

For the GENTLEMAN FARMER

Just Published, Printed and sold by
H. & P. RICE, Philadelphia, Price 6/6 1/2

A Treatise on CATTLE:

Showing the most approved methods of breeding, rearing, and fitting for use.
Asses, Mules, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats & Swine. With directions for the proper treatment of them in their several disorders. To which is added a dissertation on their contagious diseases. By JOHN MILLS, Esq., Fellow of the Royal Society, London, honorary member of the Dublin Society, of the Societies of Agriculture at Rouen, of the Economical Society of Berne, and of the Palatine Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres.

Contents of the above Works.
ASSES, of greater estimation than commonly held in—how to heal their diseases—at what age capable of generating—how to know their age—how taught to amble—high value set upon fine asses in Spain and Auvergne. &c.
MULES, how bred—their qualities and uses—which sorts reputed best—how fed and managed.
HORNE D CATTLE. Of the general properties and uses of horned cattle—of the choice of cattle and fitting them for tillage—of feeding, fattening and tending them—their propagation, care of the cow whilst pregnant, and management of the calf till fit for slaughter or for work—of the diseases of horned cattle.
SHEEP. Of the qualities and different kinds of Sheep—of their management—propagation, diseases of the head and throat, coughs and shortness of breath, of the belly, liver, dropfy and cutaneous diseases. &c. &c.
SWINE. Of the character, properties, and uses of swine—of feeding and fattening—propagation and diseases.
Contagious Diseases of Cattle.
Of the causes of contagious diseases—of the cure of their contagious diseases—additional observations on the diseases of cattle and on their cures, by the Society of Agriculture at Paris—on the symptoms and cure of the late contagious distemper among the horned cattle in Great Britain, by Peter Layard, of Huntingdon, M. D. and F. R. S.

H. & P. RICE,

Have just received by the ship William Penn from London, and the Glasgow from Dublin; a most capital assortment of **BOOKS & STATIONERY,**

For Sale on the lowest terms—Catalogues delivered gratis at their store No. 50 Market Street.

In a short time will be published at the above store, **THE SICILIAN ROMANCE:** by the author of the Romance of the Forest. &c.
May 18 31aw2w

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Chalmers's Night.

On **MONDAY EVENING, May 18**, will be presented a COMEDY, never performed here, called, **Suspicious Husband.**

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Ranger, | Mr. Chalmers. |
| Mr. Strickland, | Mr. Whitlock. |
| Frankly, | Mr. Moreton. |
| Bellamy, | Mr. Cleveland. |
| Jack Meggot, | Mr. Harwood. |
| Feller, | Mr. Bates. |
| Buckle, | Mr. Bliffitt. |
| Simon, | Mr. Warrell. |
| Ranger's Servant, | Mr. Warrell, jun. |
| Mrs. Strickland, | Mrs. Cleveland. |
| Jacintha, | Mrs. Francis. |
| Lucetta, | Mrs. Shaw. |
| Landlady, | Mrs. Bates. |
| Milliner, | Miss Williams. |
| Clarinda, | Mrs. Marshall. |

End of the Play, a VOCAL PARODY on **SHAKESPEARE'S SEVEN AGES**, by MR. BATES.

After which, a Dramatic Sketch, compressed and altered from MASSINGER'S ROMAN ACTOR, called

A Defence of the STAGE

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Paris, the Roman Actor, | Mr. Chalmers. |
| Arcinus, | Mr. Whitlock. |
| Ætopus, | Mr. Warrell. |
| Latmus, | Mr. Prie. |
| Lidors, | Messrs. J. Darley and Mitchell. |
| Senators, | Solemons, &c. |

To which will be added, a FARCE, never performed here, called

Duke or no Duke; Or, The Devil of a DUKE.

With the whimsical Transformations and Varieties of **The Three Informals; BO, MEO & EREO.** In which will be introduced

A DANCE OF LITTLE DEVILS

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Levinio, Duke of Tuscany, | Mr. Moreton. |
| Barbarino, | Mr. Francis. |
| Alberto, | Mr. Warrell. |
| Branetto, | Mr. Cleveland. |
| Furitan, | Mr. Harwood. |
| Conjuror, | Mr. Bliffitt. |
| Trapolin, | Mr. Bates. |

Isabella, Duchesse of Tuscany, Mrs. Cleveland Prudencia, Mrs. Francis Flametta, Miss Williams Mob Woman, Mrs. Bates.

Between the acts of the Farce, An ADDRESS, in the Character of a Jockey, to the Audience of Philadelphia By MR. CHALMERS.

Tickets may be had of Mr. Chalmers No. 8 So. Eighth Street, between Walnut and Chestnut Streets, and at the usual places.

On **WEDNESDAY NEXT**, a Comedy, never performed here, called **A Bold Stroke for a Husband;** with a Musical Farce, called **Flora, or Hob in the Well**—for the benefit of Mr. MORETON.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mary Lewis, late of this City, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands on said estate will please to apply for settlement to **DAVID LEWIS, Executor.**

May 8 1b 3s 1f

EXHIBITION.

The Committee appointed to receive, and arrange the Paintings, &c. are under the necessity of informing the public, that the Exhibition, which was to have been opened this morning, is unavoidably postponed until Friday, the 22d instant.

By Order,
Wm. LEWIS, Secretary pro tem.
Philosophical Hall, May 18, dtF

TO-MORROW MORNING,

AT 10 o'clock,
At Jesse and Robert Wain's warehouses, will be sold By **PUBLIC AUCTION**, for approval

100 Hhds. CLARET,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
FOOTMAN & Co. Auc'rs.

The Sale of
EAST-INDIA PIECE-GOODS
(By the Bale) will be Continued on Tuesday Morning, at FOOTMAN & Co.'s Auction Store, for approved notes at 60 and 90 days.

Footman & Co. Auctioneers.
May 18.

NEW-CASTLE PIER LOTTERY.

The returns of the drawing arrive daily at the office No. 149, Cheapside 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 unbroken.

Low prizes exchanged, and high prizes called. Thirty Seventh Day's drawing is arrived.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY.

The Public are informed by authority, that this Lottery will positively commence at the close of New-Castle 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

The FALL of ROBESPIERRE.

An Historic Drama—by S. T. C. Le ridge, of Jesus College, Cambridge, 8vo.

THE fall of Robespierre was an event of the greatest importance to the affairs of France, and is a very proper subject for the tragic muse. It may, however, be thought by some to be too recent an event to admit of that contrivance which is essentially necessary in unravelling the plot of the drama. Indeed, we have been informed, that the work before us was the production of a few hours' exercise, and must, therefore, not be supposed to smell very strongly of the lamp. Several parts too being necessarily made up of such reports of the French Convention, as have already been collected through the medium of Newspapers, may be expected to have little of the charms of novelty.

By these free remarks, we mean not to under-rate Mr. Coleridge's historic drama. It affords ample testimony, that the writer is a genuine votary of the MUSE, and several parts of it will afford much pleasure to those who can relish the beauties of poetry. Indeed a writer who could produce so much beauty, in so little time, must possess powers that are capable of raising him to a distinguished place among the English poets.

In the first act, the scene lies in the Thuilleries, Barrere is first introduced thus speaking of Robespierre:

"The tempest gathers—be it mine to seek A friendly shelter, ere it bursts upon him. But where? and how? I fear the tyrant's soul—

Sadden in action, fertile in resource, And rising awful mid impending ruins; In splendor gloomy as the midnight meteor; That scatters towards the elemental war; When last in secret conferences we met, He scold'd upon me with suspicious rage, Making his eye the inmate of my bosom. I know he jeer'd me—and I feel, I hate him—

Yet there is in him that which makes me tremble!"

The following speech of Legendre has much beauty in it. He is speaking of Barrere.

"Perfidious traitor—still afraid to bask In the full blaze of power, the rustling serpent Lurks in the thicket of the Tyrant's greatness,

Ever prepar'd to sting who shelters him. Each thought, each action in himself conjures;

And low and friendless on his coward heart Shine like the power's sun on polar ice: To all attacks, by turns deserting all; Cunning and dark—a necessary villain!"

The following speech of Robespierre is in the true style of this species of composition:

"What! did La Fayette fall before my power?"

And did I conquer Roland's spotless virtues? The fervent eloquence of Vergniaud's tongue?"

And Brissot's thoughtful soul unbridled and bold?"

Did zealous armies baste in vain to save them?"

What! did the assassin's dagger aim its point Vain, as a dream of murder, at my bosom?"

And shall I dread the soft luxurious Tallien?"

Tell Adonis Tallien! banquet-burning Tallien?"

Him, whose heart flutters at the dice-box? Him,

Who cover on his brother's downy pillow— Regrets his proud empire in its petty ruins!"

This drama consists only of three acts, of which the first is by far the most finished. The third act closes beautifully:

"The last worst traitor triumph'd—triumph'd long,

Secur'd by matchless villainy. By turns Defending and deserting each accomplice As interest prompted. In the goodly soil Of Freedom, the foul tree of treason struck its deep-priv'd roots, and dropt the dew of death

On all who slumber'd in its specious shade. He wove the web of treachery. He caught the flying crowd by his woid eloquence. His cool ferocity that persuad'd murder, Even wouldst it spare of mercy! never, never Shall this regenerated country wear The despot yoke. Though myriads round assail,

And with worse fury urge this new crusade Than savages have known; too the leagu'd despots

Depopulate all Europe, so to pour The accumulated mias upon our coasts, Sublime amid the storm shall France arise, And like the rock amid surrounding waves Repel the rushing ocean. She shall wield The thunder-bolt of vengeance—she shall blast

The despot's pride, and liberate the world!"

SONNET.—FROM SHAKESPEARE.
O, God! methinks it were a happy lot To be no better than a homely swain, The peaceful tenant of a little cot, The blithe companion of the village train!

Where cares, mistrust, and treason banish sleep, See on his glitt'ring couch the monarch laid; While the poor swain, encircled by his sheep, Securely slumbers in the hawthorn shade:

To tend his flock is all his worldly care; To rest and sport alternate hours are given,

Save when religion claims the pause of prayer, And meditation wafts the soul to Heaven.

Unruffled flows the tenor of his day, Till time's white honours o'er his temples wave, And resignation, smiling 'midst decay, Through nature's path conducts him to the grave!

King Henry VI.

From Thomas's *Massachusetts SPI*, &c.

The NEIGHBOUR.—No. xcviij.

For let the witting argue all he can, It is Religion still that makes the man.

'Tis this my friend, that streaks our morning bright; 'Tis this, that glids the horrors of our night.

When wealth forsakes us, and when friends are few; When friends are faithless, or when foes pursue;

'Tis this that wards the blow, or stills the smart; Diffracts affliction, or repels its dart;

Within the breast bids purest rapture rise; Bids smiling conscience spread her cloudless skies.

When the storm thickens, and the thunder rols; When the earth trembles to th' affrighted poles;

The virtuous mind nor doubts nor fears assail; For storms are zephyrs, or a gentler gale. And when disease obstructs the labouring breath,

When the heart sickens, and each pulse is death; Ev'n then Religion shall sustain the just,

Grace their last moments, nor desert their dust."

"RELIGION is good in its place," said Sulannah Perty, as she was trudging along through the mud, accompanying her mother to an evening lecture.

"Religion is good in its place." And where is its place? said I. "Not in the church," said she, "out of the proper season, especially in dark nights, and when only an illiterate fellow comes to tell us that we can be saved without religion as well as with: for my part, I can see no religion in it."

Represents your curiosity, gentle reader; I am not going to inform you whether I discouraged Miss Perty from going to the lecture, or gallanted her there; whether she was right or wrong in her notions of religion; nor shall I undertake the needless task of proving either that the fun is necessary to produce a cheerful day, or that religion is necessary to produce happiness. I profess myself the friend of man, and therefore the friend of religion, which is the same to the soul, that health and food are to the body.

I have been much entertained with *The History of the French Revolution.* The nameless author, though not a republican in the high sense in which some interpret the word, is, nevertheless, an enemy both to despotism and infidelity, and a friend both to religion and liberty.

The serious and candid reader will be pleased with the following extract:

"There is something in true religion which softens the ferocious passions of men: it can arrest the hand of the assassin; it can whisper peace to the perturbed spirit; it rejects the attainment of its end by unlawful means, and fel-

lows rather the dictates of conscience and immediate duty, than the most splendid vision which the imagination may form of distant perfection.

This only safeguard of moral principle, the republican philosophers of France uniformly wanted; they were even bigots in infidelity; the throne and the altar were equally obnoxious to them; and many of the excesses into which they plunged may be more properly attributed to their irreligious prejudices, than to any other cause.

There is nothing but religion that can impart an uniformity to the moral character. Where expediency is the only rule of conduct, the human mind will naturally indulge in too great a latitude on some occasions, especially where the passions are strongly interested.

This perhaps, indeed, is the distinguishing circumstance which marks the two revolutions of America and of France. The Americans were possessed of a strong sense of religion, independent of the necessity of defending themselves; they could not forget that their religion taught them to love their enemies.

But the majority of the French nation were uninstructed in this religion, or had rejected its salutary restraints. After all," adds the writer, in a note, "if we would trace calamity in France to its source, we must be forced to confess, that the flimsy writings of that wretched caviller *Voltaire*, have undone that country. We earnestly hope the example will operate as a caution to all other governments, and teach them to beware of permitting, with impunity, licentious publications.

They may rely upon it, there are no libels so dangerous to a state, as these against God. We venerate, and ever shall venerate, the cause of religious toleration. Every sect which acknowledges a future state of rewards and punishments, is innoxious, if not respectable. But if this great foundation of morality is removed there can be no dependence on the principle or integrity of a people. Let the *Horsleys* and the *Priestleys* freely indulge themselves in verbal contentions concerning the disputed points of theology; but let every impious scoundrel who presumes to aim his destructive shafts at any of the great doctrines of religion, be severely punished, and his writings strictly prohibited.

Until this is the case, no government can be safe, nor will it be possible to maintain order, or even common honesty among men."

From the (*Baltimore*) *Intelligencer* of May 13.

A correspondent has obligingly favored the Editors of the *Federal Intelligencer* with the following opinion and decision of Judge Green, of Bermuda, in the case of the schooner *Betsy*, Captain Wheelwright, the last American vessel tried in the admiralty court of that place. It may help our readers to form a good idea of the real situation of American vessels, captured and carried into that port; and as they are assured that it was copied from the original, it may be relied on as authentic.

PROMULGATION
Of the last admiralty decree in Bermuda

Court of Vice Admiralty, Bermuda.

Having heard, perused and attentively considered the libel of John Nash, commander of the private ship or vessel of war, called the *Retrieve*, in behalf of himself, as well as the officers and crew of the said ship, against a certain schooner called the *Betsy*, and her cargo, and the claim of Ebenezer Wheelwright, late master of the said schooner, for the same; and having examined the answers of the said Ebenezer Wheelwright and others, taken on the standing interrogatories, and the several papers and documents exhibited, together with the deposition of said Wheelwright, touching the free intercourse now alleged to be allowed by Commanders of his Majesty's ships to neutral vessels, and from French ports, in the island of Hispaniola—It hath appeared, and will appear to me until I am possessed of better information, that neutral vessels, trading as this vessel hath traded, do come within the verge of a well known and long recognized rule of law.

That such trade is illicit and collusive, that since the conquest and possession of certain places in the late French division of the island of Hispaniola by his Majesty's fleet and army, such trade hath appeared to me an open violation of the good faith that ought to be observed by neutral powers, and a wide departure from that pure neutrality which is required of them by the law of nations.—Much has been said, and much remains to be said, respecting the precise definition of siege and blockade: on this subject, as well as on others of the like nature, men will adopt opinions as they are severally affected, and reason agreea-

ly to the difference of their views. I speak from memory) the Congress of the United States of America, resolved "that all vessels employed in transporting stores, &c. to the enemy in New-York, should, if taken, be lawful prizes," for otherwise, as was observed, it would be easy for subjects of neutral nations to supply the British at New-York with all things necessary for carrying on the war against America by collusion. The resolve was wise, and the interference obvious; yet probably neither the Admiral of the British fleet, nor the commander in chief of the troops both at that time in New-York, might have granted that they were either besieged or blockaded.—The resolve was, notwithstanding, adhered to by Congress, their ships captured neutrals under that rule and their admiralty courts condemned them.—When his Majesty's fleet and army arrived at Hispaniola, for the express purpose of conquest, when many places of strength were carried by their arms, on our side, and the forces of our ally, the King of Spain, seconded British efforts, were mutually pressing forward for the entire reduction of the French part of that island:—And when the French islands (the same formalities perhaps have been omitted) were all decreed in a state of blockade, surely it cannot be held a false conclusion, to consider the French in the island of Hispaniola, equally besieged or blockaded at one period, with the British in New-York at another. On the above principles, among others appearing to me, legal, urgent and obligatory on me, as the judge of a British court, have I condemned the property of those neutrals, who, as I conceive, had clearly aided his Majesty's enemies, and by furnishing them with articles, the most essentially necessary, have thereby the better enabled them to carry on the war against his Britannic Majesty, and his ally the King of Spain.

It is now averred, and with some semblance of truth, that neutrals trading to French ports in Hispaniola, are not at present interrupted in such intercourse, and that the commanders of his Majesty's ships on that station, (probably acting under some legal instruction which has not yet reached this court) do, at this time, suffer neutrals, so trading, to pass unmolested, altho' to their knowledge bound to, or coming from the ports aforesaid; I do, therefore, for the removal of my present doubts, and to the end that solid and impartial justice may be administered, think it prudent to defer a final sentence, or such as in this case might have the force of one, until evidence immediately from, or authenticated by his Majesty's officers commanding in chief at the aforesaid island of Hispaniola shall be obtained, hereby granting and allowing 90 days from the date hereof, for procuring such official & authentic information in the premises as this court may deem satisfactory.—And I do, by this my interlocutory order, further direct, that the aforesaid schooner, so called the *Betsy*, with her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all and singular her cargo and lading, be delivered to the claimant; he, the said claimant, first giving good and sufficient security for the said property, and further abiding the judgment of this court; and in case the claimant shall refuse to do, that the said schooner and her lading be delivered to the said libellants, or to their agent or agents, he or they previously entering in the court the like stipulation.

JOHN GREEN, Judge.
Promulged in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, this 25th day April, 1795.

LA VENDEE.

WHATSOEVER may have been the termination of the efforts of La Vendee, they have been such as to immortalize the name of the District, and of the heroes who have there distinguished themselves. It is proper that *The Sun* should record them.

When the Constituent assembly parcelled out the Provinces of France, the names of the new divisions were fought in the Geography of the countries that were divided. It was then that the little river of Vendee, muddy, marshy and hitherto unheard of, obtained a place in the National Records, and gave its name to the district which it watered. This division, situated on the fourth of the river Loire, and in the province heretofore called *Poitou*, is a rugged and difficult country covered with thick woods, interperfed with deep morasses. Such is the famous *La Vendee*; impregnable even to Caesars, from the nature of its soil and the obstinate valor of its people, and still equally aversive to tyrants, though fighting in the name of the Republic.

The loyalty of the inhabitants has now consecrated its name to immortality, by rendering it proverbial, since every daring union of invincible heroes, faithful to their God and their King, and terrible to their enemies, will henceforth be called a *new La Vendee*.

Before their insurrection, the peasants of this district never adopted the opinion generally current in France. Never did