

NEW THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 14. Will be presented, An Historical Play, (never performed here) written by Shakespeare, called

THE FIRST PART OF HENRY THE IVth; Or, The Humours of Sir John Falstaff.

- King Henry, Mr. L'Estrange. Prince of Wales, Mr. Morston. Prince John of Lancaster, Master Warrell. Worcester, Mr. Fox. Northumberland, Mr. Darley. Hotspur, Mr. Cooper. Douglas, Mr. Darley, jun. Sir Richard Vernon, Mr. Warrell, jun. Westmoreland, Mr. Wignell. Sir Walter Blunt, Mr. Warren. Sir John Falstaff, Mr. Harwood. Peto, Mr. Mitchell. Bardolph, Mr. Morgan. Francis, Mr. Bliffett. Carriers, Messrs. Morris & Francis. Lady Percy, Mrs. Morris. Hostess Quickly, Mrs. L'Estrange.

To which will be added, a FARCE, in 2 acts, called The Widow's Vow.

- Don Antonio, Mr. Morris. Marquis, Mr. Fox. Carlos, Mr. Darley, jun. Servant, Master Warrell. Jerome, Mr. Harwood. Countess, Mrs. Morris. Donna Isabella, Mrs. Harvey. Inis, Miss Oldfield. Ursula, Mrs. Doctor. Flora, Mrs. Francis.

Box, One Dollar, twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar. Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock. Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person, on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

Mr. FENNEL. Respectfully submits to the public patronage his intention of delivering, during the ensuing winter, A COURSE OF

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining; Consisting chiefly of detached pieces, selected from the most admired authors, in prose and verse:—Arranged in such a manner as to exhibit a striking display of the human passions, and the gradual influence of vices on the mind contrasted with that of their opposite virtues, in affecting the happiness of man and the welfare of nations. The readings will be occasionally interspersed with observations on the most celebrated authors.

And the ART OF SPEAKING.

The whole intended as a combined system of moral, critical, historical, and oratorical instruction, calculated to form the patriot and the man, and lay a foundation for the science of moral and political government.

The course will consist of thirty readings. Each reading will be delivered in the morning and evening of the same day.

The days of reading will be Tuesdays & Thursdays. The morning readings will commence at 10 o'clock, and the evening at 7.

None but subscribers will be admitted to the morning readings.

The evening readings will be public, to which also subscribers will be received.

Subscription to the mornings 8 dollars. Subscription to the evening readings 10 dollars. Occasional admission tickets to the evening readings half a dollar.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. Zachariah Poulson, jun. at the Library, to whom the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be inclined to honor the undertaking with their patronage, are respectfully requested to send their names.

Dec. 12. ddt.

For Sale.

A capital stand for business.—That well known tavern, The Ewe and Lambs, North Front Street, No. 333, in the Northern Liberties; a brick house containing nine fire-places, and ten rooms well finished; good tables and chair-house, with a frame-house on Water Street; the building stands on four lots, seventeen feet front each, making a front on Front Street, thirty-four feet, and nearly the same on Water Street, and is one hundred and forty feet deep from street to street, subject to \$3. 100, each lot per annum, ground rent, this property is near the hay-facets, and public docks, easy communication with the Delaware waters and advantageously situated for business of various kinds.

The above premises are now rented until December next at \$175 per annum.—Enquire of the Printer. Dec. 12. \$122266w.

ON MONDAY, the 28th instant,

At 6 o'clock in the evening will be sold at Public Vendue, (if not before disposed of at private sale) at the City Tavern—

All that capital mansion-house, stables, out-houses, &c. and three contiguous tracts of land situate on the West-side of Schuylkill in the township of Blockley and county of Philadelphia, generally known by the name of Lansdown, containing 199 acres 101 perches more or less and a meadow plantation and tract of land in Blockley township aforesaid adjoining Lansdown, containing 64 acres one perch.

The premises are so well known as to need no particular description. Few seats in America can compare with Lansdown for convenience and elegance; it commands a variety of rich beautiful prospects and is remarkably healthy. Terms of sale will be made known by

PHILIP NICKLIN, } Attorneys in fact to ROBERT E. GRIFFITH, } James Greenleaf. Dec. 12. \$122

A Genteel House.

FOR SALE, a new, convenient, three-story HOUSE, situate in Fifth, near Spruce Street. Possession may be had in two months, when it will be finished in a neat modern style. For terms apply at No. 109, Spruce Street, or 109, So. Water Street. December 8. \$3

HAVING proposed to communicate, of great importance, both to those to whom I am indebted, and to myself, I request the favor of all persons who have demands against me, to meet at the City Tavern on Friday next, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

JAMES GREENLEAF. Philadelphia, December 13, 1796. \$5th

LIST of PRIZES and BLANKS in the Washington Lottery, No. II.

Table with 4 columns: No., Dols., No., Dols. for 43d Days Drawing, December 3. Includes prizes like 620, 1017, 603, etc.

Table with 4 columns: No., Dols., No., Dols. for 49th Days Drawing, December 5. Includes prizes like 336, 994, 1005, etc.

FOR SALE, A PLANTATION.

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, situate in Abington Township, Montgomery County; containing 70 acres, a new stone house, two stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a stone kitchen and stone spring house, over an excellent spring of water, a barn, stable, sheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood sufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Possession may be had the 1st of April next. Property in this City will be taken in exchange. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street. Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. tttf

MRS. GRATTAN respectfully informs the subscribers to the

LADIES' CONCERT.

That the first will be on Thursday the 22nd of December, and Mrs. Grattan takes the liberty of requesting the subscribers to send for their tickets any day after Thursday the 15th, at No. 39, N. Sixth Street.

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the subscription-book is at her house, No. 39, North Sixth Street, for the reception of those names who wish to honor her with their commands. A subscription for eight nights sixteen dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, both transferrable. Half subscriptions eight dollars, including one ticket. Single ticket two dollars.

RAISINS.

A few Casks and Boxes of Excellent Fresh RAISINS, just received, and for sale by Joseph Anthony & Co.

Also a new 11 1/2 inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long. December 5. \$12

Just Arrived.

In the ship Dispatch, Captain Morston, from Havre de-Grace, and for sale by Isaac Snowden, jun. No. 141, SOUTH SECOND STREET.

An invoice of Gloves of various kinds, Men's White Silk Hosiery, Black and White Laces, and a few pieces of Black Silk. December 2. \$12

For Sale by Public Auction.

At the Coffee-House, on Saturday the 17th inst. at 6 o'clock, in the evening, THE SNOW WILLIAM, SAMUEL RINKER, MASTER. Lying at Bethel and Coopers wharf—burthen one hundred and eighty tons, or thereabouts, is supposed to carry 3000 barrels: She is a strong good vessel, and may be sent to sea at a small expense, having been completely fitted last voyage. Inventory may be seen, by applying to Captain Rinker on board, or at the counting house of the subscribers. FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers. December 12. \$12

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Remarks on Adet's last address.

DURING the seventy years of war, with which New-England was so terribly scourged, the French supplied not only arms, but gospel missionaries to direct the use of them. Who taught their converts to believe, that Jesus Christ, the friend of poor Indians, was born of a French woman, and suffered death by the hands of Englishmen.—It was just as much the design of that preaching to do good to the Indians, as it was of the interference of France in '78 to do good to America.—Her sole object was to "divide and rule."

Many have long been deceived with regard to the latter part, as it respects this country; but France does not wish them to be deceived any longer, and has thrown off the mask. Confident that victory in other countries, and corruption in this, have prepared the way; she avows the design of appointing for us a chief magistrate, and taking the government under her own control.—She did the same for Geneva; she has done the same for Holland; and claims a special right to do it for us, on the score of having saved us from Great-Britain, and made us what we are.

Other reasons are also assigned in the address. Particularly, that we have stopped quarrelling with the British—for that is the amount of it. As to the suggestion that the treaty of London interferes with that of Versailles, or "grants commercial advantages to Great-Britain that are denied to France," it is a sheer lie—and too easy of detection to have been kept by a minister, but for the purpose of keeping blockheads in countenance who had told it before. No, the offence is that we have not gone to war, nor suffered to continue a quarrel, which would have kept us attached to France, and blind to her ambition.—She can now no longer trust us to prejudices; and therefore imposes shackles.

It is also among the allegations, that vessels claimed as prizes to French privateers, have in our ports been "liberated."—They have so. 1. Where the vessel was American neutral property.—2. Where it had been captured within our waters.—3. Where captured by a privateer fitted out within the United States. In these cases, and there has been no other, liberation was of right claimable from the jurisdiction of the country; and not opposed by treaty. If any lawyer has a doubt to the contrary, he will oblige the public by stating it.—But where French privateers legally fitted out and commissioned, have captured their enemies upon the high seas, and brought them into the ports of the United States, which is the case provided for by the treaty; none have been liberated; nor have any been subjected to enquiry except under suspicious circumstances, upon a claim of their being within one of the three descriptions before stated; and then not a moment longer than was essential for the investigation of such claim. All which Adet knew perfectly well, as did every body else—but people in the back country, for whom doubtless this charge was intended. The suggestion on the other hand, that the government or the people connived at the fitting out of British privateers, or ever knew of any, merits no answer but that disgraceful one, that during the period alluded to, the French had a mob in every principal port, to force their own way into the ports of justice, and to insult British merchantmen—some of which were burned.

So long as the French could induce Americans, as they did for two years at the southward, to fit out privateers under their commissions, and thereby engage the British to retaliate upon us; things worked as they would have them. And it was the final disconcertion of that game by government, after it had tricked us out of millions, and prepared for us a war, that constitutes the real ground of offence on the subject of privateering—and renders it necessary to put the government into other hands.

Columns of reasons must remain untouched; instead of fabricating which, Adet would certainly have done better in copying after the king of Spain. When he, a few years ago, on principles of speculation, declared war against Great-Britain; he alleged in his manifesto, that the wrongs done him amounted to one hundred, but did not specify them.

As Bulls for detroning princes used to begin and end with grace; so does this denunciation of wrath with love to the people—though coupled by the way, with hatred to the government.—For Frenchmen reconcile love to the people with hatred to that government whose acts are their will, with as much facility as Doct. Huntington divides the good from the bad at the day of judgment—by sending the acts of sinners to hell, and the sinners to heaven.—As to this marvellous love, however, and its more marvellous requirement; the minister, speaking of the evil at hand, says, "the attachment which his government bears to the American people, the vows which it forms for their prosperity, for their happiness—that very friendship renders it indispensable."—Yes, that very friendship renders the attachment indispensable.—Gracious God! How long shall that impious directory usurp the prerogative of scourging nations for their own good?—But if it must be so, what is the good to be effected by this friendly chastisement of plunder and robbery?—The answer is deducible from the drift of the manifesto. And is plainly this, to warn us from the government and administrators of our own choice; and make us willing to be governed by such as France should think best for us—beginning with Jefferson.

In vain, my dear and devoted countrymen, have we bled and conquered—in vain have we dreamed of independence—if the neck must bow to the yoke at last.

Nov. 30th. SENTINEL.

LONDON, October 5.

EMIGRATIONS TO AMERICA.

Mr. Ralston, the Karmarockshire farmer, took with him, above two years ago, four thousand guineas in gold, besides other property to a large amount. He has settled in Kentucky, upon a fertile and delightful spot of the country, where his knowledge in agriculture, cannot fail to turn out highly beneficial to America.

Mr. Binny, letter-forwarder, left Edinburgh last Spring. His attachment to the cause of liberty,

procured him the enmity of the rulers of that city. A man may as well pretend to succeed in the laborious employment of Sisyphus, as to carry on business successfully, when the hand of power is opposed against him.

Mr. Binny intends to establish himself in Philadelphia, where, no doubt, he will reap the fruits of his industry and ingenuity.

Mr. James Denoon is settled in Philadelphia, as a bookfeller, where he can carry on his trade without dread of imprisonment, or Botany-bay.

Mr. Ronaldson, of Edinborough, who was a member of the British convention, sailed from Leith in the spring of 1794, and has now established a very large baking concern in Philadelphia.

George Higgins, of pop-gun-pilot memory, failed in the Diana, for Philadelphia, on the 19th of last month.

Citizen Lee, the bookfeller, who made his escape, has likewise reached the hospitable shore of Columbia. He has begun business in Philadelphia, and is succeeding very well. He writes, that population increases fast, and that his own wife has lately added a female citizen to the republic.

October 11.

M. de Kerguelen, who was turned out of the Royal Navy of France, for high misdemeanors, and some time ago obtained the rank of rear-admiral in the republican marine, has lately published, at Paris, a work entitled, Précis des Evénemens de la Guerre Maritime, depuis 1778, entre la France et d'Angleterre.—(Brief exposition of the events of the maritime power between France and England, which commenced in 1778.) In this publication we find the following article relative to the present state of the French navy:

"Our navy," says he, "which during the late war, balanced that of England, was, in 1789, composed of 80 ships of the line, completely equipped, of as many frigates and corvettes; and all our naval magazines and dock-yards were stocked with every article necessary for the maintenance and support of a great navy. But now, about 35 ships of the line have been either taken or destroyed; a great number of our frigates have likewise fallen into the hands of our enemies; all our naval magazines are empty; the captures we have made, the number of which amounts to upwards of 700 vessels, are partly dispatched; the seamen and sailors who made the captures, have hitherto scarcely obtained any part of the fruits of their gallantry and exertions. They have deserted the fleet in great numbers, thro' despair. Almost all our colonies, which should have been protected by our navy, are either disorganized or reduced by England. This is a true and exact statement of our navy, which before the revolution was powerful enough to balance that of our rivals, and is now almost entirely annihilated by them."

This picture, drawn by a man who cannot be suspected of any partiality in favor of Great Britain, affords a strong reply to the opposition writers, who are daily asking, what are the advantages that Great-Britain has reaped from the present war? The annihilation of the navy of our rivals is not the only advantage we have obtained; but it is a very important one.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 12.

Mr. Ames, from the committee appointed to prepare an answer to the President's speech, reported an address, which was read, ordered to be committed to the whole house to-morrow, and in the mean time to be printed.

The speaker laid before the house a letter, inclosing sundry statements relative to the expenses of the war department, to the end of the year 1795, pursuant to a resolution of the house on the 1st of June last, which was read, and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that they had concurred in their resolution respecting the appointment of chaplains, and had chosen bishop White.

Mr. Dwight Foster, chairman of the committee of claims, reported, that on examining the unfinished business which had been referred to that committee, they found many petitions upon which no report had been made, owing to the late period of the session at which they had been presented: they were therefore desirous, that the house should come to a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, that all claims which were, during the last session of Congress, referred to the committee of claims, and not by them reported upon, be, and the same are hereby referred to the committee of claims for their consideration, to report thereon, pursuant to the rules of this house." Agreed.

Mr. Madison presented a memorial from the commissioners appointed under the act respecting the fixing of the seat of government at the federal city, stating, that as the institution of a national university had been contemplated, and the President of the United States had appropriated land upon which to erect an edifice for that purpose, and given fifty shares in the Potomac river to the institutions, and as they had no doubt but many other donations would be made towards carrying into effect so desirable an institution, were they properly authorized by Congress to receive them; they therefore pray, that Congress will pass such regulations as shall enable them to receive such legacies and donations as may be given towards effecting this institution.

This memorial was referred to a select committee of three members.

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition from Charles White, merchant of this city, praying for the remission of a forfeiture on account of the breach of revenue laws by the captain of the schooner Neptune, belonging to him, by secreting coffee on board thereof; stating, that the captain had defrauded him of 3000 dollars, besides 30 bags of coffee; being himself to great a sufferer, and wholly innocent, he trusted therefore for relief from Congress.

Mr. Swanwick also presented a petition from Joseph Rittenhouse, merchant, a present confined in the debtors department in this city, at the suit of the United States. The petitioner states, that

Several petitions were referred