A School for Eloquence.

THE Subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, for the commencement of a SCHOOL, on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock, for young Gentlemen whose parents may wish to have them instructed in ORATORY, as an agreeable relaxation after the more useful studies of the day. It is a fact well known, that very many who have had the advantage of a good education, have not acquired, through life, the most approved and elegant mode of public delivery, the pleasure and advantage of which must be strongly felt by every one of true judgment. The Subscriber has, from early life, been intimately acquainted with some of the first literary characters, and has paid strict attention to Garrick, Sheridan, and the best Orators of the age; he trusts, therefore, that he will be found capable of instructing his pupils in the best manner of reading and reciting.

As soon as a dozen are engaged to excite the Seeds of Emulation, the School will be opened by the public's humble servant,

John Des Moulins.

A public day of Speaking, once a quarter, for the inspection of parents and friends.

*** Private Instructions given any hour in the day,

☞ Those favouring J. D. M. with their address at No. 89, S. Fourth-street, shall be immediately waited on, and the terms will then be settled agreeable to their inclinations. 4t.

T. STEPHENS,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 57 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that at his Store they may be supplied with most of the modern European and other publications of merit, on Politics, Divinity, Law, the Belles Lettres, &c. &c.—Also a great variety of ELEGANT PRINTS and Paintings, and every article in the Stationary business; which he continues, as usual, to dispose of at the lowest prices.

Gentlemen's Libraries furnished or purchased; and the utmost value, in exchange or cash, given for any quantity of second hand Books.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the above Store on very moderate terms.

May 2. stf.

IMPORTED,

In the Ship MANCHESTER, *Capt. Cox, just arrived from Liverpool, and for Sale (by the package) by the Subscriber, upon very reasonable terms, the following GOODS, judiciously assorted, and of the most fashionable patterns, viz.*

PRINTED Calicoes, purple, dark and light chintz, &c.
Muslins and Dimities, a variety of elegant patterns, white and coloured.
Quiltings, white and printed
Nankeens, striped, clouded, twilled, and silk striped
Thicksets and Corduroys, twilled and plain
Fancy do. and do. do do.
Velverets and Velveteens
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell pillows and jeanets
Cassimeres, mixt, plain and printed, common fine and superfine
Broad and narrow cloths, first and second quality
Figured cloths
Beaverets, silk beaverets
Elastics Orleans and Brunswick stripes
Calimancoes, ribbed and plain
Prunel and Calimanco lastings
Muslins, plain, checked, striped, tamboured and book
Muslin handkerchiefs, plain and coloured borders
A few boxes of youth's, girl's, men's and womens' hats, well assorted
A small assortment of silk and cotton hose
Do. do. sewing silks

JOSIAH ROBERTS,
No. 62 South Second Street.

May 2 d

N°. 96.

District of Pennsylvania to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the first day of May, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, *James Ph. Puglia* of the said District hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book the Right whereof he claims as Author in the following words, to wit:

"The FEDERAL POLITICIAN, by "*James Ph. Puglia*, Teacher of the Spanish and Italian Languages, and author "of the Spanish work entitled *el Desengano* "*del Hombre*, or the Man Undeceived. &c.
"*Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique Fines,*
"*Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere* RECTUM.

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States intituled "An Act for the "encouragement of Learning, by securing "the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to "the Authors and proprietors of such Copies "during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

May 2 tuthf tf

Newcastle Pier Lottery.

The returns of the drawing arrive daily at the OFFICE, No. 149, Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets—Where a correct Numerical Book is kept; also, the slips of each day's drawing regularly filed.—Information given where a few remaining tickets may be had, *warranted undrawn. Low prices exchanged, and high prizes cashed.*

The 30th Day's Drawing is arrived. A prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS drawn that day.

Washington Lottery.

The public are informed *by authority*, that this Lottery will positively commence at the close of Newcastle Lottery. Information given where tickets may be purchased, value 8 dollars each. Also, a few *quarter tickets* in the above lottery, *signed* by *Samuel Blodget* which will entitle the holder to one fourth of the prize drawn to its number.

April 16. d

PRICE OF STOCKS

6 per Cents	19/10—11
3 per Cents	11/7
Deferred	12/9
Bank of the United States	37
Pennsylvania	35
North-America	45

NEW THEATRE.

Mrs. MARSHALL's Night.

On MONDAY EVENING, May 4, will be presented, a celebrated COMEDY, (never performed here) called

Know your own mind.

Written by ARTHUR MURPHY, *Esq.*

Millamour,	*Mr. Moreton.*
Dashwou'd,	*Mr. Chalmers.*
Malvil,	*Mr. Whitlock.*
Bygrove,	*Mr. Bates.*
Captain Bygrove,	*Mr. Cleveland.*
Sir John Millamour,	*Mr. Warrell.*
Sir Harry Lovewits	*Mr. Harwood.*
Charles,	*Mr. Francis.*
Lady Bell, (with a Song in Character)	*Mrs. Marshall.*
Lady Jane,	*Mrs. Cleveland.*
Mrs. Bromley,	*Mrs. Shaw.*
Miss Neville,	*Mrs. Francis.*
Mad Le Rouge,	*Mrs. Rowson.*

End of the Play, a New Comic Pantomimical Dance, (composed by Mr. Francis) called

RURAL REVELS;

Or, The EASTER HOLIDAY.

To which will be added, (never performed here) a new PASTORAL OPERA, called

AULD ROBIN GRAY

Or, JAMIE's RETURN from AMERICA.

The New Music, with a SCOTTISH MEDLEY OVERTURE, by Mr. Reinagle.

The Scenery by Mr. Milbourne.

Auld Robin Gray,	*Mr. Bates.*
Donald,	*Mr. Francis.*
Mons. Fracas,	*Mr. Harwood.*
Jamie,	*Mr. Marshall.*
Sailors of the American ship,	*Messrs. Blissett., Darley jun. Nugent, J. Warrell, T. Warrell, Mitchell, Price, &c.*
Dorcas,	*Mrs. Rowson.*
Jenny,	*Mrs. Marshall.*
Country Lasses,	*Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Willems, Mrs. Bates Miss Milburne, Mrs De Marque.*

To conclude with a NEW SCOTCH REEL composed by Mr. Francis, by the characters.

☞ On WEDNESDAY, a Comedy, never performed here, called *The CHILD of NATURE*, with a new *Musical Drama*, never performed in America, called *The SICILIAN ROMANCE, or the Apparition of the Cliffs*—for the benefit of Mrs. Morris.

Mrs. OLDMIXON'S Night will be on FRIDAY.

*** The Public are respectfully informed that during the Benefits, Places for the Boxes may be taken FOUR Days previous to the night of Representation.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, January 10.

In the sitting of the National Convention the 8th January, the following letter, transmitted by the out-lawed deputy Louvet was read by one of the secretaries.

Frimaire 20th [Dec. 10] third year of the French Republic one and indivisible.

AT the voice of the deliverers of the ninth Thermidor [July 27] the victims of Robespierre rise out of their tombs and I also demand of you to recal me from exile.

Hebert let loose his band of cut-throats against me; Pache hastened to denounce me; Henriot rushed armed upon me in order to seize me; Couthon ordered me to be arrested; St. Just invented my crimes; Amar drew up the act of accusation, and Barrere outlawed me.

It was I who first denounced you the tyrant, the crimes he had committed, and the more horrible crimes he was about to commit. Can you refuse me the right of justifying myself before you against the calumnies of the tyrant? Should the formalities which have protected even Carriere, be less binding with regard to me? No, no—you respect justice, for you are free.

Amar and Barrere are in the midst of you; oblige them, for the first time, to look their victim in the face; force them, at last, to accuse me face to face, not before a band of assassins whom they called a tribunal, but before impartial, upright, and legal judges, before you. Let a decree ordain this solemn act of justice, and I will hasten to appear.

I don't mention the many dangers, the unheard of hardships which were my only companions for these seventeen months. Many of my colleagues have suffered more than I.

Sometimes I hid myself in the remotest corner of a gloomy and subterraneous hole, at another moment panted on rough and desert mountains, errant, abandoned, and proscribed, but at least alone and free; I could often, with a loud voice, protest against tyranny. Without doubt those worthy representatives who have remained within the reach of the tyrant, suffered still more than I; some of them were laden with chains because of their love for liberty; others who saw the threatening arm of the oppressor constantly lifted over their heads, prepared generously, and expected with patience, the moment to rise upon and crush the tyrant. It is not because you will terminate my sufferings that I thank you, with all France; it is because you have saved our country. Happy is he, after having been oppressed like you for liberty, may hope to defend her again with you.

JEAN BAPTISTE BOUVET,
one of the Representatives proscribed in 1793.

ANECDOTE.

MARAT, deprived by nature of all those qualities which render man beloved and respectable in society, supplied in impudence and atrocity what he wanted in eloquence and good sense. When he entered the Hall of the Convention, he cast immediately his eyes with an air of self-satisfaction on the spectators in the tribunes, which served as a signal to a parcel of men and boys to break out in shouts of applause.

Marat commonly took his seat on the first bench opposite the President, but this ill-shaped dwarf, who conceived himself to be the high priest of liberty, did not long remain in one place; he often moved triumphant from one part of the hall to the other; wherever a member attempted to refute the nonsensical arguments, or combat the ferocious tenets of his party, there he flew and overwhelmed his adversary with gross invectives: If he could not frighten the eloquent orators from the tribune by reiterated insults and menaces, then he gave a signal to his people in the tribunes, who drowned the voice of his enemies by a tremendous tumult.

One day during Isnard's Presidence, when some deputations of Paris demanded the exclusion of certain members of the Convention, the deputy Vincent, formerly a military man, had placed himself on purpose behind Marat, in order to hinder him from quitting his seat. The conceited friend of the people attempted several times to rush upon the moderates who inveighed in the most forcible manner against the perfidious machinations of the Commune of Paris, but Vincent, who had lain hold of his coat, pulled him as often back as he tried to rise.

The extreme conceitedness of Marat did not permit him to suppose it possible that any body should venture to insult an illustrious personage like him; he ascribed the behaviour of Vincent to an ardent desire of enjoying his company, and entered in a conversation; he began with his usual rhapsody on the crimes of the party of Statesmen, [*hommes d'etat*] but hardly had he reached the middle of his vocabulary of invectives, when Isnard in a solemn manner, invited Tallien, Legendre, Freron, Chabot, Bentabole, and the rest of Marat's noisy adherents to respect the sanctuary of liberty: Marat wanted now to call the President to order, but being unable to resist the powerful arguments of his stout companion, he exclaimed, "Isnard is indeed a very handsome man, but this is all his merit; he affects the gravity of a Solon, and speaks like a blockhead." "Why? replied Vincent, there is certainly a great difference between Marat and Isnard; his physiognomy bears the stamp of virtue, but thou art crime personified." Marat, furious at this remark, broke out in base invectives, and went off, saying, "Take care, I'll mark thy character in such large letters on thy back, that every Sans Culotte shall cry out, *There is a Conspirator.*"

The deputy Vincent was arrested after the 31st May, 1793, and re-admitted in the Convention after the fall of Robespierre.

From late Paris Papers.

[The following papers we have never met with in the London Prints; though by their importance they deserve to be recorded.]

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 15.

A Secretary read a letter transmitted by Isnard from his subterranean retreat which he inhabits these last fifteen months; he desired the Convention to judge him or to point out a tribunal where he might prove his innocence, which has not been tarnished since 1789.

"I do not demand, he said, a reparation of the wrongs I have been overwhelmed with: I do not claim a compensation for the hardships I endured: acknowledge my innocence and I will bear the frowns of fortune with indifference. Let Isnard perish; if his death can in any manner contribute to the welfare of the Republic; he will die contented provided that true liberty, those principles which he always adored, triumph as they now do."

Note concerning *Isnard, Marat, and Vincent.*

[Isnard was known in the legislative assembly as one of the most eloquent and energetical defenders of liberty against the insidious manoeuvres of a treacherous court; re-elected by his fellow citizens of the department of Var (Provence) to represent them in the National Convention he distinguished himself by an unshaken adherence to true principles; in the winter of 1792 to 93, when party spirit was carried to the highest pitch, Isnard, Condorcet, Gregoire and many others of the most distinguished members of the Convention took their seats in the centre of the hall called the plain and were disowned by both parties which seemed determined to sacrifice the interest of the Republic to private views and personal rancour. However, Isnard, though not enraged enough in the opinion of the mountaineers was so far from being suspected of connivance with the Brissotins that about a month before the revolution of the 31st May took place, Marat in his execrable journal, which served at once for a list of proscription and a letter of recommendation, told his in[illegible] follow[illegible]—"We want Barrere and Isnard; they are bold men of energy and talents." But Isnard, enjoyed only a few weeks the suffrage of Marat: the famous petition of demanding the exclusion of twenty two members of the Convention was framed by the ferocious Danton, approved of by Robespierre, supported by Tallien, Marat, Legendre, Feron, Dubois-Crance, &c. and presented to the Convention by their adherents in the section of Paris.

Isnard, then President of the Convention, reprobated with energy the criminal decision of Paris, to usurp the sovereignty of the French people; the Maratists among whom were some of the present leaders of the moderates, then the most zealous abettors of Robespierre, represented the pathetical answer which Isnard gave to the deputation of Paris, as ferocious, and inscribed his name also on the fatal list of proscription, which was for the second time presented the 31st of May 1793. Isnard deposited immediately his powers as deputy, as soon as Barrere, organ of the committee of government, invited the denounced members to suspend themselves voluntarily till the crisis was over: "I have no will, said he, but that of the people, and no wish but for the triumph of liberty. If my country can be preserved from the horrors of a civil war, I am not only willing to give up my seat in the Convention, but ready to sacrifice every thing dear upon earth; my head may fall if the life of a single citizen can be saved at that price."

The friends of Isnard, for he had many among his colleagues, persuaded him a short time after his arrestation, to fly from Paris; because innocence was no longer a safeguard in the eyes of his persecutors;—and the question was not whether he ought to die for his country, but whether he ought to offer his head to a set of men who were determined to immolate the marked out victims indiscriminately as conspirators, in order to cloak their tyranny under the mask of justice.]

Chenier, in his report on public instruction in France, on the 3d of Jan. concluded as follows:

"We have put into the list, the celebrated Thomas Paine. The caprice of the tyrants had driven him from the Convention as a Foreigner; you have revoked that decree, and we no longer see in Thomas Paine, a man of genius without fortune; but a colleague dear to all the friends of humanity; a citizen of the world equally persecuted by Pitt and Robespierre; a remarkable circumstance in the life of this philosopher, who opposed the arms of common sense, to the sword of tyranny, the sacred rights of man, to the Machiavelism of English politics, and who by two immortal writings, has deserved well of human kind and consecrated liberty in both hemispheres."

By this Day's Mail.

From the GEORGIA GAZETTE.

FALMOUTH, (Jamaica) Feb. 18.

ARRIVED yesterday the barque Neptune, Miller, from New-York.

The Neptune sailed from New-York on the 22d of December, and on the 8th of January, at 3 P. M. fell in with the privateer Point Petre, off the west end of Tortuga; at P. M. the privateer fired at the Neptune, on which she hove to, when the Point Petre sent a boat on board with a prize master and two men, who ordered her into Port au Paix. As soon as the Neptune anchored Captain Miller, received further orders to wait the determination of the French Administration, whether or not he should be permitted to depart the harbour. Under the mask of trading they compelled him to deliver 100 barrels of flour, 40 of pease, 21 of corn meal, 10 of pilot bread, and about 5000 feet of lumber, the value of which (after a detention of thirty days) they paid, by forcing him to take 9 hogsheads of very bad sugar, at the moderate price of nine dollars per cwt. It is to be observed they put their own price on the goods taken, and those given for payment. A mode so novel to the Americans will probably operate as a caution to those who attempt voyages of this nature with a speculative view.

The Neptune sailed from Port au Paix on the 11th instant.

CHARLESTON, April 21.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Betsey, Douglas, Plank-Bridge; ship Fame, Davis, Boston.

Letter from Mr. Pickering, Secretary of War of the United States, to the Governor of the state of Georgia.

War Department, March 20th, 1795.

SIR,

I AM directed, by the President of the United States, to inform your excellency, that on the 2d inst. he received from James Gunn, Esq. one of the Senators, and Thomas P. Carnes, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress from the state of Georgia, a letter, requesting that a treaty might be held with the Indians claiming the right of soil in certain lands lying beyond the temporary boundary of Georgia, for the purpose of extinguishing their claim to them. This request demanded, and has received much consideration. The crisis at which it has been made, has occasioned no small embarrassment to the executive of the United States. The Creeks have been with difficulty restrained from open war: any movement which may hazard that event must be cautiously made; and it is well known, that no measures excite so much jealousy among them as those which affect their lands, unless they are previously disposed to grant them. How far this may be the case, is unknown; and as Congress, altho' duly informed of the situation of the southern and south-western frontiers, have provided in the act of appropriation merely for their defensive protection, it behoves the executive to observe great delicacy in the management of Indian affairs. Many enquiries and arrangements must precede the treaty required; and as time is requisite for these, no definite answer can at present be given.

The acts of the legislature of Georgia, one passed on the 28th of December, the other on the 7th of January last, for appropriating and selling Indian land, were laid before Congress. The deliberations of the two houses issued in a concurrent resolution for directing the attorney general to investigate the title of the state of Georgia, to the lands sold to the several companies, by the act of the 7th of January. A copy of this resolution I have the honor to enclose.

The request before mentioned embraces an important object. The facts here detailed shew some of the difficulties in which it is involved: the connection between the two acts is not the least. The President, therefore, while he is solicitous to gratify the wishes of the people of Georgia, so far as may consist with his public duty, thinks it necessary to avoid a hasty decision on the subject with which so many weighty considerations are combined. A postponement is the more necessary, because it is deemed proper that the commissioners for holding such a treaty as that which is requested, should be appointed with the advice and consent of the senate; and under the pressure of the legislative business at the close of a session, it was not practicable to attend to this matter before the adjournment of Congress. The senate will assemble on the 8th of June, on executive business; in the interim, the President will be able further to examine the question of the treaty, in all its relations.

I have the honor to be with great respect your excellency's obedient servant,

Timothy Pickering.

A true copy from the original file in the executive.

E. Waters, S. E D.

NASSAU, (N. P.) March 17.

This day the following articles, composing nearly the whole of the cargo of the ship Harmony, Robinson, an American vessel, from Bordeaux to Norfolk, captured by the Argonaut, were condemned in the court of vice-admiralty, as being French property, viz. 46 ingots of silver, 447 hogsheads and 300 cases of claret, 200 pipes of brandy, 90 tierces of vinegar, and 3 cases cloves.

From the New York Evening Post.

Messrs. Printers,

AS a gentleman of taste, I cannot help admiring the grandeur of the audience that attended the Musical Entertainment last evening at the Tontine. How enchanting the appearance, how charming the dress, and how divine the behavior of the Ladies; harmony and sociability were the characteristics that illum'd the company; equality was the ruling object of the evening, for, from the lady of the *highest rank*, down to the *tooth drawers* WIFE, they were all well met.

It was however to be lamented, the carriages that conveyed those *heavenly musical souls*, were not all equally elegant: Some came in burnished and gilded coaches with servants in livery, that proclaimed to the gazing crowd their owners were persons of no mean extraction; others, whose desires were equally bent on seeing the show, had to take passage in the *dark mourning vehicle*: there was not, however, any one so grand but had a competitor, and no one so mean but had its fellow.

Thunder-struck, I stood and stared, to see the cavalcade! The Coach first, and in procession followed the Berlin, the Landau, Chariot, Calash, Gig, Whiskey, and Chair, while the prancing of stately steeds caused envy in some and admiration in others. The dark passages (by nature) that conveyed the loveliest of the lovely to the enchanting apartment, were elegantly lighted; but the door was a little too low to admit the feathers without creating some inconveniencies. We are happy however to hear that no accidents took place. The citizens who have fashionable wives and daughters, cannot but revere the founders of this instructing and amusing society, who have generously transported themselves to our shores, to teach our females the accomplishments of high life, and learn them to tread in steps their progenitors were ignorant of.

BEAU DASH.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

Many people suppose that monarchies are, in their nature, more martial and fond of war, than republics. The disorganizers of this country are frequent