

Ricketts' New Amphitheatre,
In CHESTNUT-STREET.

THIS PRESENT EVENING,
25th November,

Feats of Horsemanship,

Particularly,
Mrs. SPINACUTA

Will make her first appearance in the Equestrian department—will ride on

TWO HORSES

In full speed, never attempted by any Female in America.

Lofly Tumbling,

By Messrs. Sullys, F. Ricketts, Reano, and Spinacuta.

Slack Rope Vaulting,

By Signior Reano.

Equestrian Exercise,

By Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, Master Long, and Mr. Sully, Clown to the Horsemanship.

Trampoline Performance,

Particularly Mr. Ricketts will throw a fomerfet over SIX HORSES,

With riders on them.

With various other Entertainments not inserted.

N. B. Several Stoves are placed in different parts of the Amphitheatre to render it warm.

Gentlemen in the Pit are requested not to throw glasses or bottles in the ring, being attended with dangerous consequences.

TICKETS and Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office, at the Amphitheatre.

* Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

4 Doors to be opened at half past FIVE, and the Entertainment to begin at half past SIX.

N. B. No money taken at the doors, nor any admittance behind the scenes.

THE Members of St. Andrew's Society are requested to attend their Anniversary Meeting on Monday, the 30th inst. at O'Ellers Hotel, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Officers of the Society will please give their attendance at one—Dinner to be on Table exactly at three.

It is particularly requested that such Gentlemen as intend to celebrate this anniversary will send for Tickets of admission to either of the following members.

- James Craig, Esq. north Front-street, No. 161
- Richard Lake, Esq. Vine-street, 83
- Mr. James Henderson, north Front-street, 4
- Mr. Thomas Leiper, north Water-street, 9
- Mr. Gaven Hamilton, jun. south 4th-street, 13
- Mr. Robert Henderson, Chestnut-street, 10
- Mr. John Shields, Chestnut-street, 23
- William A. Tod, Esq. Walnut-street, 16
- Dr. Andrew Spence, south Second-street, 120

By Order of the Society,
RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.

Nov. 24. dtTu.

BY AUTHORITY.

CANAL LOTTERY.

OFFICE, 149 Chestnut-street, between Fourth & Fifth streets.

WARRANTED UNDRAWN Tickets for sale at the above Office, where is kept a correct account of the real value of Tickets for public information—also, a faithful numerical Book, open for inspection, gratis.

Prize Tickets in the above, New-Castle, or Washington Hotel Lotteries, purchased or exchanged.

N. B. A Share in the New-Theatre to be disposed of.

November 23. \$

TO THE PUBLIC.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

A Limner from Paris respectfully informs the public, that he paints Likenesses in Miniature, in such striking and pleasing a manner, as will, he hopes, satisfy those who may employ him. His Likenesses are warranted, his sittings short, and his terms easy.

His Room is at No. 2, north Fifth-street.

November 11. \$17.

P. S. As he shortly intends returning to France, he invites such Ladies and Gentlemen as may be desirous of having their Portraits drawn, to take advantage of the present time.

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris.

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent mineral Teeth, and human and ivory Teeth; Denture in powder; Opium; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth, and preserving the teeth. He also furnishes Brushes and Soft Sponges.

He lives in Chestnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

Sept. 19. eod.

Mr. Walter Robertson

DEGS leave to acquaint the Gentlemen, subscribers to the print Portrait of George Washington, President of the United States of America, engraved by Mr. Field, from an original picture painted by W. Robertson, that the Prints are ready for delivery to the several subscribers at John James Barral's, No. 19 north Ninth-street; or at J. O'Connell's, bookseller, No. 41, Chestnut-street, where the subscribers are requested to send their address.

October 27. eod.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM A WOOD WILKINS, Esq. deceased, are requested to make payments to

ISAAC MICKLE, Esq.

MURKIN, Esq.

JOS. BRINGHURST, jun.

No. 29, Union-street,

Philadelphia, Nov. 19. eod. rns.

A small Catalogue of Law Books belonging to the above Estate, for sale, at low prices—apply to Charles B. Brown, No. 117, south Second-street.

To be Sold,

WHAT handsome seat near Princeton, the property of the late Rev. Doctor John Witherspoon, known by the name of **TUSCULUM**. It consists of a neat well finished stone House, two stories high, with four rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole. There are attached to it one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, and chiefly inclosed with good and durable stone fences. Of these about eight acres are natural meadow, the acres artificial sown with red clover, and from twenty a thirty acre woodland. On the premises there is a beautiful orchard of young and thrifty apple trees, a fruited barn and stables, two corn houses, a grain loft, and carriage house quite new, a new stone milk-house, and near it a well, and a constant spring of water. For terms apply to THOMAS V. JOHNSTON, M.D. or the Rev. SAMUEL S. SMITH, in Princeton; or to the subscriber at Tusculum.

Ann Witherspoon.

Tusculum, Nov. 24. d'aw.

WANTED,

In the Family of a French Lady,

A Woman who understands French and English, to take charge of the house and to sew. Enquire of M. MARY, No. 19, Cypress Alley, between Spruce and Canal Streets.

Nov. 24. \$3t.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Supplementary day—Sept. 19.

Habeau, in the names of the committees of public welfare and general safety, gave an account of a fatal event which had taken place in the commune of Chartres.

"The representative of the people, Letellier, had been led to commit suicide, in consequence of an insurrection raised against him in the commune of Chartres. Some previous commotions having caused the committees to send Letellier on mission in the department of Eure and Loire, in order to facilitate the circulation of corn; and at the same time to watch over the conduct of the ill intentioned, who were already sowing the seeds of rebellion in the district of Chateau-Neuf; the primary assemblies of that district, led astray by some perfidious men, exercised acts of sovereignty, which they had no right to exercise: they ordered some troops, who were in cantonment in their neighborhood, to remove to some distance; they also ordered the public treasury to be seized; the trees of liberty to be cut down, and its statues to be destroyed. Royal placards were employed to corrupt the public mind. Your committees have always been of the same opinion with the National Convention, that all measures of moderation and of reason ought first to be exhausted, before recourse should be had to forcible measures.

"In all these commotions, the mass of the people is ever essentially good—it is only necessary to take them out of the hands of the intriguers.—Letellier sat out on the 27th Fructidor on his mission; his humane character, his information and talents, all seemed to predict that his mission would have the most happy effect.—The mission which he had fulfilled at Lyons, where in a time of great scarcity of provisions, he maintained tranquility, by his wise measures, could not but inspire us with just hopes of his success in his new mission. On the 30th Thermidor, Letellier wrote to the government committees, communicating to them his observations on the fermentation which prevailed at Chartres, and which was supported by the returned priests, and by the partisans of royalty.—He communicated an incendiary writing, entitled, "Report of the commissaries of the commune of Chateau-Neuf, on their mission with the primary assemblies at Paris." Among other things, it was stated in this paper, that the convention were despised—that they durst not give any answer to the arreets of the sections; that the fetters of the French would soon be broken; that the government was obliged to pay terrorists to come into the galleries." (Murmurs of indignation.) The reporter added: "We shall soon be able to make a general report on this horrible conspiracy; the last link of its chain affects you; in the mean time I must tell you, that the enemies of the country dead your wisdom, your tranquility and forbearance.

"On the first supplementary day a rebellion broke out at Chartres. Letellier surrounded by a furious mob, resisted for a while their threats and imprecations; but he could not escape without passing that fatal arrete which was the cause of his death. A crowd of men and women assembled at his house demanding bread; other rioters excited confusion, crying out that he had bread concealed. The representative was not frightened at these clamours; he opened to them his house, and went afterwards to the house of the commune; and the threats of the furies recommenced, and Letellier was obliged to issue an arrete, stating that bread should be distributed at three sols a pound. Whilst this arrete was proclaimed, the good citizens had the mortification of hearing Vive le Roi in the streets.

(Murmurs of indignation.)

"The representative was reconducted to his house. He said to the magistrates who went with him, I would have blown out my brains, if I had not feared to sacrifice the constituted authorities; but you will soon be convinced that there are in the convention men of honour. (Yes! cried several members, turning their looks towards Saladin, whom they reproached for his writings against the decree of the 5th Fructidor.) When arrived at his house, he conversed with the magistrates on principles of morality, presented them with a collection of maxims which he had composed; he then dismissed the company, and a few moments afterwards it was reported he had killed himself. Two letters, written a few moments before his death, were found upon his table: one was addressed to the authorities of Chartres, to whom he said—

"I came here to assist you in procuring succours for the inhabitants of this commune, my reward was ignominy, which I could not outlive. I quit life with the advantage of probity, an inheritance which I received from my respectable father, and which I bequeath to my children."

"In his letter to the government committees, he justifies his conduct with respect to the arrete, and requests not to be accused of cowardice, for having endeavored to save the lives of the magistrates, who would have been massacred along with him, if he had resisted the mob; concluding with the observation, that his voluntary death would be of greater advantage to the republic than his assassination could have been."

The reporter continued to expose to the Convention the manoeuvres of the royalists to stop the provisions on their road to Paris.

Habeau then observed, that the committees were preparing a report on the situation of France, and proposed a decree ordering Bourbon of Oise and Fleury to repair to the department of Eure and Loire, to replace the unfortunate Letellier. Decreed.

Boissy d'Anglas. I move that the Committee of public instruction be ordered to make a report on the funeral honors to be paid to the memory of our colleague Letellier. (Great murmurs of discontent interrupted Boissy.)

Boissy continued. "I do not mean to anticipate the measures which your committee shall think it necessary to adopt, but permit me to express my feelings. One of our colleagues has fallen a victim to his duty, to his love of liberty; I move that

homage be paid to his memory; such as is due to all those who die in the support of order and liberty."

Tallien—"I do not oppose the proposition made by Boissy, to pay funeral homage to the memory of our unfortunate Colleague. A time will arrive when such homage will be paid to the memory of all those who have perished for Liberty; this will take place when we shall have no more enemies to combat (Applauds); that will be when the Country shall have revenged itself of the numerous crimes which are daily committed against it. Are new misfortunes, new crimes, necessary to open your eyes, to shew you into what a gulph they are about to plunge you; to shew you Royalty, which every where raises its odious head!" to shew you those men who want to assassinate the Republic, together with the Republicans? I think that the time is arrived when the veil ought to be thrown aside, and the whole truth to be told. (Applauds.) I am going to throw aside that veil, and to tell the truth. (Applauds.)

"I have confessed that the National Convention should oppose nothing but silence to the daily attacks of the disaffected; but the people have just declared their will; all France has just launched a terrible anathema against those men who agitate Paris and the departments. Every where the most determined wish has been expressed for a Republican Government. Every where an irreconcilable hatred has been sworn against the tyrants. The accord of the departments with the armies ought to have driven the enemies of the country to despair.—(Applauds.)

"Agitations however, are continued, and whatever may be said to the contrary; the agitators are not to be despised. Remark the topographical position of Chartres: it is the department that joins La Vendee, which they endeavour to Chouanize; they do every thing in order to bring this war to Paris. They endeavour to make a Paris of La Vendee, or a La Vendee of Paris.

"They thought themselves masters of the republic, because, for an instant those men domineered, who, during all the events of the Revolution, had remained concealed; men protected by the citizen and privileged calls. Already were the ribbans ready. Already were the cries of Vive le Roi heard; Here the image of Capet and his wife were multiplied in every corner; there the women ornamented themselves with the emblems of Royalty. This was not all:—the Republicans were yet feared; they wished to bring against them the forces of the Sections; and in order to give a uniform direction to the party, it was thought necessary to make those sections advance, in which were the greatest number of men, who had fought in the camps of the Tarquins, at the time when the people attacked the Thuilleries, and destroyed the Throne, and they rallied those writers who were known to be attached to Monarchical Principles. In these sections all those who preached in favour of Royalty were united. Richer Serizy, who is incessantly accusing the Republic: Ladeveze, who, in 1792, published the journal L'ami du Roy; and the priest Poncelin, who said that he would either tread under his feet the bodies of the members of the Convention, or they should dance the Marseillois march over his body.

"The conspirators assembled at a known place, about one league from Paris. There the Spaniard Marchene and others are projecting another 31st of May—there they determine to make an appeal to the pure patriots, as, on the 31st of May, an appeal was made to the mountain, when they intended to cut the throats of Vergniaux and his unfortunate Colleagues—There they have drawn up an address, which is carried about every where, and which will soon be presented to you; in which those pure deputies are invited to raise their voices and to speak against their Colleagues, in order to sow disunion amongst you. Listen to the paper which has just been distributed, entitled—A Last Word to the Parisians. I shall only read you a few passages. It says, that if the Legislative body is not assembled on the 10th Vendemiaire, the Convention must be outlawed.

"The Parisians are invited in this paper, to be always armed with pistols in order to kill the Members of the Convention; they are not afraid (say they) of Royalty, but of the Scaffolds. Let them do what they will, the men who caused the massacres of the 2d of September, and those who voted for the death of the King, will never die in their beds, unless they die very soon. Deputies who shall speak the truth, and tear the veil asunder, shall be placed under the safeguard of the Sections. I look upon this extract (continued Tallien) as a manifesto against the republic and the republicans; I see that they are openly conspiring against the Country.

"It is evident that the Journalists are uniting their efforts to sharpen the daggers of calumny against each of us; against all the friends of liberty.—The Priest Poncelin will soon come back from Chartres, in order to increase their number, in case he has not been able to create a new La Vendee. In the mean time, he is seconded by Serizy, by Ladeveze, and by that handful of Traitors who have at all times detested the Republic.

"It is not a decree which I am proposing to you; it is an appeal to the patriots; assure them that not one of them shall be massacred; that the robbers and the assassins shall be punished; (applauds) and all the friends of order and of the country will soon flock around you; even those whom a difference of opinion has kept at a distance from you, will rally under your colors; and altogether we will save the country.

Representatives! do but display energy, and all men of property will feel the necessity of joining you. Let us save our country from the horrors of a civil war, and let us all perish sooner than suffer a civil war to take place.

I move, that the proposition which I now make, to decree the banishment of all the royalists, be referred to the committees."

Byon moved that the printer and author of the paper read by Tallien, should be arrested.

Legendre supported the proposition of Tallien, he said he was looked upon as the accuser of the leaders of the primary Assemblies, it is time, said

he, to open the eyes of good citizens with respect to their plans. These leaders wish to destroy Paris; what is the object of their notices and proclamations—to create disunion. He moved that the committee of general security should be ordered to keep a correct register of all the addresses, of all the bills, of all the writings the contents of which have been read at the bar of the Convention, pulled up and published, since the convocation of the primary assemblies—referred to the committee.

Baudin said, at the moment when Habeau left the committee of public welfare in order to make his report, we received papers, which I am charged to read to you, which will throw a considerable light on the subject of discussion."

He then read a register from the proceedings of the municipality of Beaucency, stating, that the following counter-revolutionary paper had been passed up at the gate of a hospital of that town, stating: "In order to insure tranquility in France, there must be a King, whose throne is to float on the blood of two millions of men; Paris ought to be destroyed, the inhabitants put to the sword, and not one stone left upon another. Terror ought to fit with a dagger in her left hand at the gate of the Sanctuary of Laws, in order to destroy the tyrants, who, for these three years, have afflicted the good people of France; religious worship must be regenerated, and its ministers, who have dishonored it by their private interests, purified: all this to be done by means of the Constitution which is about to be accepted.

(Signed)

"MECAUD GEFUS.

Baudin continued. "Good citizens of Paris, this is the bread which the emissaries of the department are preparing for you."

Deferment deplored the fatal event which had given rise to all these motions and to all these energetic speeches: he thought it was the project of some members to take advantage from this catastrophe, in order to enrage the people against men, who are rather their private enemies than the enemies of the public weal, and who take advantage of this event, for the purpose of gratifying their private revenge. He invited the convention to remain calm, and not to espouse the cause of individuals. "The news from the departments (said he) is not so bad as they wish you to believe;—your enemies themselves are already divided, and will soon be annihilated.

"I move that all the propositions be referred to the government committees, in order to make a speedy report on the same." Decreed.

September 22.

It was decreed on the motion of Bailly, that the Electoral Bodies should meet on the 15th Vendemiaire at the latest, and that the Legislative Body should assemble at Paris on the 1st day of the month of Brumaire. This decree was adopted amidst the loudest applauses.

A deputation of Petitioners was admitted to the Bar.

The Speaker said—"The Primary and Permanent Assemblies of the section of Lepelletier, have sent us to make known their wishes.—They require that crime should be imprisoned and punished; all France, and Paris in particular, denounced to you three months ago, a set of men who had drunk your blood and your tears and those men still remain unpunished, and have even been set at liberty in all quarters, without any kind of trial; nay, more, they are represented as the only good Citizens; they are praised and the title of Patriots of 1789 is given to them.

"What is it to us that they were patriots in the year 1789, if it be proved that since that time they have been Assassins, Dilapidators and Tyrants?—What under the pretence of having been patriots in the year 1789, ought they to have been suffered with impunity to be executioners under Robespierre, Members of murdering commissions, Breakers of Seals, and hired informers? What! after having yourselves ordered them to be imprisoned under the names of terrorists, you now suffer them to escape with impunity!—Would you again allow them to mingle with society, that they may be enabled to cut the throats of the same citizens who were ordered by you to destroy them, when they were going to bathe themselves in your blood on the first Prairial.

"Legislators, do not cease to be just: be careful not to rely on the support offered to you by crime; order the accomplices of our tyrants to be tried: let the villains pointed out by yourselves under the name of Terrorists, be again dragged to their prisons: or, we confess, we shall dread the greatest misfortunes.

"Fear for yourselves!" (exclaimed some one.) (Murmurs.)

Bernier (the President) observed, in reply, that the Convention would be just towards all men; that they would favor no party, and could know how to repress both Terrorists and Royalists.

Villers invited the Convention to pass to the order of the day, on the petition of the Primary Assembly of the Section of Lepelletier; he did not at all fear the terrorists; he flattered himself that if they were to renew their criminal manoeuvres, they would prove impotent.—He thought, that all the denunciations against them were nothing but a scheme of the Royalists, in order to conceal their own designs. He did not wish for Terror, which had erected scaffolds, and destroyed a hundred thousand victims; but it appeared to him, that there was a salutary terror, without which, he thought, that no government could exist, nor any security for persons or property. He concluded by moving the order of the day.

Lanjuinais—"Villers has perverted the question.—The question is, whether the persons accused of crimes shall be set at liberty or not, without a trial? It is in order to conceal the most guilty, that you are constantly alarmed with tales of Royalism.—To pass to the order of the day, without assigning some reason for so doing, would be dangerous but it may be accompanied by a declaration, that the release of the prisoners will not prevent prosecutions from being instituted against the guilty.—(Murmurs.)

I require nothing (resumed Lanjuinais) but the execution of an Arrete of the Committee of General Security—That Committee by its Arretes, ef-