

New Theatre.

On FRIDAY EVENING, January 23,

Will be presented,

A COMEDY, called

The School for Scandal.

Sir Peter Teazle,	Mr. Bates
Sir Oliver Surface,	Mr. Morris
Joseph Surface,	Mr. Wignall
Charles Surface,	Mr. Moreton
Sir Benjamin Backbite,	Mr. Fox
Grubbe,	Mr. Harwood
Carrelis,	Mr. Bliffet
Sir Harry, with a song,	Mr. Darley
Rowley,	Mr. Warrell
Moses,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Snake,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Trip,	Mr. Francis
Lady Teazle,	Mrs. Morris
Lady Sneerwell,	Mrs. Harvey
Mrs. Candour, first time,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Maria,	Mrs. Francis

To which will be added,

A Comic-Opera, in 2 acts, called

Peeping Tom of Coventry.

Peeping Tom, with the song of the Little Farthing Rush-light,	Mr. Bates
Mayor of Coventry,	Mr. Warren
Harold,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Crazy,	Mr. Francis
Earl of Mercia,	Mr. Fox
Count Lewis,	Mr. J. Warrell
Maud,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Emma,	Mrs. Warrell
Lady Godiva,	Miss Oldfield
Mayreils,	Mrs. L'Ettrange

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. 59 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

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.

VIVAT REPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELI.

Respectfully informs the Public, that

THIS EVENING, Thursday, Jan. 12, at 7 o'clock,

Will be delivered,

THE EFFECTS OF REVENGE,

Exemplified by selections from the character of Zanga,

Dr. Young

THE PROGRESS OF JEALOUSY TRACED

In the character of Othello,

Shakespeare

During which will be recited
Othello's speech to the Senate
The celebrated scene with Iago
And the most striking passages during his paroxysm of jealousy

THE EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY,

Exemplified in
Othello's soliloquies before and after the murder of Desdemona
Alonso's soliloquies before and after the death of Leonora

With critical observations 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. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Book-eller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

Mrs. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street, a

Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jacquet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Colfacs
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 11/9 to 11/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jacquet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Mullin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hosiery, from 6/3 to 12/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Lace's Silk Hosiery
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 12/2
Irish linsens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 2/11 to 5/

And a variety of other articles.
N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Household Linen, &c. &c.
January 9.

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chestnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 5th and 5th days returns are received.
* The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.
* A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms.
January 12.

Bank of the United States,

January 2nd, 1797.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each Share for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 12th instant.
G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) January 3.

GRATITUDE to FRANCE.

The deceitful plea, that we owe the debt of gratitude to France to such an amount that we cannot pay it, and are bound to lay our independence at her feet, and to be trod into the mire of contempt, has been sung, and said and tossed by all the fools drunk and sober, who would work without wages, and by all the knaves who would not, until the country people at last are sick of the imposition. Do we owe, as our traitors allege, our very country to France? So far from it, Vergennes did all he could to prevent Mr. Oswald from agreeing to have our country ceded to us at the Peace.—On the contrary, he desired to pare the flutes close to the bone, and to confine our limits to the Ohio.—Franklin was his dupe; John Adams and John Jay, his successful opposers.

Another lying claim to gratitude is, that we owe our Independence to France. The fact is, the Compt de Vergennes tried all the arts of a wily Courtier, to embarrass the acknowledgement of our Independence. The plain reason was this, France preferred clipping our wings to letting them grow. It has been said in Europe that we could not govern ourselves, and like a good ally, she was resolved to do us that favour.—Accordingly Genet has attempted it, and now Adet is doing the like, and we have a degenerate number, some hired, and others made fools of, who uphold this Frenchman, in his outrageous proceedings. But the affair is not like to prosper, for Americans begin to respect themselves as a nation, and to spurn the idea of being a French Colony.

BOSTON, January 4.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

The following intelligence from the Isle of France, was received by Capt. Fel, who arrived here, on Sunday last, in the Ketch Four brothers of Salem. It will readily be recollected, that the commissioners of the executive directory, which were sent to give operation in the Indian islands the laws of the French republic; and particularly that for emancipating the negroes, were not permitted to sustain their functions, but were ordered by the colonial assembly to quit the islands, and have since returned to France. These measures have been considered by some as rash; but they are highly justified by the Americans then in the Isle of France—as will appear by the following

ADDRESS

Presented to the government of the Isle of France, by the Americans, then in Port North Well.

The Americans come to felicitate you, upon the happy event, which restores tranquillity to the minds of all, and the reins of government into the hands of those, under whom this island flourishes, an enviable contrast, to the desolations and horrors, that pervade the European colonies in the American islands. It is for the cause of humanity that we rejoice at the frustration of a system, which involved us all in one general ruin. We feel for you as brothers, united to you, not only by the ties of interest, but by affection, cultivated by the friendly intercourse that has happily existed between us; it was with grief that we argued the interruption of this mutual harmony, from the unprovoked insult given to the American nation, by one of the commissaries, which could have arisen, but from a corrupt heart meditating on the worst intentions.—The event produced by your firmness and spirit, dispels our fears, and we now look forward with confidence to that uninterrupted friendship which we so earnestly desire. Americans to whom every thing is interesting which interests the French, behold with admiration, these islands, and the analogy of their interior situation to their local position; two mountains that boldly rise in the midst of an immense mountain, on which the inhabitant uninterrupted, cultivates his land, whilst the thunder rolls unheeded over his head and the waves spend their rage at his feet; and whilst he pursues a system of cultivation, thought necessary in tropical climates, it is no less pleasing to remark, that it is a praise due to him, that the hand of lenity lightens the toils of servitude.

Signed by all the Americans in port.

Port North Well, June 24th, 1796, the 6th Messidor, 4th year of the French Republic.

This address being translated and read in the colonial assembly, the same day of its date, it was ordered to be annexed to the journals, honorable mention made of it, and that it be answered by the President.

The following is the Answer.

The president, &c. to the American consul, captains, &c. Health.

The colonial assembly, receive with the most lively pleasure, the assurances of friendship addressed to them, by their brethren of the United States of America. This token of affection from our elders in revolution, is a sure guarantee of the general approbation, which will crown those acts of patriotic devotion and energy by which this colony has preserved itself from ruin. Called by the indulgence of my colleagues, to the pleasure of being the interpreter of their sentiments towards you, and to transmit to you an extract of their feelings, of the 6th of Messidor, a copy of which is subjoined, and also to mark to you the indignation with which they are penetrated at the offensive reception given to the Americans, by those two imprudent men who have executed justice upon themselves, in delivering us of their presence. Deign to assure your brethren and fellow-citizens of our inviolable attachment and desire, to tighten the bands of fraternity and commerce which unite us.

(Signed) CHAURET,

President of the Colonial Assembly.

The embargo at the Isle of France was laid, in consequence of the preparation of six frigates for a secret expedition, and was taken off as soon as they sailed.

BENEVOLENCE.

SIR,

NEXT to the prime object of my work, published by you, viz. the promotion of a moral, permanent, and happy union between the two sexes, in our common privileged country—it has been my wish, in composing and compiling it, to render it subservient to the relief of the unfortunate. It is accordingly my determination, to devote the whole pecuniary profits, which may arrive to me as an author from the present impression, (without deducting or receiving for myself a single volume or its price) to that public, whose entertainment and improvement originated the publication. The un-

commonly destructive conflagration, which has lately overwhelmed our sister city Savannah, in Georgia; and involved fifteen hundred houseless sufferers in its awful consequences; has justly and deeply excited the general sympathy. Taking the public pulse for my guide, and trusting that I shall have numerous followers in so urgent a cause—I therefore desire you (as soon as the profits of the publication will admit) to pay to Messrs. CLAY, HARRIS, SHAM, and YOUNG, the committee, appointed to receive donations, for Savannah, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, in the name of the author of the American Spectator, or Matrimonial Preceptor, towards the relief of his unfortunate fellow-citizens of that place; and to express to them his ardent desire, that their infant city (so lately emerged from the wrecks of the American war) may rise, like the fabled Phoenix, from its ashes, and long reflect a distinguished lustre, from its CIVIL, MORAL and RELIGIOUS ASPECT. It is my wish, to have the present appropriation considered, as an humble effort, on the part of a New-England author, to comply, in his sphere, with the late affectionate address of the ILLUSTRIOUS FATHER of our country; recommending (among other objects of the highest national moment) the cultivation of a community of interests and attachments, between the Northern and Southern States.

It is also my desire, that FIFTY DOLLARS be paid, in like manner, (as soon as the profits of the sale may admit) to the Treasurer of the Convention of the Clergy of this State, to be added to the contribution annually made in Boston, for the relief of dependent widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen; in token of respect to the memory of those venerable characters who disinterestedly devoted their life to the most noble and benevolent office sustained among men. Should the work become popular, and future editions give ability, I am willing to plight my faith to the public, that a handsome addition shall be made, from time to time, to the stated contribution annually collected for the relief of a part of the community, which has so tender and religious a claim upon our charity.

THE AMERICAN SPECTATOR.

Massachusetts, Dec. 30, 1796.

MR. DAVID WEST, Boston.

The benevolent Printers through the Union, by giving circulation to the above in their papers, may promote the cause of virtuous philanthropy, and accelerate the bestowment of the Author's charities.

IN THE PRESS,

And will be Published Immediately,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS, upon interesting subjects, respecting the revolution of America. Written in Holland, in the year 1780.

By his EXCELLENCY JOHN ADAMS,

While he was sole minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, for negotiating a peace, and a treaty of commerce, with Great-Britain.

At a time when the demons of anti-federalism are ransacking the reservoirs of malice and envy, for materials wherewith to sharpen their darts of calumny against that worthy and patriotic character, to whose exertions in the cause of liberty, [next to WASHINGTON] we are indebted for our independence, and present happy constitution—at a time when every art is practised, and every servile tool employed to blast the honor, and misrepresent the principles of the sage patriot of WASHINGTON—it is fit that the TRUTH should be universally known. These letters were written at the most interesting period of the American revolution, and far exceed any eulogium bestowed by an anonymous pen—they need be read only, to inspire the reader with a just admiration of their author.

[Boston Columbian Centinel.]
[The above mentioned work may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States. Price 25 Cents.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 2.

Mr. Swanwick presented the petition of John Marie de Borde, for recompense for his services during the war.

Objections were made to the admitting of this petition, on the ground of its being indecorously worded, and of its having been determined upon in a former session. The indecorum complained of was the use of the name of the chairman of the late committee of claims, instead of the committee, when speaking of the fate of his former petition. In answer to the other objection it was remarked that the present petition proposed to bring forward an account current which had not before been produced. Mr. Swanwick spoke highly of the merits of this petitioner, who, he said, from a pure patriotism and a love of liberty, had fought in the American cause during the late war, for which service he never intended to have made a charge; but having afterwards gone to the West-Indies, and being one of the sufferers at St. Domingo, by which he was reduced to distress and beggary, he had made a claim upon the United States for his services. Mr. S. believed he was now kept by a farmer somewhere in the country, in consideration of his past services; and, as to any informality of his petition, he believed it arose from ignorance of the forms required, (being a Frenchman) and not from any intention to offend the legislature of a country, which he termed in the conclusion of his petition, the freest and happiest in the world.

On a motion for reference, it was rejected, there being only 20 in favor of it.

Mr. Swanwick said he had another petition to present, which was of rather an unpleasant nature, as it complained of the conduct of a public officer. It was from William Pechin, measurer of coal and salt, complaining that he had only received 164. 19s. 7d. from Mr. Delany, the collector, instead of 347. 14s. 8d. and praying Congress to take such steps in his favor as should give him the balance. It was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Swanwick also presented the petition of Philip Stinel, of this city, Snuff manufacturer,

praying for a remission of duties on snuff lost by the destruction of his mill on Ridley creek, by a fresh in August 1795. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Livingston presented two petitions; the one from John Hughes, of New-York, Auctioneer, praying for a remission of duties on 73 tierces of Salmon destroyed by the late fire; and, the other from William Utick, merchant, of the same place for the remission of duties on 73 hogheads and 91 cases of claret destroyed by the same unhappy event. They were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Venable it was resolved that all business referred to the committee of elections in the last session, and not determined upon, should be referred to the present committee.—Agreed.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made reports on the petitions of Francis Menges, William Story, Sarah Thompson, and Michael Levadore, which were all of them unfavourable to the petitioners. The reports were twice read and concurred in by the House.

Mr. Swanwick moved that the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the subject of kidnapping negroes and mulattoes, should be recommitted to that committee, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion, the question was divided, but both parts of it were carried by a considerable majority.

Mr. Murray said he had laid a resolution upon the table, on the subject somewhat connected with the one just disposed of, which he wished to call up. It was for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the propriety of amending the act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters. The resolution was agreed to, and a committee of three members were appointed.

Mr. Parker called up the resolution which some days ago laid upon the table, relative to a call upon the President for information with respect to the treaty with the dey and regency of Algiers. Mr. Parker said he found in the President's address, at the opening of the session, this paragraph, "After many delays and disappointments, arising out of the European war, the final arrangements for the fulfilling of the engagements made to the dey and regency of Algiers, will, in all present appearance, be crowned with success; but under great, though inevitable disadvantages in the pecuniary transactions, occasioned by that war, which will render a further provision necessary." Under these circumstances, it was not only proper to know what farther legislative measures were necessary; but also to learn what steps had been taken for carrying into effect the treaty with the dey and regency of Algiers. It was last year, he said, ratified by the President and Senate, and that House had passed the necessary appropriations, and he was sorry that any delay had taken place in carrying it into effect, as he understood, some of the prisoners had died between the period of ratification and that of the release of the citizens held in slavery. Some difficulties had arisen, it seemed, with which they were not acquainted, and therefore he had brought forward the present resolution, not doubting that the President would readily give the information required.

Mr. Sitgreaves suggested whether it would not be proper to wait until they received from the President the communications which they had reason to expect from his speech. It was certain they should receive information from the proper department in due time. The President had said that farther appropriations would be necessary, and of course, information would be given them on the subject. When this information should be communicated, if it should not be so complete as to satisfy the curiosity of the mover of this resolution, he might lay a resolution upon the table calling for farther particulars. But, in the mean time, he thought it most proper to receive the communication which they every day expected. He had no objection to the resolution in itself; he only thought it would be more respectful to the President to wait a few days for the information desired, than to ask for it.

Mr. Parker wished not to fail in respect to the chief magistrate; but as large sums of money had been appropriated to carry the treaty into effect, and yet, for some cause or other with which they were not acquainted the business had not been completed, it became important to have some information on the subject. There was great anxiety, he said, in the minds of merchants trading to the Mediterranean, to know the state of this affair. He thought, therefore, they ought to obtain it as soon as possible. It was from respect to the President that he had not called up the resolution before that time. If the enquiry was longer delayed he thought the House would be wanting in duty to their constituents. After the resolution was passed, he should not be for pressing the subject more than other gentlemen.

Mr. Craik said he did not know that there was such a resolution on the table till then; but even from the mover's own confession, he did not see any use in the measure, as he had said he did not mean to press the matter after the resolution should have passed. The President had told them at the opening of the session that more money would be wanted, owing to some embarrassments having taken place; it was therefore to be expected that he would give them every necessary information on the subject; but if they entered into the present resolution, it would be tacitly charging the President with neglect. The subject Mr. Craik said, was not particularly pressing, and, as they had much other business on hand, and as he doubted not they would have the information in due time, he should be opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Gallatin wished a clause in the law passed last session to be read: he believed it was expressed in general terms. [It was read and proved to be so.] The President in his speech, when he alludes to this subject, said Mr. G. only says that "final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements made to the Dey, and Regency of Algiers, &c." and concludes with "Measures are in operation for effecting treaties with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli." And it was perfectly clear, that if measures had not succeeded with the latter powers, there was a sufficient sum appropriated to carry into effect the treaty with Algiers; because there was not only appropriated the money for carrying that treaty into effect, but also an additional sum of 200,000 dollars for both objects. He did not know, therefore, whether they should receive any information on this subject, except it was called for.