

produce a rupture between America and this country. I trust the retraction has come in time enough to prevent the consequences of the error, but it can redress but little honor on the ministers of this country, that they have shewn themselves to be more influenced by a sense of fear, than by a principle of justice.

And here I cannot help pausing, to contemplate on the President of the Congress General Washington, a character so very different from that which has been displayed by British Ministers.

How infinitely superior must appear the spirit and principles manifested in the late address to Congress, and characteristic of the genius of his government, when compared with the policy of modern European courts! Illustrious man, deriving honor less from the splendor of his situation than from the dignity of his mind, before whom, all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance, and all the princes and potentates of Europe (excepting the members of our own Royal family) become little and contemptible! He has had no occasion to have recourse to any tricks of policy or arts of alarm; his authority has been sufficiently supported by the same means, by which it was acquired; and his conduct has uniformly been characterized by wisdom, moderation, and firmness. He, feeling gratitude to France, for the assistance received from her in that great contest, which secured the independence of America, did not chafe to give up the system of neutrality in favor of this country. Having once laid down that line of conduct, which both gratitude and policy pointed out as most proper to be pursued, not all the insults or provocations of the French minister Genet could at all put him out of his way, or bend him from his purpose.

Entrusted with the care of the welfare of a great people, he did not allow the misconduct of another, with respect to himself, for one moment to interrupt the duty which he owed to them; or withdraw his attention from their interests. He had no fear of the Jacobins; he felt no alarm from their principles, and considered no precaution as necessary in order to stop their progress. The people over whom he presided he knew to be acquainted with their rights and their duties. He trusted to their own good sense, to defeat the effects of those arts which might be employed to influence or mislead their minds; and was sensible that a government could be in no danger, while it retained the attachment and confidence of its subjects—attachment, in this instance, not blindly adopted, confidence not implicitly given, but arising from the conviction of its excellence, and the experience of its blessings. I cannot, indeed, help admiring the wisdom and the fortune of this great man; not that by the phrase *fortune*, I mean in the smallest degree to derogate from his merit. But notwithstanding his extraordinary talents & exalted integrity, it must be considered singularly fortunate, that he should have experienced a lot, which so seldom falls to the portion of humanity, and have passed through such a variety of scenes, without stain and without reproach.

It must indeed create astonishment, that placed in circumstances so critical, and filling for a series of time a station so conspicuous, his character should never once be called in question; that he should in no one instance have been accused either of improper influence, or of mean submission in his transactions with foreign nations.—It has been reserved for him to run the race of glory, without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career. The breath of censure has not dared to impeach the purity of his conduct, nor the eye of envy to raise its malignant glance to the elevation of his virtues.—Such has been the transcendent merit & the unparalleled fate of this illustrious man! But if the maxims now held forth were adopted, he who now ranks as the assertor of his country's freedom and the guardian of its interests and honor, would be deemed to have disregarded and betrayed that country, and to have entailed upon himself indelible reproach. How did he act when insulted by Genet? Did he consider it as necessary to avenge himself for the misconduct or madness of an individual, by involving a whole continent in the horrors of war? No, he contented himself with procuring satisfaction for the insult by causing Genet to be recalled; and thus at once consulted his own dignity and the interests of his country. Happy Americans! while the whirlwind flies over one quarter of the globe, and spreads every where desolation, you remain protected from its baneful effects, by your own virtues and the wisdom of your government.

Separated from Europe by an immense ocean, you feel not the effects of those prejudices and passions, which convert the boasted seats of civilization into scenes of horror and bloodshed.—You profit by the folly and madness of the contending nations, and afford, in your more congenial clime an asylum to those blessings and virtues which they wantonly contemn, or wickedly exclude from their bosom! Cultivating the arts of peace under the influence of freedom, you advance by rapid strides to opulence and distinction; and if by any accident you should be compelled to take part in the present unhappy contest, if you should find it necessary to avenge insult, or repel injury, the world will bear witness to the equity of your sentiments, and the moderation of your views; and the success of your arms will, no doubt, be proportioned to the justice of your cause!

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The King of Prussia to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

"I am eager to inform you that it is my intention to give orders to my Field Marshal Mollendorf, to leave behind a corps of 20,000 men under the command of Lieut. Gen. Kalkreuth, to withdraw with the rest of my army from the environs of Mentz, and march towards Cologne. I request you, for that purpose, to take the necessary measures, that the retreat of the most considerable part of my troops do not turn out advantageous to the enemy, but that the fortrefs of Mentz, and the Empire in general remain covered against invasion. It being in other respects necessary to make arrangements to procure to the troops who put themselves on the march, the necessary provisions on the road to Cologne, their departure will not follow so rapidly;—and those troops shall not file off at once, but by divisions. You will therefore have time sufficient to make the necessary dispositions. I hope, at the same time, that you will have the goodness to take measures, that when Field Marshal Mollendorf shall have finished his preparations, and when, by virtue of the orders received, he shall have informed you of the days on which the troops shall depart, the execution of this resolution do not suffer any obstacle.

Signed
"WILLIAM FREDERICK."
Potsdam, March 11, 1794.

*Cologne is about 80 miles N. W. of Mentz.

Extract from the second volume, of Dr. Moore's Journal, during a residence in France, printed and sold by H. & P. Rice. Nov. 12th, 1792, (page 202.)

At the beginning of the revolution, when a veneration for the christian religion was still pretty general in the minds of the people, a democratic abbe, with a view to inspire his audience with a detestation for Aristocrats, assured them in his sermon, that Jesus Christ was crucified by the Aristocrats of Jerusalem.

Some people imagine that the same assertion made in a sermon now, would not produce the same horror in the minds of a French audience, that it did three years ago, being of opinion, that religious impressions are much weaker now than they were then.

One distinguishing doctrine of Christianity, namely the forgiveness of injuries, seems to be greatly exploded, and considered rather as the effect of weakness than magnanimity; revenge, on the contrary, is applauded as a virtue, and proclaimed as a duty, and the people are stimulated to vengeance on every real or supposed injury.

Those who excite the populace against the king, tell them his execution is necessary to avenge the murder of their brethren in the carousel on the roth of August, and that the affairs of the nation cannot prosper until their slaughter is amply revenged.

It was mentioned in the National Assembly that some of those patriots while they lay expiring on the ground, had the satisfaction of seeing the Swifs cut in pieces before their eyes were entirely closed.

The new levies are assured by way of encouragement, that in case they should be killed in battle, they may make themselves perfectly easy, for that their deaths shall be amply revenged.

A poor woman was weeping bitterly for the death of her son, killed at the battle of Valmy: the soldier who had brought her the news, endeavored to comfort her, saying, comfort yourself, Margaret, for I can assure you, that he was well avenged.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

As a friend to the Theatre, and an admirer of the tragic powers of Mrs.

Whitlock, I gave my mite last night for her Benefit.

I went with the expectation of seeing that excellent tragedy, the *Mourning Bride*, performed, with at least, that justice, which the thing itself, merited, and, to which they were fully competent:—But, I was exceedingly disappointed—not so much from a want of just conception of their parts by the players, as from an almost unpardonable inattention to the commitment of them to memory, which some of them discovered; and I suppose it must have been owing to that, that the piece was so much curtailed, and appeared in so mutilated a dress, that one who had never seen nor heard of the play, would conclude it to have been either a very lame design, or had great injustice done it in the exhibition. I do not mean to enter into a detail of the merits or demerits of the several performers;—I would only hint, that among those who performed with their usual judgment, (for merit must have its reward) were Mrs. Whitlock in Zara—Mrs. Morris in Almeria—Mr. Whitlock in Manuel—Mr. Green in Gonzalez. And here I observe, an apology, or at least an explanation ought to be made to M. G. for the unexpected hissing and laughing thro' the house, at the height of an interesting scene: It was occasioned by a trifling incident, but such as will always in such places have the same effect—it was not Mr. G. He was performing well—and received the marks of approbation from his audience.—Mr. G. deserves great credit for the decent respect he shewed at this disagreeable juncture, not knowing but he was the cause of this disorder.

The sudden "indisposition" of a principal performer had a very extraordinary effect upon the Audience—we must not murmur at the act of God—but we pray (if it is the will of Heaven, that such indisposition should seize some of the company) it may be those whose popular constitution may not be so robust as that of the Gentleman alluded to. Sudden attacks upon such constitutions are frequently fatal—therefore, it might be advisable to call in the assistance of another Physician to that of Dr. Cleveland;

Z.

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XXII.

MR. FENNO,
Mr. Darley's and Mrs. Morris's benefits, on Friday and Monday evenings last—call for some attention from the Observer.

The Comedy of "Every one has his fault," and Comic Opera of "No Song No Supper," the entertainments on Friday evening, are so justly celebrated, that they never fail to please when well performed.

Expectation has not been disappointed in several repetitions of the Comedy.—Mrs. Marshall was missed in the part of Edward, altho' Mrs. Francis, under disadvantages, for want of time to become perfect in the part, did better than could have been reasonably expected.—The Observer thinks, he has seen the Opera performed better in America: justice however requires a general approbation of the exhibition for the evening.

The "Battle of Hesham," & the "True Born Irishman," acted on Monday evening, were variously received by the audience; indeed, diametrically opposite opinions were expressed, both of the plays and performance.

Perhaps no writer, excepting Shakespeare, has ventured so far on fairy land, in the composition of his plays, as Coleman. The battle of Hexham, is pleasing from its great variety of character, and a plot, without much dramatic form; the close produces a complete surprize; no person suspecting it, till the curtain drops; the players themselves appeared to be taken in, as the curtain left them speaking behind it. The characters in this play were uncommonly well supported.

The audience at first, lamented that Mr. Chalmers did not play Count Mulfroom, but Mr. Wignell filled the part so well, that the regret ceased before the True born Irishman was finished.

Mrs. Whitlock's powers, Mrs. Marshall's enchanting action, Mr. Fenno's strength, Mr. Whitlock's propriety and Mr. Bates's humour,—added to the vocal and instrumental music, made an excellent entertainment for the evening.

June 12th.

PROVIDENCE, May 31.

Capt. Perry, who lately arrived here from Lisbon, was suffered to unload his vessel there without paying the accustomed duty of four and an half per cent. which it is said has in no other case been dispensed with.—The following is a copy of a letter written on that

occasion to Mr. Church, by the Portuguese minister.

TRANSLATION.
"Luis Pinto de Souza, minister and Secretary of State, presents his compliments to Mr. Edward Church, Consul-General; &c. &c. from the United States; acknowledges the receipt of his letters of the 22d and 24th inst. and has the honor to acquaint him, that having presented to her Most Faithful Majesty his first letter, with the petition inclosed from Christopher Raymond Perry, Captain of the American brig Sukey, her Majesty, having paid all due attention to the necessity that obliges the said Perry to unload, has passed her royal orders, that the same be granted without the customary duties. Luis Pinto de Suezza participates with Mr. Church in the various proofs of this court's particular attention to all that concerns or is interesting to the citizens of the United States of America, as far as is compatible with the justice and equity of her most faithful majesty.

(Signed) LUIS PINTO DE SOUZA.
Palace of Queluz, 26th October, 1793.

(From a late London Paper.)

INFORMERS AND SEDITION.

The Mayor of a very local corporation in Warwickshire, was lately visited by some London Informers, who were sent down to the place by the Crown and Anchor Society to watch for sedition. The information given was, that a strange masculine woman, who, it was suspected, belonged to some of the corresponding societies, appeared in the disguise of a ballad-singer, roaring out a song which had one line, they were certain, had a disloyal tendency: the treasonable line was,

"As tall and as straight as the popular tree."

This, his worship thought, must certainly allude to the tree of liberty, and ordered his clerk to make out a mittimus, which was with some difficulty set a side by a bye-stander desiring to look at the print ed song, in which the line was,

"As tall and as straight as the popular tree."

Nothing can be more audacious than the contempt with which the French treat the sublime science of generalship. To beat Marshal Freytag, and raise the siege of Dunkirk, they sent Houchard, a horse dealer; to beat the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, & raise the siege of Maaebege, they sent Jourdan, a haberdasher; to retake Toulon, they sent Dugommier, a stationer;—to beat the Duke of Brunswick, and drive General Wurmsler out of Alface—they sent Hoche, a postilion; and, more insulting than all the rest, every one of these low fellows succeeded in his mission.

Extraordinary appearance of the Moon.

The following advertisement, copied from the Daily Advertiser, we consider as a curiosity worth communicating to our readers:

A lady in passing over London bridge on Monday the 3d of February, was accosted by a boy under seeming agitation of spirits, who pulling her by the gown, earnestly requested her to look at the moon, which he was inclined to believe (from its alarming appearance) was not the moon: the lady looked up, and to her great surprize perceived the moon rock for a considerable space; and when it ceased she saw the appearance of great armies of soldiers, both horse and foot, pass over the orb. This the lady, as well as the boy, saw repeated three times between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. If the boy, or any one to whom he may have mentioned the circumstance, should see this advertisement, and will call at Mr. Clarion's, chinnaman, Market-street, St. James's Market, or send a line to A. B. to be left there, mentioning when and where he may be spoken to, he will be handsomely rewarded.

(Lon. Pap.)

EXTRACT.

Those who are not satisfied with the liberty and equality enjoyed in the United States, may avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from expatriation—they are not prohibited from emigrating to any part of the globe, where they may suppose the genial Sun of Liberty shines with greater splendor.—The inquisitions of Spain or Portugal; the knout of Russia; the wilds of Siberia; the fortrefs of Olatz; and dungeon of Magdeburg in the kingdom of Prussia; the council of Ten in the Republic of Venice; the press warrants, doctrine of libels; invasions of the freedom of the press in Great Britain; or some other pleasing circumstances in some of the other governments of Europe, Asia or Africa; or perhaps the politics and mode of life of our tawny neighbors on the frontiers, may claim a preference

in the opinion of these grumblers; if so, the government of the United States is not yet so despotic, as to have any law in existence to prevent them from making their election.

The *Columbian Herald* of Charleston of the 19th inst. calls the French privateer captured by the Flying Fish of New-Providence, the FIDDLE, says the action was very severe, and that the Fiddle had 5 men killed, and 14 wounded, as reported by those on board her.

An English brig arrived this day from Bristol, which place she left the 24th April.—It is reported that an account was received at Bristol, the day she failed, of a battle between the French and the Allies, in which the latter had the advantage.

SAVANNAH, May 22

The ship Elizabeth, Captain Ross, from Jamaica for London, prize to the French privateer L'Ami de la Pointe a Petre, Capt. Talbot, is arrived in this river; her cargo consists of 285 hogheads of sugar and 90 puncheons of rum.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig	Days
Harmony, Durphy,	Kingston 30
Polly, Sands,	St. Mary's 20
Bonnafra, Cotenose,	Oporto 43
Sch'r Peggy, Skelly,	Savannah 7
Good Intent, Toland,	North-Carolina (line 8)
Nancy, Wallace,	Virginia 10
Regulator, O'Neil,	North-Carolina 7
Sloop Betsey, Webb,	Savannah 12
Dolphin, Kentee,	Norfolk
Tryall, Bragg,	Newbern
Barque Cesar, Bell,	Lisbon
Sch'r Hope, Williams,	N. Carolina
Sloop Betsey, Webb,	Savannah

FOR HAMBURG.

THE BRIG
LADY WALKERSTON
WILLIAM WATERS
Master.

WILL sail in the course of a few days for freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, at the subscribers wharf, or to
JOSEPH SIMS.
June 12. ddt.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. FINCH'S NIGHT.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
JUNE 13.

Will be Presented,
A COMEDY, (written by Shakespeare)
called the

Merchant of Venice.

Duke,	Mr. Green
Antonio,	Mr. Whitlock
Bassanio,	Mr. Moreton
Gratiano,	Mr. Finch
Lorenzo, (with songs)	Mr. Marshall
Solarino,	Mr. Cleveland
Saiano,	Mr. Harwood
Shylock,	M. Chalmers
Tubal,	Mr. De Moulins
Lancelot,	Mr. Bates
Old Gobbo,	Mr. Francis
Leonardo,	Mr. Blisset
Balthazar,	Mr. J. Darley
Stephano,	Mr. Warrell
Portia,	Mrs. Whitlock
Jellica, (with a song)	Mrs. Marshall
Nerissa,	Mrs. Francis

End of the Play, a NEGRO DANCE, taken from the Opera of Inkle and Yarico, and composed by Mr. Francis, called the

Emancipation of Slavery.

The characters by Mr. Bellona, Mr. Darley, jun. Mr. Blisset, Master Warrell, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bates, &c.

After which,
The Picture of a Play House;
Or, Bucks have at ye All! by Mr. Finch.

To which will be added,
A new FARCE, in two acts, never performed, and written by a Citizen of Philadelphia, called

The Embargo;

O R

Every One has his own Opinion.

Mr. Neverfret,	Mr. Bates
Capt. Standby, (with a song)	Mr. Darley
Ben Standby,	Mr. Green
Jack Mainstay,	Mr. Francis
Bob Overhaul,	Mr. Blisset
Patrick O'Flanaghan,	Mr. Finch
Mrs. Neverfret,	Mrs. Shaw
Lucy, (with a song)	Mrs. Warrell
Ruth Doublecore,	Mrs. Bates

N. B. The Public are most respectfully acquainted that the Tragedy of Julia is unavoidably postponed.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Finch at No. 68, north Eighth street,—at the usual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre; where boxes may be taken.

On Monday the Tragedy of GUSTAVUS VASA, the Deliverer of his country, with a new Pantomime, call'd HARLEQUIN SHIPWRECKED; or, the Grateful Lion, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Francis.

Miss BROADHUST'S night will be on Wednesday.