo-  
ser of innovations on the purity of the  
morals of the American Character pre-  
tend to say, that there is any thing in-  
herently evil in any public exhibition  
hitherto authorized in Philadelphia, al-  
though it is not attempted to be denied  
that they may sometimes be made sub-  
servient to licentiousness of manners;  
but where is the institution that is not  
liable to similar objections? have not  
the Pulpit, the Throne, the Bench, and  
the Senate, [although each of them  
were perhaps necessary at different  
eras to the welfare of society,] been  
converted into intriguing Cabals, blas-  
phemous persecutions or unrighteous  
decisions? may we not recent in-  
stances of the most simple combinati-  
ons, even private clubs and associations,  
being tampered with, and made only  
the instruments of a few designing usur-  
pers? Under this impression, how can it  
be expected that the Stage would be ex-  
empt from the same natural consequen-  
ces attendant on other public instituti-  
ons?

For my part Mr. Printer I frequent  
the Theatre, the Circus and many  
places of amusement, with no other in-  
tention than to be entertained, and they  
never have operated any corruption in  
my morals—A corruption of the heart,  
must proceed from a very different ori-  
gin: Vicious habits are too often inocu-  
lated into the human composition at a  
much earlier period in life, than that  
wherein the Stage becomes an example;  
and then, it is the object of every exhi-  
bition to mend the heart, and by show-  
ing "Vice his own Image," to bring it  
back to repentance.

But whilst I am advocating the The-  
atre, let me not fall into so great a par-  
tiality as to entirely omit the pleasure  
I have frequently received from seeing  
Mr. RICKETTS performing in the CIR-  
CUS. This is surely a species of amuse-  
ment that may be altogether exempt  
from the censure even of the illiberal.  
Here we see crowds of our fellow-citizens  
assembled to enjoy an hour in the  
fresh air, and to take an agreeable *pro-  
menade*. Here we behold the fairest  
PART of the creation interperfed with  
their friends and admirers, enjoying in  
the most innocent manner the pleasure  
of the scene and every one appearing  
highly delighted with the wonderful  
exertions of the performers.—With  
respect to Mr. Ricketts, it has general-  
ly been allowed that he is the most  
graceful, neat, and active master of  
Horsefanship that has ever appeared  
on this continent, or indeed I may say  
in any part of the World, for we know  
that he has performed feats never at-  
tempted by any other person in Euro-  
pe—One of these is his *leap over*  
*TEN HORSES*, which is taken notice of  
in the Edinburgh Newspapers, whilst  
he was there in 1792, and which I  
hope he means to bring forward in the  
Circus in Philadelphia, as he has cer-  
tainly met with great encouragement,  
and ought therefore to exhibit all his  
best exercises before he leaves us—I  
recollect he leaped over *Six Horses* here,  
but still if he is capable of doing the  
same feat as is mentioned in the Edin-  
burgh prints, it is but natural to expect  
it from him here, and now that the  
weather is tolerably fine, he is in duty  
bound to please the public as far as his  
power extends during the time he may  
remain here this season.

It is not my intention to injure Mr.  
Ricketts's feelings by these remarks, on  
the contrary I would recommend to  
him to begin his Performance for the  
next week, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, which  
will afford an opportunity to his patrons  
of spending an hour at the Circus pre-  
vious to the usual time of going to hear  
the debates of Congress, a quorum of  
that body being seldom formed before  
noon, and by that time the Performance  
at the Circus will be nearly finished.

Thus already in this infant Country  
the City of Philadelphia may with pro-  
priety be said to have arrived to a de-  
gree of civilization unknown in every  
other part of the world, for at about

the same age many of the now great  
capitals of the Old World were in a  
state of actual barbarism, whilst here in  
the New World, we so quickly natu-  
ralized and encouraged all the fine arts,  
that we can justly boast of having some  
of the first Performers that ever graced  
the Drama on the American Stage;—  
and one of the best Equestrians, that  
ever appeared, in the Circus.

JUVENIS.

\* It is no reflection on any of the  
Companies to say that Mrs. Whitlock is  
one of the first Performers in the World  
—indeed I am of opinion she is a better  
general Actress than Mrs. Siddons, who  
is only famous for a few Characters,  
whereas Mrs. Whitlock is great in a  
vast variety.

The Reader will perceive that the follow-  
ing is an amended Statement of the A-  
merican Minister's ADDRESS to the  
National Convention.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

29th Thermidor.

A discussion on the Constituting of various  
Committees was interrupted by the in-  
troduction of the Minister Plenipotenti-  
ary of the United States,  
JAMES MONROE.

Not being familiarly acquainted with  
the use of the French language, he asked  
that one of the Secretaries would be good  
enough to read the translation of his dis-  
course, which was as follows:

Citizen President, and  
Representatives of the French People,

My admission into this Assembly, and  
into the presence of the French Nation  
(for all citizens of France are here repre-  
sented) in order to be received as the Re-  
presentative of the American Republic,  
affects my sensibility in a manner that I  
cannot explain. I consider it as a new  
proof of the friendship and esteem which  
the French nation has always testified to-  
wards its allies the United States of Ame-  
rica.

Republics ought to draw nearer to-  
wards each other. In many points of view  
they have the same interests, but a maxim  
so generally true, is particularly so with  
respect to the French and American Com-  
monwealths. Their governments have  
much analogy to each other. They both  
cherish like principles, and repose on a si-  
milar basis, to wit, the unalienable and  
equal rights of Man. The remembrance  
even of common dangers can but augment  
their harmony, and cement their union.—  
America has had her days of oppression—  
of difficulty, and war; but her sons were  
brave and virtuous, and the storm which  
so long obscured her political horizon, is  
dissipated, and hath left her in the full  
enjoyment of peace, liberty, and of inde-  
pendence.

France, our ally and our friend, who  
assisted us in our struggle, is now laun-  
ched into the same honorable career, and I  
am happy to be able to add, that whilst  
the perseverance, the magnanimity, and  
heroic valor of her troops command the  
admiration and applauses of an astonished  
world, the wisdom and the firmness of her  
councils equally promise the most fortunate  
success. America is not an insensible spec-  
tator of your efforts in the present crisis—  
I lay before you, in the declarations of each  
branch of our government, declarations  
founded on the affections of the mass of  
our citizens, the most convincing proof  
of their sincere attachment for the liberty,  
prosperity, and happiness of the French  
Republic. Every member of Congress,  
according to the mode of deliberation es-  
tablished in that body, hath desired the  
President to inform you of these sentiments  
and in fulfilling the desire of the two  
houses, I am instructed, by the President,  
to add, that they also express his own feel-  
ings.

The powers confided to me, being re-  
cognized by you—I promise myself the  
greatest satisfaction in the exercise of my  
functions, as I am intimately persuaded,  
that in obeying the impulses of my own  
heart, and in forming the warmest wishes  
for the liberty and happiness of the French  
nation, I shall best explain the wishes and  
sentiments of my country, and doing ev-  
ery thing in my power to preserve and per-  
petuate the good harmony existing be-  
tween the two Republics, I shall render  
the best service to them both.

Towards this object all my efforts shall  
be directed. If I am fortunate enough to  
merit the approbation of the two Repub-  
lics, I shall regard it as the happiest event  
of my life, and I shall afterwards retire  
with the conscious pleasure of having shar-  
ed feelings with those whose intentions are  
upright, and who serve the cause of liber-  
ty.

The loud and universal applauses which  
had accompanied the Minister at his en-  
trance, frequently interrupted his dis-  
course.

The Secretary then read his Letter of  
Credence, whereupon the President of the  
National Convention, made the following  
answer:

The French people have not forgotten  
that it is to the American people they owe  
their initiation into the cause of liberty, it  
was in admiring the sublime insurrection  
of the American people against Albion  
once so haughty but now so humbled, it  
was in taking themselves arms to second  
your courageous efforts, and in cementing  
your independence by the blood of our  
brave warriors, that the French people  
learned in their turn to break the sceptre of  
tyranny, and to elevate the statue of liber-

ty on the wreck of a throne supported dur-  
ing fourteen centuries only by crimes and  
and by corruption.

How then should it happen that we should  
not be friends? Why should we not affec-  
tate the mutual means of prosperity that our  
commerce and navigation offers to two  
people freed by each other? But it is not  
merely a diplomatic alliance. It is the  
sweetest fraternity, and the most frank at  
the same time that must unite us, this it is  
that indeed unites us; and this union shall  
be forever indissoluble, as it will be forever  
the dread of tyrants, the safeguard of the  
liberty of the world, and the preierver of  
all the social and philanthropic virtues.  
In bringing to us citizen the pledge of this  
union so dear to us, then could it not fail to  
be received with the liveliest emotions. It  
is now five years since an usurper of the so-  
vereignty of the people would have re-  
ceived thee with the pride which belongs a-  
lone to vice; and he had thought it much  
to have given to the minister of a free peo-  
ple some tokens of an insolent protection.  
But to day the sovereign people themselves  
by the organ of their faithful representa-  
tives receive thee; and thou feelst the ten-  
derness, the effusion of soul that ac-  
companies this simple and touching cere-  
mony. I am impatient to crown thee  
with the fraternal embrace which I am or-  
dered to give thee in the name of the  
French people. Come and receive it in  
name of the American people, and let this  
spectacle complete the annihilation of the  
last hopes of an impious coalition of ty-  
rants.

The minister then advanced and mount-  
ed up to the President's chair, where he  
received the embrace in the midst of the  
loudest and most reiterated plaudits; after  
which he took his seat among the repre-  
sentatives.

The Convention then declared its recog-  
nition of the minister to the French Re-  
public. The speeches pronounced on the  
occasion were ordered to be translated in-  
to all languages: And the American  
colours were suspended from the roof of  
the hall of liberty along with those of the  
French, in testimonial of the intimate union  
of the two people.

Imagination cannot do sufficient jus-  
tice to this majestic scene, so touching, af-  
fecting, and penetrating to every spectator.  
The hall was full as it could hold; the mi-  
nister himself being most deeply impressed.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM PARIS PAPERS.

ANECDOTE

of Coffinal ex President of the Revolution-  
ary Tribunal at Paris.

When Coffinal presided, he generally  
confounded the accused in words like  
the following, pronounced with a thun-  
dering voice:—*Thy name?—Enough,  
get thee gone.* He often ridiculed the  
accused, made abusive remarks on his  
figure, insulted him on account of his  
countenance, and judged him in the  
same moment.

When he tried a prisoner, who, in-  
timidated by his blustering interrogato-  
ries, or rather struck with terror, ap-  
peared to be disconcerted—*There,*  
said he, *you may see the conscientiousness*  
*of guilt.*

If the accused betrayed some firmness  
in his answers: *what a boldness!* ex-  
claimed he, *see the audacity of crime.*  
Did the accused insist to justify himself  
—*tu n'as pas la parole*—it is not thy  
turn to speak.

A fencing master being once on the  
fatal list, Coffinal, after having sen-  
tenced him to death, cried out, there  
parry that—*parrez donc celle la.* When  
this villain, Coffinal, was carried to the  
scaffold, where he had sent so many in-  
nocent victims, the populace resenting  
his former cruelty, cried out wherever  
he passed—*tu n'as pas la parole—parrez  
donc celle la.*

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

August 14.

The refugees of Poland felicitate the  
Convention on the late triumphs of lib-  
erty.

The President answers: Machiave-  
lism produces alternately alliances and  
divisions among tyrants; fraternity uni-  
tes all free nations together, and their  
union is everlasting like virtue, which  
constitutes its basis.

Freemen of Poland! it will be suffi-  
cient to tell you, that you will ever find  
as many brothers in France, as there  
are friends of liberty.

Tell your fellow-citizens, that the  
French nation observe with the most  
lively interest, their struggle for liberty  
—that it applauds their generous auda-  
city—that it receives every intelligence  
of their successes, with an agreeable sen-  
sation, but tell them at the same time,  
that feeble measures are often productive  
of irreparable disasters in great revolu-  
tions; tell them, that even a King in  
fetters always threatens liberty; that  
tygers and leopards are not to be tamed,  
and that, whoever spares them is an  
enemy to mankind; tell them before  
all, that nothing but a representation  
can conduct them safe into port, and  
that if they do not make haste to form

one, they will only change their matter,  
instead of conquering liberty.

Honorable mention of this address,  
ordered to be inserted in the bulletin,  
as also the President's answer to it.

Barras read several important pieces,  
relative to the conspiracy happily fru-  
strated on the 27th July.

He related among other facts, that  
Robespierre had chosen Monfcaux,\*  
Couthon, Bagatelle,\* and St. Just, Le  
Rinci,\* for their country seats.

\* Three magnificent chateaux near  
Paris.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.

The people of France act upon prin-  
ciples of which they never lose sight—  
parties may destroy, each other, and  
when they have done, things continue  
in the same state with only the loss of  
so many busy men to the Republic.—  
The charge of the accuser and the de-  
fence of the impeached, it is to be ob-  
served invariably turn upon the same  
point, a regard to liberty and equality,  
which unerringly points out the nation-  
al passion from the pains which are ta-  
ken to flatter it.

Any measure hostile to this passion  
would soon attract the attention of the  
enlightened mob of Paris—And the  
Convention, instead of voting law, will  
vote its own doom. Hence it is evi-  
dent that we can have nothing to ex-  
pect from the exaltation or the down-  
fall of this man or that—of one faction  
or another.

We have system and principles to  
contend against—not persons. We see  
the fixed desperation of France—and  
have reason to fear that if the perfidies  
in the conflict, her fall will resemble  
that of Sampson, by involving all those  
near her in the same destruction.

UNITED STATES.

ELIZABETH-TOWN (M.) Oct 21

We are credibly informed that the  
insurgents of the West are panic struck  
—some of the principals gone down the  
Ohio to the Spaniards—That Wm.  
Findley and David Reddick, Esqs.  
were sent by the mass of the people to  
assure the President of their submission  
to all laws and endeavour to dissuade  
him from prosecuting the march—that  
they met the President at Shippenburg  
and had an audience with him—but as  
they could urge no assurance other than  
their bare opinion, the mission had no  
effect—the President persevering in his  
determination to punish the guilty and  
protect the innocent.

PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 1.

By the proceedings of the National  
Convention of France, of the 17th, 18th,  
and 12th Thermidor, it appears that  
the decree of accusation against the  
commisaries Sonthonax and Polverel has  
been suspended—and those commis-  
saries set at liberty, after which they  
went to Paris.

A member demanded that the colo-  
nists should be liberated who were decreed  
in a state of accusation on the 19th  
Ventose. This was opposed by Bour-  
don, who observed that the measure  
would be contrary to the views of the  
Assembly, who meant to render justice  
to all the oppressed patriots, and not to  
enlarge the Aristocrats.—He said the  
motion would go to release Page and  
Brule, who ought to be held to answer  
to confront Polverel and Sonthonax.

A member complained of the man-  
ner in which some Journalists had pub-  
lished his opinion on the detained colo-  
nists.

His complaint was received with the  
cries of "Liberty of the Press," too  
long stifled by a faction which meant  
to annihilate it.

The Chevalier De Freire, was on  
Thursday presented by the Secretary  
of State, to the President, as Minister  
Resident of Her Most Faithful Majesty,  
to the United States of America, and  
was received as such.

We also hear, that Madam De Freire  
was yesterday introduced to the Pre-  
sident and Mrs. Washington.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Nep-  
tune, in 15 days from Charleston, by  
which we learn, that William Smith,  
Esquire, was on the 14th ult. re-elected  
Representative of the District of  
Charleston, in the House of Repre-  
sentatives of the United States.

OLD THEATRE.

Mr. Hallam Jun. we understand, at  
length makes his appearance, in the part