

To-morrow evening again the same performance.

OLD THEATRE.

Cedar-Street.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Thursday, January 5,
Signior FALCONI

Will continue his Philosophical Performances, when, by particular desire, will be exhibited, the so much admired experiment, which was performed the last night, viz. The DOVE.

The performer will request any person to write any question they please on paper, who will be at liberty to put it into a loaded pistol, and discharge out of the Theatre; the exhibitor will neither see nor touch the paper; and to the astonishment of the spectators, the dove will instantly appear with an answer in his bill.

Signior FALCONI, being ambitious to contribute as much as is in his power to the amusement of the generous citizens, takes this opportunity of improving his performance, by the lively representation of

An Engagement between two Frigates,
Or, A SEA FIGHT.

This exhibition, in shades, will undoubtedly be very interesting to the spectators. They will be able to distinguish the manœuvring of the two ships, of the guns as they are firing, with the concomitant noise; the rigging and sails made ragged by the shot; the continuation of the battle, with the one losing her main-topmast, the roaring of the sea, and the smoke of the guns; the view of the boats, and wounded men on the surface of the water, will give to any person who has not seen one, a perfect idea of a sea-fight; while the conclusion of it, together with the ingenuity of the performance, will be highly pleasing to every American.

With several other Experiments, and Scenery, very entertaining.

To conclude with the celebrated DANCING MASTER. To begin precisely at half past six.

Tickets to be had at Mr North's, next door to the Theatre.

N. B. Box three quarters of a dollar, Pit half a dollar, Gallery one quarter of a dollar.

To the Public.

THE Exhibition of Elegant Prints of the Revolution of France, and General Buonaparte, Pichegru, &c opened some days past, at the south-east corner of High and Third streets, formerly Cook's house, having given general satisfaction to all those who have seen it, the Proprietor takes the liberty of informing the Public that he has added to the same, a large and beautiful Plan of Paris (the newest extant) containing a complete view of the city itself, its suburbs environs, villages, houses, heights, woods, vineyards, lands, meadows, &c geometrically drawn, by Mr. Rouffel, chief of the Engineers; real locks of the hair of the late Queen of France, Madame, and the Dauphin, may also be seen. In consequence of the House being sold, he will have but a short time to exhibit the Prints, and, by the advice of his friends, he means to open every day in the week, from 9 till dusk.

Admission, one quarter of a Dollar.
January 3

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNEL

Respectfully informs the Public, that
On THURSDAY EVENING, January 5, at 7 o'clock,
Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)

PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS,

(Continued)

Including selections from Dr. Young—on

MAN,

LIFE,

PROCRUSTINATION.

(SECOND PART)

Edwin & Angelina, Goldsmith
Elegy written in a Country Church-yard, Gray

(THIRD PART)

Alexander's Feast, Dryden
With Occasional Remarks on the Authors.

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

Occasional admission tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at Mr. Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Book-feller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

The Philadelphia Lyceum.

FOR FREE DEBATE.

WILL be opened THIS EVENING, Wednesday, January 4, (and every future Wednesday 'till further notice) at the Mathematical School-Room, in the University; when the following question will be submitted for general and free discussion.

"Is the Institution of a National University either necessary or desirable?"

The Chair will be taken precisely at 7 o'clock, and the debate immediately opened.

Regulations have been formed for conducting the institution according to the strictest principles of order and decorum, and for concluding the debate at an early hour.

Any person present may open the question, and the opener shall have the exclusive privilege of reply, and concluding the debate. The question shall be decided by the affirmative or negative of the majority present.

Questions of importance may be adjourned to a future evening, upon motion, to be decided by a majority. Any person present at a debate, may propose a question for a future evening; the question shall be delivered in writing to the chairman, and its reception or rejection shall be decided by a majority.

The Hall shall be lighted and provided with fires; to defray the expenses of which,
Admission for each person, one eighth of a dollar—
January 4

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Corner of Chestnut and Sixth-streets.

FOR EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES.

To-morrow evening, Thursday, January 5,
Will be presented, the following Entertainments, viz.
HORSEMANSHIP,
A Comic Ballet Dance, called

POOR JACK; Or, The Benevolent Crew.

A DUE F, by Mr. and Mrs. Chambers.

THE SIEGE OF TROY,
Or, The World turn'd Upside Down,

A Song by Miss Sully.

Between the intervals of the Stage,
EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Ricketts will give in character, the Sailor's description of a Fox Hunt.

Preceding the Pantomime RACKS with REAL PANTOMIME, the whole to conclude with a Comic Pantomime. Doors to open at 5, and the Performance to commence at 5-4 after 6 o'clock.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, December 27.

[On Friday last arrived here brig Pacific Trader, Capt. Barnard, in 51 days from Liverpool. (England.) London papers by her, were to O. B. 25, eight days later than before received. The intercourse between England and France being stopped, there is no Parisian news in these papers so late by three days as we have already published. There is no official news from the armies of a date posterior to what was last announced: Private accounts are later.]

WAR ACCOUNTS—PRIVATE

London, O. B. 21.

THE Three Hamburg mails that were due reached town this morning.

Moreau was continuing his retreat towards Switzerland, but not without being frequently attacked, and as often defeated by the Austrian corps that surround him. We refer to the variety of articles which we have taken from the mails, for a particular detail of the circumstances of his retreat, and the situation of his army.

The Archduke Charles was continuing his route into Swabia, and General Petrasch was advancing to the Black Forest, to cut off the retreat of the French by that route. It seemed to be the design of Moreau to get into Switzerland, but the Austrians will doubtless follow him thither, nor quit him till his destruction shall be complete.

On the Lower Rhine, there had been some affairs of posts, which uniformly ended to the advantage of the Austrians.

The disorder of the French Armies continued unabated, and the troops of the routed Army, and the reinforcements of the North, had broken into open rupture.

October 22.

On the 1st instant, the Austrians stormed and carried the important post of the Tête du Pont of Neuwied, making the whole of the French who defended it prisoners of war.

General Houze had passed the Rhine near Mannheim, with a detachment of ten or twelve thousand men. The proposed object from this manœuvre was supposed to be a diversion, while the archduke should attack Kehl.

October 25.

This morning the Hamburg mail due on Sunday, reached town.

Letters from Stuttgart of the 8th, state, that a detached column of Moreau's army having passed the Danube, fell in with the corps of Naendorf in the environs of Hechingen. The enemy was repulsed with loss; and as general Petrasch was advancing with his corps to Ulligen, the same column would be taken in flank, and risked being entirely cut off from Moreau's army, from which it was separated by the Danube.

A letter from Durlach, of the 8th inst. states, that the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles were, on the following day, the 9th, expected at Renchen. On the 8th a heavy canonade was heard on the side of Landau.

On the 7th inst the hereditary prince of Wirtemberg left Stuttgart, on his route for London.

A letter from Bremen of the 18th, from our correspondent there, states Landau to be invested by the Austrians. They raise contributions wherever they go. On the 9th they entered Bingen.

There was a report of an advantage gained by the Austrians in the Hundstuck on the 12th inst.

October 26.

The difficulties of Moreau's retreat were considerably increased by the advance of general Petrasch, and the large bodies of armed peasantry, and the rapid advance of the archduke Charles would still greatly add to the chances against his being able to effect his escape across the Rhine. Moreau retreated slowly, with the view of saving his park of artillery, which is very numerous. The circumstance would probably enable the archduke Charles to accomplish his object. That active warrior was ascending the Rhine by rapid marches, and on the 6th his head-quarters were at Renchen, in the vicinity of Kehl.

On the Lower Rhine a perfect inactivity seems for the present to prevail.

On the 9th, the Austrians took Bingen by assault, which place is situated on the left bank of the Rhine; and on the 8th, a heavy canonade was heard on the side of Landau, which is said to be invested by the corps of Austrians that some days ago crossed the Rhine.

The empress of Russia, it is said in an article from Germany, has published a declaration, in which she affirms, that she will protect the ancient constitution of the empire, as guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, and will send 100,000 men, to be at the disposal of the court of Vienna, for the re-establishment and defence of the constitution of the empire.

FRANKFORT, October 11.

The following is a statement of the position of the Austrian troops in the theatre of war in Germany, so far as it is at present known:

General Frolich, in conjunction with generals Craven and Wolf, is posted between the small rivers of Schus and Argon, which fall into the lake of Constance.

General Latour, is on the Danube, near Ulm, Biberach, &c.

Csunt Naendorf, in conjunction with him.

General Petrasch, is in the valley of Kinsing, and the Black Forest.

The archduke Charles, general Wartenleben, and general Strader, are near Buhl in Swabia.

General Hotze is in the lines near Lauter.

General Neu is on the Nahe.

General Monfrauld and general Kray, are opposite Neuwied; and general Werneck is on the Sieg.

VIENNA, October 1.

The Hungarian Assembly of the states, from which so much is expected, will, it is said, last three weeks.

The prince of Esterhazy will alone present the emperor with 200,000 florins, and 100 hussars. The number of Croats which pass through the vicinity of Vienna to the army, is inconceivably great.

A solemn procession has been held at Prague as a thanksgiving for the delivery of Bohemia from

the danger with which it was threatened by the republicans.

Forty thousand recruits, it is said, will be raised in that part of Poland which is the new acquisition of Russia.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Windham, stated, the whole force, for which provisions was to be made, was 196,674 men; in this were reckoned not only the home army, known under the heads of guards and garrisons, in which were included the troops in Guernsey and Jersey, but also the troops serving abroad, under the name of Plantation army, including all those in the West-Indies, Nova Scotia, Gibraltar; in short, in all our colonies, excepting those in the East-Indies, which were on a different establishment.

The expense of the whole of those, and all the appendages, he stated to amount to the sum of 5,190,721l. This the committee would see was somewhat, though very little, short of the last year's estimate. The committee, however, were not to look upon this as a saving, because the other estimates not presented, would contain some additional expenses; but the whole, he was sure, taken together, would not exceed those of the last year. The Home army, or guards and garrisons, he stated to amount to 60,765 men.

The remainder, or Plantation troops, to 64,277—on the former of these there was an excess over that of last year of 11,546—and on the other there was a diminution of 11,641. Deducting that excess from the diminution, there was some small reduction on the whole.

Having thus stated the various estimates under their respective heads, he moved a resolution, that a number of men, not less than 60,765, be employed for the current year.

Gen. Tarleton, said there was one branch of expense, which he thought ought to be saved, recruiting money. If we abandoned our old mode of raising men by beat of drum, for the new French mode of requisition, there could be no occasion for lavishing money on the recruiting service.

The expense of the last year for the army alone, amounted he said, to the whole revenues of the country, as it stood on the year prior to the commencement of the war.—How then, he wished to know, were the other expenses to be defrayed particularly as we were going to raise an additional force of no less than one hundred and three thousand men? This was a serious consideration for the house of commons, particularly for a new parliament. There were many other things upon which he might enter, but he owed it to the situation of the country not to do so. As to the resources for these expenses, he could not see where they were—our conquests were rather borrowed from our allies than taken from our enemies. He hoped they would not be an obstruction to pacification. Last year there was a kind of royal promise, that there should be great operations in the West Indies; but, if we looked to the West-Indies, either in a general view of the whole, or particular islands, there was no cause to triumph, and it would remain for till that gentleman, Victor Hughes, was dislodged.

The chancellor of the exchequer brought in the bill for enabling his majesty to require the provisional assistance of certain persons, in order to form a body of cavalry, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Exportation of Corn.

Mr. Ryder pressed his motion with observing, that though some reduction had taken place in the prices of corn, the committee would doubtless see the propriety of continuing the regulations which were already in existence, with respect to that article, and of still holding out inducements to its importation, and restrictions on its exportation. The act which was at present in force on the subject, went to three points: to the prevention of the exportation of corn, to the importation of other provisions. The price of corn, it was true, was still such as to warrant a supposition that exportation would be prevented by it; but as in a particular district the fluctuation of the market might considerably reduce that price, he thought it for the general interest of the country that the laws now in force concerning corn should be continued, lest this local reduction of its value should be the occasion of its exportation. All other provisions were at a price which would render the other part of the act still of use. He would therefore move a resolution for continuing the act of last session, with the amendment of two clauses, which, when the farmer had been able more justly to estimate the net produce of the year after seed time, might be found necessary. The first was, that a permission should be inserted in the bill, for repealing it during this session, if it should be found inconvenient; the other a similar permission to his majesty in council, to suspend or repeal any part of it during the vacation of Parliament.

The committee agreed to this resolution, which was reported to the house, and leave obtained to bring in a bill conformable to it.

SILK.

Mr. Ryder moved to consider the bill for permitting the importation of unmanufactured silk in neutral bottoms, which was agreed to, and a committee of the whole house ordered for the purpose to-morrow.

HAGUE, October 11.

Last Saturday another affair happened here between the French garrison and the Dutch half brigade, supported by the regiment of Waldeck, in consequence of which the convention decreed yesterday, that in order to prevent similar disturbances for the future, our garrison shall be reinforced by two squadrons of Dutch horse.

About 100 ships are lying at Amsterdam, laden with English goods, the proprietors of which have received orders to unload them.

LONDON, October 26.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

As the members of opposition have affected to question the existence of any intention, on the part of the French government, to make a descent in this country, the testimony of a general officer who served the republic during three years, and who was acquainted with the plans and designs of the Directory, will suffice to expel all doubts on

the subject. We have, therefore, extracted the following passage from the memoirs of general D. nican, entitled, "The Banditti Unmasked;" a translation of which we are happy to find is now in the press.

"This expedition (a descent upon England) which is not so chimerical as some persons affect to believe, has two principal objects:—First, to lay waste a rich and flourishing country, by the introduction of Robespierrean liberty;—and secondly, in the event of a separate peace with the emperor to get rid of that mass of Belgians, Liegeois and other troops, for which the Directory will have no further occasion, and which they must send to perish in some country or other.

"For a long time, the immense riches of England have been held out as a lure to the republicans; the persons destined to command this famous descent, rely on meeting with powerful friends, particularly in Ireland. They publicly boast that they shall be received with open arms, and seconded by a numerous party. The plans for carrying this design into execution are all settled; and the moment is probably not far distant, when ambition will come to expire with rage on the coasts of an isle, whose inhabitants are real patriots, and in which the general safety prescribes the necessity of restraining with vigour the partizans of anarchical liberty, oppressive equality, and wretched fraternity."

STOPPAGE OF INTERCOURSE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The stoppage of all communication with France, for the last fortnight, or more, has created no small degree of speculation, and various are the conjectures to which this circumstance has given rise.—We have heard it attributed to internal insurrection, but we do not think that any immediate previous appearances in Paris, or the departments, warrant this conclusion. It has been attributed, and we think with greater justice, to the disasters of the French armies, a knowledge of which, thro' the channel of the French journals, the directory are probably unwilling should, at the present crisis, reach this country.

We can, however, assign a still deeper and more important cause for the stoppage of communications from France. It is well known, for we stated it to the public at the time of its arrival, that the passport for an agent to be sent from this country to treat for peace, was clogged with the new and unreasonable stipulation, that such agent or envoy should be in effect with full powers to treat definitively. This condition instituted, that no intercourse should be allowed with this country during the progress of such negotiation. That our Ministers should have availed themselves of the passport, clogged with such conditions proves more strongly than any word can do, their earnest desire to procure tranquility to Europe. It never could be supposed, however that the French could mean that no communication was to be made by our envoy of his reception, and his idea, from appearances at Paris, of the probable result of his mission. We find, however, from the event that the French construe their condition in its most rigid and literal sense, and will not permit the smallest communication, till probably the return of our Ambassador re-instated, or till the object of his embassy shall have been completed. Such a proceeding, however, is equally new and arbitrary, and as we conceive that no proposition for peace will be listened to, that does not include all our allies, who have so nobly persevered in the prosecution of the contest; and as many points of discussion must necessarily arise in the arrangements that are to lead to peace, we conceive that no negotiation whatever can be carried on under such restrictions, if in such unfair and illiberal restrictions the Executive Directory mean to persevere; we shall not be surprised therefore, to see Lord Malmesbury return without having been able to accomplish the grand object for which he was sent.

Notwithstanding the many paragraphs and reports to the contrary that have been circulated, we can assure the public, that to a late hour last night, no message from nor any account of Lord Malmesbury had reached town since his embarkation in the flag or truce at Dover.

NEW MILITIA LAW.

In consequence of the dread of an invasion, Parliament has prepared a bill for establishing a corps of select militia, from which a certain number are to be drafted, organized, disciplined, and to take the field for a certain number of days; when new drafts are to be made, and take the place of the first, who return to their homes; and so on in succession. This select militia, which thus prepared for actual service, and will be kept ready to muster at a moment's warning, is to consist of 63,681 men. An oath is to be administered to each man when drafted, purporting, that he is a Protestant, that he acknowledges allegiance to his majesty, and that he will serve for the defence of the realm during the existence of this act. Fifteen pounds is the penalty for a neglect or refusal of service, when drafted, or to take the oath.

Mrs. King, the lady of the American minister, was introduced to the king, queen and princesses, on the 20th instant.

Yesterday a board was held at the admiralty office, Whitehall, when seven fresh ships were ordered to be commissioned directly.

An express was received at the secretary of state's office yesterday from Dover, which announces the safe arrival of lord Malmesbury and suite at Calais, from whence they set forward with the appointed escort to Paris, where they were expected to arrive last night.

Married, at Petersburg, Russia, Oct. 4. The KING OF SWEDEN to the Russian Princess ALEXANDRA PAWLOWNA.

Philadelphia, January 4.

Mr. Cox the celebrated Bridge builder is arrived in the United States.

NEW THEATRE.

This evening the Wheel of Fortune and the Lock and Key, will be represented. The first is well known. Mr. Cooper's Penruddock, at the last exhibition, was a finished specimen of fine acting. The amateurs of dramatic excellence were, perhaps, never more gratified on the American boards. The Lock and Key is a new piece here which had almost unparalleled success in London.

Furnished Apartments, or Board & Lodging, WANTED by two young gentlemen. Address with particulars, to be addressed to S. F. at the office of this paper. January 4