

MARRIED, yesterday at Friends' meeting, BENJAMIN HORNOR, senior, to Mrs. JANE WILLIAMS, both of this city.

last evening, by Hilary Baker, Esquire, SACKQUINNEYOUBEE, alias JOHN WALKER, one of the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation of Indians, to Miss ANN JANE DURANT, of this city.

The Members of the Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, are requested to attend their stated meeting, at the German School-House in Cherry-alley, the 9th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening. CALEB LOWNES, Sec'y.

January 6.

MUSEUM, January 5th, 1796.

Mr. FENNO, FEELING myself happy in being the instrument of relieving the distresses of the unfortunate, I with heart felt pleasure inform the citizens of Philadelphia, that I have already received from the sale of tickets on Wednesday, the sum of one hundred and forty four dollars, which I have delivered to the post master general, for transmission to the sufferers by fire at Savannah.

By a little labour, I have bought some knowledge of human nature, in several instances, such as I shall remember with pleasure. To enumerate every trait of liberality is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that many contributed in a very becoming manner—And here, I present my grateful thanks to my fellow citizens; who have enabled me to become one of their agents, in an act of humanity, and especially I am thankful to those printers who have generously published my advertisement on this occasion without charge. Sir, your publishing this, with the annexed anecdote, will oblige
C. W. PEALE.

A middle aged woman with modest address, approached the museum door; her dress bespoke that her wants were supplied by industry; at that moment a small company came forward presenting their tickets for admission. The good woman wished to let them pass, and then most courteously demanded, what was the price of entrance? only one quarter of a dollar—here said she, holding out her hand, with two quarters; It is my mite, and was turning away. But, madam, won't you walk into the museum,—not now, she replied, there is company enough there without me and I will find a quarter to pay for seeing it some other day, and retired uttering pathetic benedictions.

NEW THEATRE.

One who saw Mr. COOPER'S Penruddock on Wednesday evening, observes, that no actor has given him so great satisfaction or appears to possess powers that encourage so fair a hope of his being pre-eminently the first in his art. This opinion is founded on his being very young and still far from perfect in his acting.

His power of expressing passion and its changes by his face and the flexibility and energy of his tones are really fine. Let him beware both of censure and praise. Some blamed him because he flag'd and fell off in spirit after some time. The truth is, in the judgment of one at least, he wanted too much. Over-acting is the fault of this stage and probably of most others.

PANTHEON.

PONEY RACES.

The estimation in which the Poney Races are held is not unworthy of notice. It is truly wonderful to observe with what emulation these little creatures, as well as their riders, strive to attain the pre-eminence; particularly the least Poney Boxer (who generally wins the race) discovers a degree of sagacity and firmness that are altogether uncommon.—In short, to the lovers of horsemanship this must be a very agreeable treat. The circle, in conjunction with the flag, is formed into a race-course in miniature, and is well regulated. We trust that Mr. Ricketts will ever enjoy that degree of public patronage which he has hitherto merited.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The cause of Republicanism.

Democrats, if now you hear half as much as you have said on this subject, you will be very weary, and very angry. But be patient, you have had your day.

You swear to a man that France renounces forever the unjust and abominable doctrine of meddling with other governments. This is not true, for Gregoire in his report says the rights and duties of nations (which he had made an enumeration of) relate only to those nations which have made liberty and equality the basis of their governments. The French of course are the judges.

But if it were so, which it is not, how could the cause of Republicanism depend on the French? A poor dependence if the wild, inconsistent and wicked acts of the French factions could affect that good cause. They may insult, they may disgrace it. It is not their affair to save it, or to exemplify it by their doings. No good Republican will pretend it.

This is one of the thousand and one Democratic lies and inconsistencies.

But admit the fact, that the cause of republicanism depends on the French. Then they serve it badly. Are the people of Sardinia made republicans, the Prussians, the Germans? No, no, no, nor the Spaniards. The French by treaty give a sanction to monarchy. Probably they agreed with Prussia that if he would quit the Coalition he should keep his share of plundered Poland.

The world will be left just as monarchial as ever. Let them not boast of Holland. It is a French province. But the Stadtholder was a mere shadow of the Executive power before he fled.

Let us be undeceived, though it will be a year or two later than the rest of the world. Their victories may conduct their armies to galleries of pictures and to rich cities. There they may load many waggons with plunder. But as to principles, Tippono, Sab advances them as much, and disgraces them less.

Let facts at last open the eyes of those second sighted dupes who saw, and swore that they saw, a new republican millenium beginning in Europe. They saw "the Bab-tail'd mare" "go up into the air."

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, December 29.

Captain Cowell arrived here yesterday, in 60 days from Amsterdam, informs, that a few days after he left Amsterdam, he was brought to, and boarded, by the British frigate Concord, the captain of which took away one of his seamen; that the captain of the Concord told him, he belonged to a fleet of 18 sail of the line, several transports and flat bottomed boats, with troops on board; that they were bound for the Texel, which place they were going to attack; that a few hours afterwards he fell in with a fleet answering the description given by the captain of the Concord.

Captain Cowell's information from the armies, agrees with the accounts already received and published in America?

In the Commerce, captain Cowell, from Amsterdam, came passenger, Mr. Edward Blake, of Boston.

LONDON, October 26.

We are sorry to state, that on Saturday information was received that the Malabar man of war, of 54 guns, captain Parr, one of the convoy of our Jamaica fleet, foundered at sea on the 11th inst. Happily, just as she was going down, the Martha, merchantman, captain Sedmond, hove in sight, and was fortunate enough to save the whole of the crew, with whom she arrived safe at Portsmouth on Friday.

The Eurus frigate, lately taken from the Dutch, captain Rofs, sailed from the Nore on Saturday morning last, for Spithead, with 150 troops on board, part of the 87th and 91st regiments, destined, as is supposed, for Gibraltar.

Letters from Brussels of the 8th inst. state, that the greatest ferment prevails throughout the Belgic provinces, especially in Brabant, where insurrections are every where apprehended. The ecclesiastical property is about to be seized by the French commissioners; but the people, strongly bigotted to their ministers, and their religion, seem, in several parts, disposed to resist the confiscation by open force, in which they are encouraged by the emigrants and refractory nonjuring priests. The major part of the people of property, in every part of Belgium, are either fleeing, or have already sent, their effects to foreign countries.

Letters from Berlin of the 11th inst. bring advice, that his Prussian majesty has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the elector of Saxony, and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in virtue of which, both those princes reciprocally stipulate to grant each other every assistance that shall be required, to resist any attacks made upon their respective territories by the house of Austria, or any other continental power, that shall attempt to force them to relinquish their neutrality during the present war. This treaty was concluded about the latter end of August; but we understand, that it has not as yet been finally ratified by the elector of Saxony. The dukes of Brunswick, Mecklenburg and Wirtemberg, the margrave of Baden, and some other princes in the northern parts of Germany, have been invited to join in this treaty.

PORTSMOUTH, October 24.

Arrive this day, the Telemachus cutter, from Gibraltar, with dispatches, said to be of a very important nature; but the greatest secrecy as to particulars, is observed on board.

NEW-YORK, January 5.

A friendly correspondent has favored us with a file of the Gazette National, printed at Paris, to the 20th of October inclusive—received by the Hontrels, from Bourdeaux, arrived last week. This is six days later than any printed Parisian intelligence via England.

We hasten to translate the most important articles from them, as follows— [Argus.]

NANTES, October 15.

The five ships of the line from Rochefort and l'Orient (which we mentioned the day before yesterday) and which have sailed for Brest, have, as well as those which are in the harbor, their crews fully completed, and have six months provision on board. The Zealous and the Constitution are commanded by two commodores, the last of which is the well known citizen L'Heritier.—Besides those men of war, there are several others, the greatest part of which are three deckers, whose crews are now completed. The squadron of Berthame, is also at Brest; the bad weather having compelled them to make that port, which they effected on the 5th complimentary day. There are now on the stocks in the port of l'Orient, several ships of 74 guns, one of this number is ready to be launched, it was built on the model of the Constitution and has the finest appearance.

PARIS, October 16.

The following is extracted from Perlet's journal at the article Roederer.

Shall we have peace, or shall we continue the war? this is the general anxiety at present.—Does England really wish for peace? Does Austria desire it? Such are the enquiries of some. Does the French government wish for it themselves? are the enquiries of others—for my part, I reduce all the above questions or enquiries to this single one; Can the French government continue the war? If this question be answered in the affirmative, they will wish for peace, England also as well as the emperor. If they are unable to continue the war, they will wish to continue it, England also as well as the emperor. One half at least, of what I just advanced, is I think very intelligent to every body. What may not be so, is, that it being in the power of the French government to carry on the war may wish for peace, and may not wish for peace if it cannot carry on the war—I will therefore proceed to explain myself. [The commentary is as explicit as the text.]

STRASBOURG, 17 Vendemaire.

The Austrians still continue their incursions on the left bank of the Rhine. The large body of the enemy who have marched towards Germersheim have forced the country people in the environs of Herxhem and of all the neighbouring townships to destroy the encroachments which the French had established there before. A detachment of 150 horse went afterwards to Lauterbourg with a design to take possession of two considerable magazines of grain and hay. They had

already began to force the inhabitants to supply them with horses and waggons to carry off their booty, when the troops who had marched from here to meet them arrived at Lauterbourg, and drove them from thence. The hay remained whole, but the enemy carried off three hundred quintals of corn. They did not lay the town under contribution but contented themselves with exacting a certain quantity of brandy for each of them. This party was commanded by a man who spoke the French language very well, and who is said to be an emigrant from Mentz. Last night, another strong detachment from the enemy appeared in the neighbourhood of Wanzeneau, but they took to flight the moment they discovered the republicans marching towards them.

The municipal administrators of Lauterbourg and Wissemburg, took to flight at the approach of the enemy, and are safely arrived in this town, but the carriage which was transporting the papers of the justice of the peace of Wissemburg, tho' escorted by the gendamerie, was plundered of assignments and mandates, by the peasants, between Wissemburg and Sultz.

P. S. We at this moment have received the most pleasing intelligence from the army of Moreau. On the 10th and 11th, the enemy have been most completely beaten. It was on Gen. Latour the principal advantage was obtained. The first messenger who was dispatched with that important news, was assassinated on his way, which is the cause that it did not reach us sooner.

[Published in the United States long since.]

BREST, Vendemaire 13.

Here follows a statement of our fleet, which is completely manned and victualled.—

	Guns.
Ocean	130
Invincible	110
Indomptable	74
Trajan	74
Pougueux	74
Watigny	74
Redoutable	74
Nestor	74
Patriot	74
Rights of Man	74
Cæsar	74
Convention	74
Pluto	74
Constitution	74
Zealous	74
Meuse	74
Æolus	74

In the Inner Harbour, ready to join the above in the Outer Harbour—

Majestueux	110
Terrible	110
Tourville	74
Seduisant	74

Ships cut down.

Brutus	44
Secevola	44

Frigates.

Charent	
Resolue	
Bellonne	
Coquille	
Bravoure	
Concorde	
Fraternelle	
Surveillante	
Syrene	
L'Immortalite	
Fidelle	
Preceuse	
Vengeance.	

Two frigates not comprehended in the above statement, are just arrived from l'Orient, and besides several others, men of war, which are expected both from that port, and from Rochefort.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Ven. 10.

By a letter from the commissary of the French government in England, we learn, that both governments have at last agreed to the articles relating to a general exchange of prisoners on both sides, which is to take place very shortly.

NEW-YORK, January 5.

ARRIVED. Days.

Ship Minerva, Crownfield,	Hamburg	56
Brig Fair American, M'Farlane,	Wilmington	12
Schr. Polly, Walker,	Norfolk	18
Jolly Robin, Prior,	North Carolina	7

We have been favoured with Hamburg papers, received yesterday by the ship Minerva, to the 7th Nov. The difficulty of obtaining immediate translations, and the lateness of the hour at which the papers were received, prevent our detailing the articles they contain for this day's Advertiser. They will be furnished tomorrow.

In a cursory view, however, we have noted the following:

A letter of General Moreau, dated Oct. 5.

After describing long marches, says: "Thus, an army of which the enemy boasted he would certainly make prisoners, now threatens him with an attack, and returns to cover the frontiers, after a march of 100 leagues without the least loss; during which they took from the enemy 18 pieces of cannon, 2 pair of colours and nearly 7000 prisoners, amongst which there are 30 officers."

FRANKFORT, Oct. 22.

Under this date a confirmation is given, that Gen. Moreau on his retreat attacked the Imperial Gen. Petrasch, and repulsed him with the loss of, from 1500 to 2000 men, and that he had been considerably reinforced.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.

Under this date mention is made of the arrival of a messenger from the French Directory, with dispatches to that court. The contents are not stated, but they are particular in describing the dress, &c. of the messenger; that he had been taken ill after his arrival, and that in consequence of which, considerable attention was paid to him—(this looks pacific.)

An article dated Leipste, Oct. 22, says—"Rumours of a peace between the Emperor and the French Republic, grow daily stronger; and upon good grounds it is supposed that the Cabinet of Berlin is very instrumental in the business."

The Armistice between the Pope and the French republic was about being broken by the former: He had addressed letters to the different Powers of Europe on the subject. The case is not stated, but several articles from different parts of Italy confirm the expectation of an immediate commencement of hostilities between the Papal troops and those of the Republic.

MARTINSBURG, (Virginia) Dec. 29.

ACCIDENTAL OCCURRENCES.

Friday last a fire broke out at the fourth part of the borough of Winchester, which consumed two dwelling-houses.

Saturday morning the roof of the grist mill belonging to Mr. Edward Beeson, near this town caught fire, but being timely discovered, no material damage was sustained.

Two dwelling-houses in this town have taken fire, within a few days past, but providentially, little damage done.

A free negro man was found dead and frozen in the road near Shepherd's-town, on Saturday morning.

The same night, a man was burnt to death, in a distill-house a few miles from town.

Pantheon,

AND RICKETS'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Corner of Chestnut and Sixth-streets
FOR EQUESTRIAN AND STAGE PERFORMANCES.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Saturday, January 7, HORSEMANSHIP.

The SIEGE OF TROY,

Or, The World turn'd Upside Down,

Which has given so much satisfaction.

A Song by Mr. Chambers.

Between the intervals of the Stage, Mr. Ricketts will in particular, go through the following performances in the Equestrian Department.

He will ride a single horse with a pair of skates on his feet, and go through several pleasing attitudes.

He will likewise ride two horses in full speed, take a leap, and dart through the representation of a blazing Jun ten feet high, and recover his situation on the other side, in full speed.

Mr. Ricketts will ride two horses, carry Master Hutchins, the young American, on his shoulders in the attitude of a flying Mercury.

A Song, by Miss Sully.

Poney Races, with real Ponies.

The whole to conclude with a new Pastime, HARLEQUIN'S RAMBLES,

Or, The Absurdities of Mankind.

Doors to open at 5, and the Performance to commence at 7-4 after 6 o'clock.

Furnished Apartments; or

Board & Lodging.

WANTED by two young gentlemen. Answers, with particulars, to be addressed to S. F. at the office of this paper.
January 4.

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this state, to supply the defect in my Title, to a lot of ground, situate on the West side of Fourth-street, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Westward, by ground of the subscriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eastward by Fourth-street, occasioned by the loss of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Molyneux.—All persons concerned, are required to appear before two of the justices of the said court, at the house of Thomas M'Kean, Esq. the Chief Justice of the state, on the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their answer to the bill of the subscriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, Esq. Prothonotary of the said court.
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, Jun.
Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage house. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and isocolated fruit trees; the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to
ANDREW HUNTER.

July 29

Dancing.

MR. FRANCIS of the New-Theatre, in conjunction with Mr. BYRN, late Ballet-master, and principal dancer of Covent-Garden Theatre, London, now of the New Theatre in this city, opened their Academy at Mr. Oellers Hotel, on Tuesday, December 13, where they propose to teach, in the most new and approved methods, Dancing in its various useful and ornamental branches. Mr. Byrn will enable him to complete this branch of education in his scholars in the most finished style. Favorite Scotch reels will also engage their particular attention.

The days of teaching for their young pupils are Thurf days and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon till six—and on Tuesdays & Thursdays, from six till nine, for those of a more advanced age.

For farther particulars enquire of Messrs. Francis and Byrn, No. 70, north Eighth-street.

* Private tuition as usual.
Philadelphia, December 16, 1796.

Pennsylvania Population Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, on Wednesday the 11th January next, at 12 o'clock.

By Order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, SECRETARY.
December 31. s. w. & w.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 31. 1796 Surviving Executor.