

New Theatre.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 18,

Will be presented,

A COMEDY, called

Every one has his Fault.

Lord Norland,	Mr. Warren
Sir Robert Ramble,	Mr. Wignell
Mr. Solus,	Mr. Morris
Mr. Harmony,	Mr. Bates
Captain Irwin, (1st time)	Mr. Cooper
Mr. Placid,	Mr. Moreton
Hammond,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Porter,	Mr. Warrell
Edward,	Miss L'Estrange
Lady Eleanor Irwin, (1st time)	Mrs. Merry
Mr. Placid, (1st time)	Mrs. Oldmixon
Miss Spinster,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Miss Woodburn,	Mrs. Morris

To which will be added

A Comic Opera, in two acts (as performed at Covent-Garden Theatre upwards of 150 nights), called

The Lock and Key.

Brummagem,	Mr. Francis
Cheerly,	Mr. Darles, jun.
Captain Vain,	Mr. Fox
Ralph,	Mr. Harwood
Florella,	Mrs. Warrell
Fanny,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Selina,	Mrs. Harvey
Dolly,	Miss Milbourne

The public are respectfully informed, that after this evening the above Opera will necessarily be laid aside for a considerable time.

On Friday a celebrated Comedy in three acts, (not performed this season) called
The MOUNTAINEERS—with Entertainments.

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.

VIVAT REPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNEL

Respectfully informs the Public, that

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 7 o'clock,

Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)

PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS,

ON ELOQUENCE,

Including selections from Dr. Blair.

(SECOND PART)

CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS ON MILTON.

Description of the fall of the Rebel Angels, Milton.

Satan's Speech, do.

Belzebub's Speech, do.

Satan's Reply, do.

(THIRD PART.)

Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, Pope.

Ode on the Passions, Collins.

On THURSDAY,

(FIRST PART)

Selections from the Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith.

(SECOND PART)

Edwin and Emma, Mallet.

Lavinia, Thomson.

(THIRD PART)

The Hermit, Parnell.

On SATURDAY,

On the Means of Improvement in Eloquence, with selections from the most admired pieces of oratory.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulton, jun. at the Library; at Mr. McElwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookfeller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

Mrs. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the second

LADIES' CONCERT

Will be THIS EVENING, Tuesday, January 17,

at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

Act I.

Grand Sinfonia, Haydn.

Holy Lord, Mrs. Grattan, Handel.

Concerto Violin, Mr. Gillingham

Trio and Chorus, Siege of Belgrade, Storace.

Act II.

Concerto in Bb. Mrs. Grattan, Dussek.

Ah non fai, Mrs. Grattan, Sarti.

Quartets, Pleyel.

Grand Chorus Pirate, Storace.

The Concert to begin at half past six; and at half past eight, the music will attend for the Ball.

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, 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 16 dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, both transferable—Half-subscriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket—Single ticket a dollar.

Mrs. Grattan takes the liberty of requesting the subscribers to send for their tickets any day after Thursday, the 15th of December, at No. 39, North Sixth-street.

Single tickets to be had the day of the Concert only, at the Bar of Mr. Oellers's Hotel.

WM. HAYDON,

Drawing-Master, from London,

Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their respective homes.

His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewise all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 14. 202W

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The memorial of the president and managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna canal navigation, and the Delaware and Schuylkill canal—

[Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.]

Your memorialists, therefore, finding their preferences from the nature of the case, rather increased than diminished since their last application to your honorable body, beg leave to renew their prayer.

First, That the legislature may interest the state in a convenient number of shares in the said canals, at the par value (according to the example of sundry of the sister states) placing the commonwealth on the same footing as the original stock-holders, in respect to future emolument and dividends.

Second, That a convenient sum be advanced on the credit of the stock and tolls of the canals by way of loan from the state, whereby the works may be continued in operation, and the proceeds of the lottery in some degree anticipated, with a prospect of terminating the work and completing both canals within the time limited by law, or that the aid of the legislature may be granted in any other more effectual and better way, which, in their wisdom, they may devise.

But in contemplating the aid expected from the legislature, and considering that, in the arrangement of the state finances for the proportionable benefit of both canals, the sum to be appropriated may not be conveniently issued from the treasury in toto, nor in one year; your memorialists, on mature deliberation, are of opinion, that the first productive aid should be applied to the Delaware and Schuylkill canal, for the following reasons—

1st, Because the said canal, with a sufficient number of workmen and adequate funds, will be soonest put in operation and completed.

2dly, Because the Schuylkill and Susquehanna canal, before the other is completed, cannot be brought into full operation, for transporting produce to the great mart of the city; but when the other is completed, it will yield an immediate toll of great value, by means of the produce and heavy materials for building, with which it will supply the city and its vicinity; and especially by the rich supply of pure and wholesome water, which it is intended to distribute to every house in our metropolis, as well for family use, as for the great purpose of preventing or subduing the ravages of fire—that dreadful foe to life and property, when not under our command.

On this subject, your memorialists beg leave to enlarge, in two distinct views.

First, With respect to pure and wholesome water in great towns, and cities, a writer in a late Boston paper, speaking of the great aqueduct now constructing in that metropolis to supply the houses and shipping, justly observes "That aqueduct water from rivers and pure springs, saves half the expence in soap and half the labour in washing linen: and the ease with which it is washed may make another saving in the wear of the linen in washing nearly equal to the above. But a more interesting consideration and important benefit of pure water is its tendency to preserve health, as water enters into all our food and drink. Our philosophers agree that health depends most essentially on the purity of this element. It is observed also that all water grows worse in cities by the constant accumulation of matter which sinks into the earth; so that all well-water in old cities becomes extremely unwholesome and increases the bills of mortality; and therefore to have water pure and plenty in cities, by every way increasing the means of cleanliness, as well as by rendering the system of nutrition wholesome, must be of the highest consequence to prevent putrid and pestilential fevers and other fatal diseases." The same writer mentions also the additional security from fire, which is to be derived from plenty of water duly distributed through great cities; and concludes with a just pride, that "Boston will be the first large city in the United States, thus accommodated."

Who is there among us, that can call to his remembrance, the number of valuable citizens, swept from us by the pestilential fever of 1793—when the heavens were as iron bound over our heads, without a drop of rain for many weeks, and when, under Providence, had our canal system been in operation, the fever might have been prevented, or its rage soon subdued? Or who is there, that reads the late accounts of the dreadful fires at New-York, Baltimore, Savannah, and other places, with the failure of their well and pump water, or its inadequacy to subdue the conflagrations? Who is there, we say, that considers such dreadful calamities, and would set down to count the cost of preventing them if within our power; when the loss of property, by one single conflagration, may sometimes exceed the whole cost of an artificial supply of water? As to the loss of valuable citizens by pestilential diseases, all cost of prevention vanishes on the comparison; not to mention that when canals and aqueducts of this kind are once duly constructed and finished for great cities, they continue for the benefit of our children, and children's children, to the latest generations. In this view then, when the legislature by a liberal aid, shall have established a confidence in the work, and assured the public mind that this canal will speedily be completed, your memorialists cannot doubt but that the citizens of Philadelphia, so highly interested in its success, with their usual liberality and public spirit, by subscribing for new shares, or by a generous loan, will supply every remaining deficiency in the funds. And the completing of one canal will, by the example of its utility, insure the completion of the other; and even add to the means, by converting the surplus emolument (beyond what the law allows to the stockholders) to the use of the other canal, if necessary, or to other similar improvements.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Signed by order and on behalf of the joint boards,
ROBERT MORRIS, President.

December 24, 1796.

CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the London Gazette, November 5.

Extract of a letter from captain Martin, of his majesty's ship Santa Margareta, to vice-admiral Kingmill, dated at sea, the 24th October, 1796.

I have the honor to inform you, that his majesty's ship under my command has this day captured a very fast sailing ship privateer, called the Le Buonaparte, of 16 guns and 137 men. She has been ten days from Brest, and taken three vessels, viz. ship Clarence, Ashington, from Jamaica to London, sent to Brest—Neptune brig, from Dublin to St. Michael's, sunk—Ann brig, of Poole, to Naples, burnt.

Extract of another letter from captain Martin, of the Santa Margareta, to vice-admiral Kingmill, dated the 27th October, 1796.

On the 25th instant, in the morning, we discovered two ships, that immediately made towards us and approached nearly within hail, before they observed the Santa Margareta to be a frigate. They endeavoured to render the retreat of the one or the other secure, by standing on different tacks, and I followed the largest, with little prospect of taking the other; but Mr. Birchall, the first lieutenant, with a degree of zeal and intrepidity that does him the highest honor, voluntarily offered to attack her in a boat: At this time our shot had reduced her sail, so as to enable the boat to get alongside, and I had the satisfaction to see her taken possession of in a most gallant and officer-like manner. The ship we followed struck her colours, after having received a few shot, and proves to be the Venguer, of 18 guns and 110 men, twelve days from Brest, and had only captured the ship Potomac, from Poole, bound to Newfoundland, with provisions and merchandize, retaken by the boat commanded by lieutenant Birchall.

SPANISH WAR.

From the London Gazette, November 12.

At the Court of St. James's, on the 9th of November, 1796, present the king's most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS his majesty has received information that divers unjust seizures have been made in the ports of Spain of the ships and goods of his majesty's subjects, and that acts of hostility and unprovoked aggressions have been committed by the ships of his catholic majesty, on ships and vessels of his majesty and his subjects: His majesty therefore, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honor of the crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction for his injured subjects, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order and it is hereby ordered that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the king of Spain, so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, shall and may seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the king of Spain, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the kingdom of Spain, and bring the same to judgement in any of the courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions; and to that end, his majesty's advocate general with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and to present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals, to any of his majesty's subjects, or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to Spain, and the vassals and subjects of the king of Spain, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories or dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents.—And his majesty's said advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare a draught of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prize; and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to Spain, or the vassals and subjects of the king of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories and dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual and according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his majesty at this board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein: as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforementioned.

Chatham P.	Liverpool,
Dorset.	Macarthy.
Portland.	Falmouth.
Westmoreland.	Stafford.
Spencer.	W. Pitt.

CARTHAGENA, October 30.

The squadron under Langara has made a very clumsy debut.

The Ships Neptune and St. Joseph had cut off two vessels of the English division, and might have engaged them; instead of which, however they did not fire a gun, altho' within half cannon shot; they returned to the squadron to relate the number of

vessels they had seen, which every body knew as well as they did. This cowardice betraying a suspicion of treason, all the journals of the squadron were inspected by the admiral.

On the 13th Oct. the Mahonnaise, one of the finest frigates in Europe, failed out of this port to carry coast pilots to the fleet. She was met at cape Gate by an English frigate, who, after an engagement of two hours and a quarter took and carried her into Gibraltar. On that day we distinctly heard the cannonade, which lasted from 9 o'clock A. M. till half past eleven; and what is extraordinary, there were in the road 6 frigates and a 74 gun ship, who did not give themselves the trouble to look what was the matter.

LUGANO, October 29.

The army of Gen. Alvinzy, about 30,000 strong has penetrated thro' Frioul, and carried its advanced guard to Trarico, where on the 23d of October the whole army was expected. General Davidovich with an army almost as considerable, penetrated thro' Tyrol; and on the 18th or 20th of October it must have reached the lake of Garda. If the garrison of Mantua make a sortie while the two armies attack its front, Buonaparte, whose troops occupy the environs of Castlenovo, will have an excellent opportunity for displaying those brilliant talents which have distinguished his military career.

COLOGNE, November 1.

Our letters from the Upper Rhine state that the last battle between the archduke and Moreau was extremely bloody and decisive. We are assured that eight thousand were left on the field of battle, and that the crossing of the Rhine by the French was the event of this action.

That which took place on the 27th ult. in the Hundsruck was not consequential as to the loss of men on the part of the imperialists; but the losses which the French recovered on this occasion are of extreme importance.

COBLENTZ, Nov. 2.

We continue to enjoy the most perfect tranquillity. Nevertheless general Kleber has put our city in a state of siege, by a resolution, dated 7th Brumaire, October 28, consisting of eleven articles.

MANHEIM, November 2.

On the Upper Rhine the imperial army advanced on the 27th as far as Hoenningen, upon which the French quitted their bridge batteries there; so that the French at present only occupy Kehl, on the right bank of the Rhine, for the taking of which the Austrians are now making the great preparations. The lines round Kehl are entirely completed, all measures for beginning a siege are taken, and the heavy artillery from Mannheim arrived there yesterday. The bombardment is expected to commence almost immediately. The bridge near Philipburg has been destroyed by the imperialists.

It is said that the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, which is now assembled on the Hundsruck in great force, is intended to join the right wing of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle.

VIENNA, November 2.

The troops which have marched from Tyrol and Frioul, under general Alvinzy, extended along the rivers Piava and Tagliamento, beyond Traviso and Aviano. The French still maintain their positions near Citadella, below Bassano. We learn this moment, that the Austrians have advanced so far as Sedo, in Belfica. All strangers who have neither commercial business, nor permission to stay, are ordered to quit Trieste within eight days. It is said that the French have attempted a storm upon Mantua, in which they were repulsed with great loss.

ITALY, October 25.

The sequestration put by the French, on the books, money and goods of the different tradesmen at Leghorn, was noticed some time ago. This measure was preceded by an event which gave rise to some disagreeable scenes. The people repaired, in a crowd, to a miraculous crucifix placed in the church of our lady. This crowd alarmed the French commander, the more because a false report had been spread that the populace were armed with long knives, and that they meant to rise. In consequence of this report, on the 22d of September, 2000 French surrounded the church in which the people had assembled. French patrols paraded the streets, forbidding any person appearing at the windows, under pain of being shot. The French soon entered the church, and seized the rector, his curates, and the crucifix, all of whom were conveyed to the citadel. The grand duke's troops had received orders from the French commandant not to interfere in the business.

M. Vilette the grand duke's governor of Leghorn, the Tuscan general, Strafolido, were arrested the same day. They are still in prison. Ever since this unfortunate affair, in which a score of persons lost their lives, the guns of the citadel have been pointed against the town, and the Tuscan garrison have been confined in the barracks.

The grand duke has been greatly afflicted at this event; and we are assured that he has caused the strongest representations to be made as well to the directory as to the French generals on the subject.

PARIS, November 13.

On the 26th ultimo, two sail of the line, and two Spanish frigates, arrived at Toulon. The remainder of the Spanish fleet is cruising off the coast of Toulon.

The Executive Directory has received dispatches from the General in Chief Buonaparte, they are dated from the head-quarters at Verona on the 8th Brumaire.

A letter from Toulon announces; that the Spanish fleet is cruising off that coast. It consists of twenty-six sail of the line, of which eight are three deckers; three of 80 guns; and rest of 74; besides 53 frigates, a corvette, and a brig.

Don Joseph Cordova commands the first division; Gonde Morales-de-la Prios commands the second; and Don Juan Joachim the third.

Accounts from the Upper Rhine, as late as the 30th of Oct. state, that since Gen. Moreau has completely repulsed the Rhine Prince Charles has advanced towards Kehl, and still further.