

The Letter Bag of the Ship Adriana, K. Fitzpatrick, Master, for London, will be taken from the Post-Office To-morrow.

Nov. 4.

The Letter Bag of the Ship Wilmington for Bristol, will remain at the Post-Office, till THIS Evening, 5 o'clock. November 4.

John Burge, CONFECTIONER,

No. 7, North Fourth Street.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement he has received in the line of his profession, since his commencement of business in this city.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours, and assures them that no thing shall be wanting on his part to render satisfaction.

He has now on hand, and for Sale a GENERAL

Affortment of Confectionary,
Among which are the following
ARTICLES:

Pine Apples preserved, whole and sliced, Peas, Quince, &c. preserved, Raspberry and Blackberry jam, Raspberry and Currant Jellies, Peach Marmalade, and a great variety of other articles. Also

Soft Shell'd Almonds,

By the Bag or Smaller Quantity.

Nov. 4

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Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

For the Benefit of Messrs.
King and Richards.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

November 5.

Will be Presented,

Actually the last time, a COMEDY,
called
THE

Young Quaker,
OR

The Fair Philadelphian.

Written by O'Keefe, and performed in London with the most unbounded applause.

Between the Play and Farce a favorite Song, called

"The Land of Potatoes."

By Mr. KING.

To which will be added,

Positively for the last time, the Comic
OPERA of the

Highland Reel.

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.

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.

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.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

That our city is improving with great rapidity no one can deny; the evidence of the fact strikes every person who walks the streets; but your correspondent *Juvenis* has selected a very extraordinary example to prove that we progress in refinement of manners—I am not an enemy to amusements—they are perhaps indispensable to the nature of man; but it may well be doubted whether the species of diversion which he has selected, as indications of our superiority over European cities in civilization, do not apply as an argument in favor of a contrary position. The Stage has always been obnoxious to the disapprobation of some of the best moralists who have written on the subject; nor have its advocates ever been able to refute the objections brought against it; but grant that in the labyrinth of disquisition it has received a specious, plausible support: what is the irrefragable attestation of experience? It is in vain to class the Stage with institutions almost universally acknowledged to be essential; no one ever pretended that the cause of vice was promoted by publicly inculcating the principles of virtue. *Juvenis* says, he frequents the Theatre, the Circus, &c. and that they have never operated any corruption in his morals. It would be singular indeed, if an advocate for dissipation should make a confession that the practice corrupted his morals; no Mr. Printer, this is not consonant to human nature; but consult a youth who has paid dearly for haunting places of public amusements, by having his habits of industry, sobriety and steadiness of disposition undermined, and who has had the intrepidity to tear himself from the blandishments of folly in due season—I say ask such an one, if the Theatre, the Circus or other public amusements did not operate a corruption in his morals? This is an old, an hackneyed subject; nor should I have noticed the performance of *Juvenis*, had I not supposed that the uncontradicted currency of his opinions might be construed unfavorably to the cause of real civilization and improvement. The present is an eventful period—glooms and superstition are not evincive of virtue and morality—but if ever there was a time, it is now, that the people ought to be

THOUGHTFUL.

Translated from the *Courier Francoi*,
for the Gazette of the United States.

JACOBIN CLUB.

Sitting—19th Thermidor.

Polverel and Sonthonax, formerly Civil Commissioners at St. Domingo, wrote that they were come to Paris, where they were at liberty conformably to a decree of the Convention, which had suspended the decree of accusation against them—They demanded to be admitted to the sitting—decreed.

Sonthonax and Poverel appeared at the tribune.—Sonthonax spoke first. He began by declaring that Poverel and himself had been undeservedly calumniated in France, and that the authors of all those atrocious calumnies were two pretended commissioners from a Colonial Assembly which no longer existed.

We swear to you said he, that we have been in America, the martyrs of those principles which you profess; and to prove to you that our hearts are pure, and our consciences void of reproach, we shall content ourselves with mentioning our prompt submission to the decree of accusation which has been passed against us.

Sonthonax then entered into various details on the actual situation of the Colonies—from which it appeared that our Islands had been delivered to the English and Spaniards by an infamous treason, but that Guadaloupe is already recovered. The French to the number of 1800 men still possess one half of St. Domingo; the other part is occupied by Royalists, Federalists, the English and the Spaniards—the fourth part is untouched.—The captures of the English to the north, are reduced to one town.—In the west they have taken the ci-devant Port-au-Prince—now Port Republican—They here stole 45 vessels from the French laden with colonial produce.—This place appeared to be defended, but notwithstanding made a feeble resistance, and was at length delivered up.—The Cape remains, and all announce that this important city will never cease to be possessed by the French.

Sonthonax said that one of the principal causes of all the misfortunes which afflicted the colonies is a proclamation of the English general, in which he assures the patriots, that the two civil Commissioners

have been proscribed in France, and that they had fallen under the axe of the national vengeance.—The two Commissioners have been obliged to fly for their own security, and from that moment the commandants of the several places had ceased to shew themselves as republicans; but since, the genius of liberty and equality had arisen from its deprohition.

There had been in the country a little Vendee, composed of the revolted negroes by the Royalists, who hoped to restore slavery in France, by exciting all kinds of horrors in the colonies; the civil Commissioners before their destitution, published a proclamation in which they told the truth to the persons deceived and led astray; this proclamation was a sensible stroke to the power of the Royalists, and chief part of those who had been abused, abandoned the party who had betrayed them to perjury.—The counter-revolutionists had made the negroes to believe that Capet had left a will by which the negroes were to have their liberty, if by their exertions his son should come to mount the throne.

After some other details, the orator entered into some observations on the character of the negroes, so unjustly despised by the planters; He asserted, that these blacks are so brave, so devoted to the sacred cause of Liberty for which they fought, that they had preferred to eat grass rather than submit to the disgrace of obeying the vile Spaniards.

These unfortunates have acquitted themselves, since they are no longer the sport of the caprices of their masters, with a degree of energy which has rendered them formidable to the enemies of Liberty. Every day, they improve themselves in the arts of warriors—and it will not be long before their efforts will render St. Domingo the most powerful and the most flourishing of our Colonies.

Poverel spoke after Sonthonax, in which he confirmed the remarks of his colleague.

Poverel ended by declaring that his colleague and himself had been of the Republican party in the Colonies, that they had there conducted a Republicans, and that the principles which had hitherto directed their conduct, should never cease to animate them.

CONTINUATION OF LATEST

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

MILAN, August 11.

The Archbishop of this city, with the approbation of the Government, has ordered a solemn expofal of the body of St. Carlo, our tutelal patron, in order that the Saint may interpose the efficacy of his intercession with the Divine Being, for the advantage of our Sovereign, the Emperor, and his most faithful subjects, engaged in the present war. The ceremony took place at the Cathedral, at ten yesterday morning, and was attended by a devout procession of the Clergy, the officers of Court, &c. The body of St. Carlo, was placed upon the great Altar, for the prayers and veneration of the public, for the space of two hours.

BERNE, August 11.

The cruel scenes attending the Revolution of Geneva are not confined to the first days of it. Again, the 4th of this month, the Revolutionary Tribunal condemned fifty four persons of different ages and ranks, four of whom have been shot, one of them hanged, and thirty one condemned to banishment, and all their property confiscated. These circumstances have induced the Council of Berne to publish the following

PROCLAMATION.

"We the AVOYER, the Little and Great Council of the City and Republic of Berne, &c. make known by these presents—

"Public fame has sufficiently informed us of the deplorable scenes which have overwhelmed the city of Geneva. That Republic, in whose prosperity we have constantly taken an interest, resulting from long and intimate relations as allies, and the habitual connections of neighborhood, is delivered up to unheard of calamities, of which it is not possible to foresee the extent, the duration, or the consequences. At the moment that we had reason to hope for the return of peace and tranquillity, by the establishment of the new order of things, which the Government had solemnly announced to us, the same as had the Canton of Zurich, a band of tumultuous men attacked and overthrew by main force, public liberty and personal safety; they violated private houses, arrested individuals, and dragged them to prison. These violences were committed even against the Ministers of Religion, in a manner such as seemed to announce the intended proscrip-

tion of religion, in a city hitherto remarked as its great supporter. Citizens were sacrificed even against the will of the majority of voters. New victims were pointed out; new attempts were made against persons and property, even in despite of oaths, of forms established, and the Laws of the State; and Geneva waits in consternation the fate which the sanguinary men who have usurped the right of disposing of the lives and fortunes of all the citizens are preparing for her.

"We see with extreme grief the sad destiny of a city whose happiness has been at all times the object of our cares, and which, by its proximity, so nearly interests our own State and that of all Switzerland. But the knowledge we have gained of the criminal participation of many individuals of our own country aggravates still more our grief and indignation. Our paternal solicitude for the safety and honor of our country not permitting us to tolerate on our territory these men sullied with crimes, we by the present publication interdict their entrance into our territories; and will, that all those of our subjects who shall be known to have had any part in these atrocious scenes, be instantly denounced and seized, reserving to ourselves to pronounce the chastisement which their culpable conduct, in a city so long our ally, merits. We doubt not, dear and faithful citizens, that participating in the same sentiments that animate us, you will redouble your activity and zeal in the execution of this present ordinance."

COPENHAGEN, August 19

Hitherto the combined Danish and Swedish fleet at anchor in our port had only detached some frigates on a cruise of observation: We now learn that a small squadron of four sail of the line, four frigates, and four cutters (half of each nation,) will sail to the North Sea, under Commodore Winterfeldt, who will receive his orders, sealed up, relative to his future destination.

DANTZICK, August 18.

The Prussian bailiwick of Tanroggen, in Lithuania, has been again delivered from the Poles by Major General Von Schenk without any bloodshed. The armed Polish peasants who were found there, were all set at liberty.

On the 21st inst. the king of Poland received a letter from our monarch, and a summons was dispatched to General Orlov, the commandant of Warsaw, by General Scherwin, desiring that commandant to spare Warsaw, and to put a stop to the farther effusion of human blood. Gen. Orlov answered, "That as long as the Generalissimo Kosciulko was posted between Warsaw and the Prussian army, that capital could not dispose of its fate.

Stanislaus Augustus answered the king of Prussia, in a letter, principally to this purport: "That Warsaw, even in case of resistance, would the less deserve the rigorous treatment with which it was threatened, as its resistance did not depend on itself, as long as Kosciulko should defend the avenues." His Polish Majesty also professes his attachment to the cause of his country, saying, "That his life was not in the least dearer to him than that of any of the citizens or inhabitants of Warsaw; and conjuring the king of Prussia not to harbour any emotions of resentment or vengeance, equally contrary to the example which kings ought to set to nations, and injurious to his Prussian Majesty's own character."

The Russians are said to be already at Grodno.

Many of the most skilful Prussian engineers have received orders to repair, by post, to the King of Prussia's head quarters before Warsaw. They are to be paid all extra charges and costs, and a proper indemnification. Those Prussian engineers who reside in the west or west Prussia, are already arrived.

BREDA, August 27.

Yesterday the French made a general attack on all our out-posts, and after an obstinate engagement on both sides, the French retired.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
August 12.

Barrere read the following letter from the National Deputies at Treves, dated the 9th of August:

"Citizens Colleagues, on the 18th Thermidor (August 6) the heroes of the army of the Moselle marched forwards in three columns, and formed a junction at Treves. The column commanded by General Ambert coasted along the right bank of the Moselle;

that commanded by General Renaud proceeded to the right of the Sarre:—And, the third advanced between the Sarre and the Moselle. The left column encountered the enemy in front of Remich, & stood their fire without sustaining any loss. Our troops instantly charged with the fixed bayonet, took possession of Remich, and drove the Austrian Slaves towards the Province of Luxembourg.—They next proceeded to Grevenmaberein, from whence the enemy retreated also towards Luxembourg, leaving us in possession of a considerable magazine of wheat and oats.

The centre column drove before it whatever it found in its way; and that of the Sarre was completely victorious. Each of them was distinguished by a boldness and intrepidity which nothing could resist. The bridge of Confarbruck was occupied by a considerable body of the enemy, provided with guns. On the seventh, at nine at night, notwithstanding many days and nights spent without either sleep or refreshment, and in spite of a continual rain, and torrents of mud, the soldiers of liberty fell on the Austrian slaves, and in less than half an hour the bridge was cleared. A gun, a military wagon, and 90 prisoners fell into our hands, without losing, on our side, a single man. At the same moment the left column carried la Montagne Verd (the Green Mountain,) defended by nature and art, and forming the principal defence of Treves. In the midst of a shower of cannon balls, bullets, and grenades, the redoubts were carried by the bayonet. The enemy fled, leaving behind them five or six hundred dead, and eighty prisoners. On our side, we lost but thirty republicans. On the following day the columns extended their fronts on the mountains, and in less than two hours Treves was completely invested.

We entered the city at three o'clock, and found that it had been evacuated by the Austrians, emigrants, priests, monks and nuns. The Burgomasters, in their best attire, brought us the keys, telling us, they were extremely glad to see us. We are masters of the two rivers the Sarre and Moselle, and of a great part of the Electorate of Treves, a rich and abundant country, a true milk cow for the Republic. The great number of boats we found in the port, will serve us for the conveyance elsewhere of whatever we may conceive to be burthenome to this territory, and which may at the same time be useful to the Republic.

I fancy that 3 or 4 millions of livres in specie may be collected within the space of 48 hours for the Republic: this will unquestionably be acting with moderation. The success of the above enterprise has much depended on the prudent combinations of General Moreau.

Health and Fraternity—
"BOURBOTTE."

The Assembly decreed, that the army of the Moselle had merited well of the Republic."

HAGUE, Aug. 21.

We learn that four English frigates, two brigs and a cutter, under the command of admiral Harvey, arrived off Flushing. On board the cutter is Lord Mulgrave, who is to command a corps of British troops for the defence of Zealand, who are every moment expected to arrive in a number of transports. The *Britannia*, an English cutter, entered Helvoetsluyes, with four transports; one of them carries artillery and ammunition for the Duke of York, and the others 362 soldiers and 114 artillery men.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The mail due this day had not arrived when this paper went to press.

We are still without any news from Paris of a later date than the 15th inst. The public must naturally be anxious to learn what may have been the issue of the last debates which took place in the Convention previous to that day.

They were certainly carried on with a considerable degree of heat and animosity.—The parties seem to have been nearly balanced; and the decision of the question respecting the organization of the committees, the great point upon which they seem to have been at variance, must have determined which of those parties possessed the confidence of the National Convention. From the freedom of debate which at last prevails in that assembly, it is at least evident that the majority dare speak their minds, and their decrees will be the result, not of the interested and factious views of a few individuals, but of the collective opinions of the Representatives of the people of France.