

series for his residence, a guard of honor to attend him, and the title of President of France given him; that when Capet was condemned he quitted the Convention that he might not be present at the transaction; and that he always treated the Mountain as if they were villains and Anarchists, and in consequence resigned his seat in the Convention.

"In the sessions of the Convention of the 21st inst. it was decreed, that a stone should be placed at the entrance of every burying ground, with this inscription, 'Here is the Abode of Peace and Eternal Sleep.'"

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 21.

This morning anchored at Gloucester point, seven sail of inward bound vessels, among which, are two ships.

Extract of a letter from Providence, February 10, 1794.

"At this distance from the great head of the nation, we can only enquire what Congress are about? What news do they believe—York is taken by this time we presume. Congress so believed it, that 'they could not keep in their sitting.' What say the wits? Those wicked wits of Connecticut—they may laugh—but really 'tis no laughing matter. However, Congress are not camels yet, nor is the floor too hot for them, whatever it may be—Warm words we may fairly expect—the views of parties appear to be so directly opposite, and not being all grounded on a love of peace, or an enquiry after what is best, we may not expect to see them fastened with a decision.

"At this distance the main object on one side seems to be to get us into a hobble, and then unhorse the present administration and jump in themselves.

"We hear daily complaints that Congress are a great body of wise men, assembled to get money and do nothing. The people at large here have no conception that they can spend two months in talking without coming to a vote. The general assembly of this state, never sit more than a week at a session—and if they had the affairs of the universe to regulate, they would do it in that time. If right, well—if not, they can alter it next time. With this habit of dispatch, it can hardly be expected that we should wait quietly two months to hear that Congress had begun. They have made one act—but even this is found fault with. It is said we are like the Frenchman, who in a scuffle swore he would have another hem to his ruffe, and in the very scuffle lost his shirt.—When the Algerines, and others who act like them, have got our vessels, to comfort us, we are told we shall hereafter wear two more stripes upon them. The distresses of parents and others (and there are many of them here) who have friends in reach of the Algerines, is not to be defcribed. I shall only say they are very impatient for spirited and effectual measures.

"The body of the people think the wheels move slowly. They are not fully sensible of the weight they carry—and they have but little to talk about. Have you no spare tubs to throw out, to keep our speculative politicians at bay? Can't you propose to alter the Constitution?—Suppose an amendment was to be made relating to the poor—that Congress should have power to make a general law of settlements. It would set us all a talking, and probably would be agreed to—It certainly would be right.

"We want Congress should foretell exactly the day when the wars in Europe will end—Whether we shall be hurt by them, or not—What sort of a government France will establish—When Great-Britain will stop payment, and the king flee to America for safety—What sort of treaties the United States will form with all the world—and when their glory will so dazzle the benighted inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere, that they will look to them for light in the political world, as they do to the meridian sun for light in the natural world?"

SENATE of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—February 19th 1794.

The trial of John Nicholson, Esq. Comptroller General of the state, came on this day in the Senate Chamber, and was postponed until the 26th instant, conformably to the request of the Attorney General, and of Mr. Lewis, one of the council for Mr. Nicholson.

THEATRICALS.

Wednesday evening the Tragedy of ISABELLA, with the Opera of ROSINA, were acted at the New Theatre with universal applause—and afforded another occasion of passing the warmest encomiums on the judgment and zeal displayed by the Manager during his trans-atlantic mission. It is proper to commend, only when merit is displayed; and we hazard nothing in awarding the tribute of praise on the performances of this evening.

Do we say too much, by suggesting that the Manager himself is improved in his theatrical career? Mrs. Whitlock in ISABELLA, was the prototype of Mrs. Siddons—the justest ideas of tragic powers were realized in the part assigned to Mrs. Whitlock. We saw with pleasure Mr. Whitlock in the character of Count Baldwin—his merits as an actor have been so long established, that no other praise need be added, than the satisfaction felt on his re-appearance as a volunteer of the sock and buskin. Mr. Fennell has long been known to fame—he stands unrivalled in his cast of tragic characters—when seen in Othello, which we hope will be ere long, he will shew what the author meant.—Mr. Morston is a native of this country—we view with satisfaction so promising a bud of rising merit in the new world.

We have already spoken of the other characters—occasionally we shall hazard a hint, 'not meaning to offend.'

The frequent hallooing of the gentlemen who inhabit that part yclept the Paradise—shews not mirth, but betrays folly—be charitable good gentlemen—they only are deaf who cannot hear.

OBSERVER—No. I.

MR. FENNO,

I have been an attentive observer at the New Theatre, and, as an American, I cannot withhold an honest expression of thanks to the Managers for their exertions and taste, in giving us a Theatre, equal, in point of accommodation and elegance, to most, and second, to very few in Europe.

The Orchestra, when compared with those that are trans-atlantic, will not suffer by the comparison in any respect, and in accuracy of time, may be said to stand unrivalled.

Every American of science and taste, must do violence to the better feelings of his heart, in suppressing his applause for each person who has yet appeared on the stage.

Americans have not been witnesses of Tragedy, until Mrs. Whitlock personified Tragedy itself, in the character of ISABELLA:—For, as to the performers, we have heretofore seen in this country, it may be said—

"A substitute shines brightly as a King,
"Until a King be by—and then his state
"Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
"Into the main of waters."

The performance of the Epithalamium in the 3d act of the Tragedy, was a specimen of great judgment in the disposition of the parts, and the execution was prodigious.—We seemed to drop "this muddy vesture of decay," and hear the music of the Spheres—

"Which in their motions like the Angels song,
"Still quiring to the young ey'd Cherubims."

Mr. Darly's musical powers, are astonishingly great.

Mr. Fennell in Tragedy, Messrs. Wignell, Francis and Green, Mrs. Warrell and Mrs. Broadhurst, in Comic and Musical parts, deserve particular encomiums.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in this city, dated January 25th, 1794.

"There has lately been erected in this place, a Club which calls itself the 'Constitutional Society,' and are denominated by others, the 'Jacobin Club.' They have published their Articles, which are in short hand, a declaration of their right and their intention, to inspect the conduct of the Federal Government, and kick as much dust in its eyes as possible. It is composed of members united by no other bond than discontent, and are pricked on the right side, by the sharp spur of poverty, or on the left, by the crooked spur of ambition. It is a great political Brothel where hacknied Bawds corrupt ignorant virtue, and young sinners are confirmed by hardened offenders. The unavoidable distempers of the place are as yet confined to its nocturnal visitants, but let 'this fire in the blood' once become universal, and its contagion will become more dan-

gerous than the Philadelphia fever; and occasion more Phlebotomy, a million drops for one, than if every inhabitant of that city had been a patient of Dr. Rush. Not a man of note, or of character, has, I believe joined it as yet, except one or two hair-brained politicians, to whom this is the dernier resort for fame. They have prevailed on William Cooper, an old honest whig of '75, the most respectable member of their body, to sign as President pro-tem; but the well meaning whig is antiquated. The faculty for opposition is the only power that has not quitted him; and this he has so long domesticated, that he will turn it out of doors, but with his dying breath. Indeed this description may serve as a general characteristic of all these associates. The dupes of the Society are much more numerous than its villains. Whatever temporary trouble it may occasion the Federalists, I think it can do but little hurt. The people of America are too enlightened to be misled, and too wary to be surprized. They realize too strongly the perfection of their present freedom; and their sagacity will be as secure a guard against the craft, as their resolution was against the force of its enemies. I am told there is a similar institution in Philadelphia—Give us its outlines. Are you a member? &c. &c.

Two French gentlemen arrived in town this day, from Baltimore—one of whom, we hear, is Mr. FAUCHET, the new Minister. They waited on the Secretary of State about one o'clock.

The contested election of Mr. Gallatin was under consideration in the Senate of the United States yesterday and this day. Further proceeding in the business was postponed till to-morrow.

We hear that a vessel loaded by the French government with 300 pipes of brandy is arrived at New-York.

A correspondent enquires whether the losses sustained by the depredations of the Algerines and piratical privateers, will amount to so much as that our Merchants are exposed to in consequence of the embargo on 150 sail of American vessels in the ports of France?

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
Thursday, Feb. 20.

In committee of the whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The Naval Armament of the United States, being under consideration, a motion was made by Mr. Murray, to strike out "Salt," and the duty intended to be laid on it, as one of the items reported by the select committee as an object for taxation to complete the armament.

Whereupon a debate commenced, which continued nearly to the hour of adjournment—when the question was put, and 63 members rose in support of the motion.

The committee proceeded thro' the discussion of the report—they then rose and reported sundry amendments to the house—which were laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 21, 1794.

Several petitions were read and referred—among which was a petition from sundry persons holders of the bills called New Emission money—praying that those bills may be provided for on similar principles with the other evidences of the public debt already funded—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The house then took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole relative to the naval armament.

The first resolution being read, which states the naval force necessary for the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruizers; On the question for agreeing to this part of the report, the ayes and noes were called and are as follows:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Ames, Armstrong, Beatty, Boudinot, S. Bourae, B. Bourn, Cadwalader, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dent, Dexter, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gilbert, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Griffin, Hartley, Hillhouse, Hindman, Holten, Kittera, Latimer, Lee, Malbone, Murray, Scott, Sedgwick, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Alen, Ward, Watts, Winn—43.

N O E S.

Messrs. Bailey, Baldwin, Blount, Carney, Christie, Claiborne, Coles, Dawson, Dearborn, Findley, Giles, Gillepie, Gilman, Greenup, Gregg, Grove, Harrison, Heath, Hunter, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, Niles, Nevil, New, Page, Pickens, Preston, Rutherford, Sherbourne, Smilie, Treadwell, Venable, Walker, Wingate, Winston—41.

The other resolutions providing the ways and means, were severally read and agreed to, and the report was then referred to the original committee to prepare and bring in a bill.

A report from the Secretary of war was read, relative to the operation of the law respecting invalid pensioners.

In committee of the whole on the appropriation bill,—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The section which authorizes the President of the United States to anticipate the revenue to the amount of by loan was read.

This section after some debate was negatived.

The committee finished the discussion of the residue of the bill—which was reported to the House—the amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A committee was then appointed to enquire into the state of the treasury, and to report on the expediency of a loan.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 21,
Will be performed, a COMEDY, called
The Dramatist,

OR, STOP HIM WHO CAN.

Lord Scratch,	Mr. Bates.
Neville,	Mr. Cleveland.
Florville,	Mr. Moreton.
Willoughby,	Mr. Green.
Ennui,	Mr. Finch.
Peter,	Mr. Francis.

Vapid (with the Epilogue) Mr. Chalmers

Miss Courtney,	Mrs. Francis.
Lady Waitfort,	Mrs. Shaw.
Letty,	Mrs. Rowson.
Marianne,	Mrs. Marshall.

End of the Comedy a DANCE, called the
HIGHLAND FROLIC.

To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA,
called the

Flitch of Bacon,

OR, DUNMOW PRIORY.

Justice Bembow,	Mr. Warrell.
Major Bembow,	Mr. Harwood.
Capt. Greville,	Mr. Marshall.
Capt. Wilson,	Mr. Darley.
Tipple,	Mr. Francis.
Eliza,	Miss Broadhurst.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co's Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock precisely.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

No places can be let in the side boxes for a less number than eight, nor any places retained after the first act.

Vivat Republica.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 21st of last month, the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. Thomas Pearfall & Son, merchants in New-York, and inclosed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3866, for twenty dollars.—He also addressed a letter to Mr. Gilbert Saltonstall, merchant in New-York, inclosing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed on the back thereof in these words—"Pay the within to Mr. Gilbert Saltonstall—Eben. Huntington."—He also addressed a letter to Messrs. White & Wardell, merchants in New-York, and inclosed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of said White & Wardell, which letters were put in the Post-Office on said 31st January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were severally addressed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorsed, I think was a York bank bill, and some others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any person discovering the Thief, and returning the MONEY, shall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

E. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794.

gw31aw