

The Letter Bag of the Ship *Adriana*, K. Fitzpatrick, Master, for London, will be taken from the Post-Office on Wednesday next.  
Nov. 1.

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

**This Day will be Landed,**  
From the *Ship Delaware*, Captain Bird from New-York,  
*Souchoing and Hyson*  
**TEA,**  
Of the First Quality,  
Lately arrived in the ship *Washington* at New-York, from Canton,  
FOR SALE BY  
**Philips, Cramond & Co.**  
Nov. 3

For Sale or Charter.  
The SHIP  
*EAGLE,*  
David Williamson, Master  
THE *Eagle* is about two years old, burthen 11,500 bushels, and in complete order.  
For terms apply to  
**Philips, Cramond & Co.**  
Oct. 31

Old American Company.  
THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.  
For the Benefit of Messrs. Astton and Wools.  
THIS EVENING,  
November 3.  
Will be Presented,

That most celebrated COMEDY, written by Mrs. Inchbold, 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 Milton) by Mrs. Melmoth.

After which an Eulogium on Free Masonry, in the character of a Royal Arch Mason, by Mr. Astton, and an Ode to Free Masonry, by Brothers Carr, Martin, Wools, Solomons, Richards, Prigmore, 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 Meredith," &c.  
called,  
**The Intrigues of a Morning.**  
BOX, one Dollar—PIT, 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.

**LATEST Foreign Intelligence,**  
Received by the *Ship Manchester*, Capt. Cox, from *Liverpool* which left that place September 9.

LONDON, Sept. 6.  
By the *Coruna* mail which arrived this morning, we have the following important intelligence, of so late date as the 22d of August, from a correspondent at Bilboa, which sufficiently overturns every thing that was advanced yesterday, respecting the further progress of the French in the Spanish territory, South west of Bayonne.  
The enemy, it appears, had advanced to Totofa, in a body of 2,500 men, near which place they were attacked by the Spaniards, and totally cut to pieces, orders having been issued that no quarter should be given. The same dreadful example was made of all who were found wearing any republican badges at Totofa, and this is in consequence of the recent discovery of a plot to surrender the frontier provinces, at the head of which were the Spanish deputy generals Romero, Michelena and Barbachano, assisted by a great number of their creatures dispersed through Guipuzcoa, Biscay and Navarre: most of the latter have been executed, several at Bilboa, and others at Pampeluna.  
The three principals involved in this affair are with their friends the French at Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, against which places an army of 17,000 men were preparing to march, in full confidence of recovering them both within a month from the above date, and of punishing as an example to traitors all those concerned in sacrificing their country to the ambition of its otherwise impotent invaders.  
This formidable conspiracy having been discovered, and thus entirely defeated, no apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Spanish territory.—The proclamation for the inhabitants to arm *en masse*, has already produced in the different provinces an immense army; in Biscay, the volunteers assembled amount to 27,000 men; and in every great town throughout the kingdom, the people of property have voluntarily brought forward their effects in support of a war, which they consider as carried on not only in defence of the existence of the Spanish nation, but of religious and social order, attacked by a worse than Gothic race of barbarians.

*Camp near Bois-Le-Duc, Sept. 2.*  
The army marched from its former camp early on the morning of the 20th ult. and, after two days march, has encamped near Niterroy, a village about three leagues from Bois-le-Duc, on the road to Grave, from which it is an equal distance.  
The French made no new attack upon the out-posts of the army, at their former encampment, since the 26th ult. but by the force in which they then appeared, it was evident that they were marching to besiege Breda.  
Summons to Breda.  
On the evening of the 21st ult. the French General (who is said to be Jourdan) sent an officer with a trumpet to summon Breda to surrender, in order to avoid the horrors of a siege. The commandant referred him for his answer to the Duke of York: it is needless to say what the answer was.  
The commandant of Breda immediately ordered all the small villages and houses within the range of cannon, to be set on fire, that they might not cover the enemy in their approaches to attack the place; and every preparation was made for the most vigorous defence.  
The French had not, however, yesterday, cut off the communication with the garrisons, as some persons only quitted it, but they had appeared in sight, as some heavy cannon were fired upon them.  
Breda is in a tolerable state of defence. It is to be presumed that the French will not be able to reduce it, before winter may oblige them to raise the siege, and without the garrison's making a sortie to drive them away.  
By the ground which the Duke of York has chosen, he is at hand to succour either Bois-le-Duc, or Grave, should they be threatened: he is also near Cleves, by which he may co-operate with the allies, in those measures which may hereafter be pursued.  
P. S. The Duke of York, the Hereditary Prince of Orange, and General Beau- lieu, held a council of war at Bois-le-Duc on the 1st inst. which lasted for upwards of four hours. The result is not known.—This must no doubt have been to concert the ensuing operations of the campaign, and to determine whether the allies should advance, and drive the French from before Breda, and endeavor to cut off their retreat; or if the armies shall continue on the defensive only, and maintain the chain at present formed, till the opening of another campaign, or till all their reinforcements shall have arrived.

**THE DEATH OF LOUIS XVII!**  
The only authority which we yet have for this intelligence, is an extra slip added by way of P. S. to the courier du Bas Rhine by the Editor of that Paper, of which the following is a translation.  
WESEL, August 30.  
"This Paper was at Press when we received the afflicting news that the unfortunate Dauphin of France had died

in his prison! Burnt up—it is said, by excessive drinking of strong liquors, into which they have, without doubt, put poisonous ingredients to hasten the effect."  
Whether the particulars may be exactly as stated in the above we have not the means of determining: We give the article literally.  
*Star.*  
Yesterday arrived the ship *Manchester*, Captain Cox, in 52 days from Liverpool. A gentleman who came passenger in this vessel, says, that the French have taken Queneoy, Valenciennes, Conde, Sluys, Breda, and Bergen-op Zoom, and were pushing on to Amsterdam, where it was expected they would have little resistance, as great numbers of striots were ready to join them.—He confirms the taking of St. Sebastian's, &c. with the additional conquest of Breda.—Stocks kept up in London through the amazing influx of money and plate from Holland. Lord Howe was at sea, with 28 sail of the line. The Portuguese squadron was returning to Lisbon. This gentleman has bro't letters from Mr. Jay, to the Secretary of State.  
*Ame. D. Adv.*

MAESTRICHT, August 20,  
Yesterday a smart engagement took place between the French and the Austrians, near the village of Eymaal. The French were at first repulsed beyond Waing; but the left wing of the Austrians which closed upon the little town of Boshloot, between Tongres, and St. Tron, at the distance of five leagues hence was obliged to abandon that position after an obstinate conflict, and lost as much ground as the right wing had gained. The engagement lasted from day break till noon.  
The right bank of the Maese is defended by the Austrians from Chartrouf near Liege as far as Ruremonde. Their Head Quarters are still at Fouron le Comte, at two leagues from hence; and several thousands of Austrians are also encamped from the Convent of Lichtenberg, at the distance of half a league from this city, in different positions as far as near Camberg.

*Royal Prussian Head Quarters, near Wolna, August 12.*  
General Subow commands the corps of 20,000 men which belong to the Russian grand army commanded by Prince Repnin, which has taken Vilna. According to the official news, the Russians have most dreadfully avenged themselves in that city. Their rage was still more heightened by the resistance they met with. They not only refused quarters to the Polish soldiers, but even put to the sword all the inhabitants, without respect to sex or age; a bloody offering to the manes of their brethren killed at Warsaw in the counter-revolution of April 17th.  
From the smouldering ruins of Vilna, Gen. Subow marches against Grodno; another corps of 10,000 Russians hastens by forced marches against Warsaw, and has already passed Dubienka. The approach of the Russians is said to have produced a great change in the minds of the inhabitants of Warsaw; and some deserters say, that they wanted bread for four whole days. The desertions in the Polish army would also be very frequent, were the soldiers not closely guarded by the cavalry and the peasants.  
The works or the redoubts are still continued, and some of them are even fortified with walls.  
We want for no provision, though they are somewhat dear. On the 19th we shall receive the first division of the heavy ordinance from Breslaw. It will consist of upwards of 60 pieces of the heaviest size; by the 25th or 26th, every preparation will have been made for a formal siege.  
*Polish Frontiers, August 16*  
We have advice from Petersburg that M. de Calonne met with a most gracious reception from the Empress.

WEZEL, August 23.  
The French have taken possession of Treves with ten thousand men, in place of bending their force towards Coblenz, as there was reason to suppose they would do, they have chosen another route, and are arrived at Blankenstein and Munster Eiffel. It is not known whether it is their intention to move towards Bonn and the Rhine, or to attempt a junction with the army of the North. Mean while, the communication with Luxembourg is cut off.

VIENNA, August 18.  
There is no doubt left of the success the British Envoys met with in their negotiations with our Ministers. A conference was held on the 16th, in the Hotel of Prince Rosenberg, which it

is said, was conclusive. After this conference, Princes Stahremberg and Rosenberg, Marshal Count Lacy and Baron Thugut had an audience with the Emperor, and remained for an hour and an half in his Majesty's closet. The result of these deliberations has not yet transpired but the measures to be taken immediately will soon unriddle this mystery. Notwithstanding this secrecy, our politicians assert, that a new treaty of alliance between our Court and that of Great Britain, has been concluded and signed on the 11th instant, by our Ministers and the English Missionaries, who were provided with full powers from their court for the purpose.  
The arch Duke Palatine a few days ago arrived at Breda in Hungary, on his return from this capital, and about two hours after his arrival the cannon of the ramparts of that town, as well as those of the town of Pest were by orders of that Prince, pointed against the towns, and patroles are day and night parading through the streets. The cause of these measures are yet unknown, but it is conjectured that a connexion has been discovered between the conspirators apprehended in this capital with several of the inhabitants of the above Hungarian towns.  
It is expected that the Emperor will undertake a short journey for a few days, during which time the execution of the sentence against the prisoners, convicted of a conspiracy against the state will take place publicly.  
Our troops are still in the utmost state of inactivity on the frontiers of Galicia. It is said that several Swedish vessels are arrived in different ports of Courland, laden with a great quantity of provisions and ammunition for the Polish patriots. The people of Courland have determined to make a common cause with the Republic of Poland. The circle of Liebau alone furnishes 5000 men, besides the advantage which the ports of Courland afford to the Poles, by opening to them a maritime communication, by which means they are provided with a number of articles of the first necessity. The Poles, by means of Courland, have also the chance of finding adherents to their cause in the neighboring countries. The remainder of that nation have declared not only obedience to the military orders of Gen. Kociusko, but also to accede to the confederation and constitution, having already sent a deputation for that purpose to the supreme council at war.  
CARLISLE, (Eng.) August 28.  
The Grand Jury of the county resolved with but two or three dissenting voices, that if peace were not the immediate consequence of this campaign, in their opinion it is proper the sheriff should call a County meeting in the winter, to petition his Majesty to institute an immediate negotiation for that salutary purpose. These truly respectable Gentlemen count upon the general concurrence of this county with confidence in their wise proposal.  
PARIS, August 15.  
The department of Bec d'Ambe sent an address to the Convention, requesting them to grant neither peace nor truce to England. The French Republic is said to have a great number of friends and adherents in Breda.  
The Convention has passed a decree, ordaining, that the payments of the pensions due to the ci-devant constitutional priests and nuns, shall be made regularly and precisely every three months.  
On the 10th inst. the ci-devant ministers Pare and Desforques, the national deputy Neuschateau, who had been under arrest for these twelve months past, the actors of the Theatre Francais, and 700 other prisoners, were released from their confinement in the prison of Luxembourg. Tallien, the conqueror of Robespierre, came to deliver them.  
Noisy and vociferous as the people used to be when whole groupes of men were guillotined, as heartily and loudly did they rejoice at seeing those unfortunate men released. When Tallien went to the Luxembourg to announce to the prisoners their deliverance, vast crowds of the people accompanied him, loaded him with blessings, and embraced both him and the released prisoners. Tears of joy gushed from the eyes of all persons present. One seven of the whole number of the prisoners, who are real criminals, are to suffer death. All the other prisoners, confined in that prison, and lately released, were marked on the death or proscription list of the sanguinary Robespierre, and were to have been sent before the Revolutionary Tribunal.  
Of the 800 prisoners confined in this capital, one half is esteemed to be entirely innocent.

The number of those who are already liberated, though very considerable, cannot yet be ascertained. The Convention has decreed a list of their names to be printed. The decrees of the committee of public welfare and general safety, relative to their deliverance, are also to serve them as passports for 20 days, which is allowed them to return to their respective homes. The time of the committee of general safety is entirely occupied with the enlargement of incarcerated victims.  
The crowd of the citizens from the sections, who came to solicit the release of their relatives from the committee of General Safety, was so great a few days back, that it resembled an insurrection.  
By the capture of St. Sebastian our troops got into their possession 12,000 muskets, and 25,000 tents.  
A caricature print has been published here respecting the tyranny or sway of Robespierre. This plate represents the French people on the square of the revolution without heads, and the executioner, who alone remains, is in the act of guillotining himself.  
The best discipline is kept up by our troops in the conquered Spanish districts, where all plundering, marauding and ill treatment of the inhabitants is forbidden, under pain of death. All the Spaniards are obliged to deliver up their arms, to take assignats, and to sell their commodities at the price of the maximum.  
The Convention was informed on the 10th that the Royalists in la Vendee, who are now called, by the way of irony, *Chouans*, or Screech Owls, because they hide themselves in woods and caverns, increase daily in number since the fall of Robespierre.  
In the same sitting, it was decreed that a commission of 12 deputies of the Convention, among whom we reckon Bourdon of l'Oise, to take off the seals from the papers of Robespierre, Couthon St. Just, Lebas, and Hanriot; as it is hoped that some important discoveries will be made in their papers.  
LONDON, Sept. 2.  
Instructions to the Commanders of all Ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France, given at our Court, at St. James's, the eighteenth day of August, 1793, in the thirty-fourth year of our reign.  
WHEREAS by an article of our instructions to the commanders of ships of war and privateers, having letters of marque against France, given at our court at St. James's, the eighth day of June, 1793, we thought fit to declare, that it should be lawful to stop and detain all ships, laden wholly or in part with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any port in France, and to send them to such ports as should be most convenient, in order that such corn, meal, or flour, might be purchased on behalf of our government, and the ships be released after such purchase, and after a due allowance for freight, or that the masters of such ships giving due security, to be approved by our court of admiralty, should be permitted to proceed to dispose of their cargoes of corn, meal or flour, in the ports of any country in amity with us. We not judging it expedient to continue for the present the purchase of the said cargoes, on behalf of our government, are pleased to revoke the said article until our further order therein, and to declare that the same shall no longer remain in force. But we strictly enjoin all commanders of our ships of war and privateers to observe the remaining articles of the said instructions, and likewise all other instructions which we have issued and which still continue in force.  
G. R.  
September 3.  
Official accounts were yesterday received of the surrender of SLUYS on the 26th. It is supposed that it surrendered by Capitulation. The firing heard on Saturday in that quarter, and which it is supposed, proceeded from the French works before that place, must have been from the attack of the enemy upon some other place in that vicinity, probably Ardenburgh, Ysendick, or Fort Phillipine.  
For the safety of Flushing few apprehensions need be entertained, as it is protected by a strong Naval Force. The South Bank of the Scheldt, however, will probably soon be entirely in the possession of the enemy.  
Twelve, Noon.  
We stop the Press to state the arrival, this forenoon, of Major Macdonald from the British army in Holland, which he left on Friday last.  
On Thursday the whole army moved from the camp at Osterhout on the route to Bois le Duc, which the French were approaching in great force.  
A prodigious fall of rain took place