

New Theatre.

ON MONDAY EVENING, January 30, Will be presented, the Historical Play of Columbus; Or, A WORLD DISCOVERED.

WITH NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, DRESSES, AND DECORATIONS.

The music composed by Mr. Reinagle. The proscenium and Pageant by Mr. Byrne. In this Play the manners and customs of Mexico and Peru characterize the first discovered nations of America.

The PROLOGUE will be spoken by Mr. WIGNELL. SPANISH PARTY. Columbus, Mr. Cooper. Alonzo, Mr. Moreton.

INDIANS. Orozimbo, Mr. Warren. Solafco, Mr. L'Estrange.

Indian Women.—Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Doctor, Miss Milbourne, Miss Oldfield, Miss L'Estrange, Miss Bates, Miss Anderson, and Miss Sophie.

A PROCESSION OF INDIANS, and the first Landing of COLUMBUS.

REPRESENTATION OF A STORM AND EARTHQUAKE; With a Grand Eruption from a Volcano.

A MARCH OF SACRIFICE, and Procession to the Execution of COCA.

The whole to conclude with A GRAND PAGEANT. The scene of the Volcano designed by J. Richards, Esq. R. A. principal Scene Painter to Covent-Garden Theatre.

The rest of the Scenery designed by Mr. Milbourne, and the whole executed by him and under his direction.

Machinist, Mr. Lenthall. The dresses designed by Mr. Gibbons.

To which will be added, the musical drama of The Purse.

Or, BENEVOLENT TAR. The music by Mr. Reeve.

The Accompaniments and New Airs by Mr. Reinagle.

Baron, Mr. Warren. Theodore, Mr. Fox. Edmund, Mr. Darley, jun.

On Wednesday—Venice Preserv'd, and the Flight of Bacon.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighths of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a dollar.

Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 56 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

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.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office on Saturday morning, as usual.

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.

VIVAT REPUBLICA!

MRS. GRATTAN

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

LADIES' CONCERT

Will be on Tuesday next, at the Assembly Room.

Act I. Overture, Pleyel. Lullaby Song, Mrs. GRATTAN, Haydn.

Sonata, Piano Forte, Reinagle. Recitative, "Comfort ye my people", Mrs. GRATTAN, Handel.

Chorus and the Glory, Handel.

Act II. Concerto Violoncello, Song, Mrs. GRATTAN, Giuliani.

Sonata, Piano Forte, Ferrari. Song, Mr. HILL, Handel.

Chorus, "For unto us", Handel.

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 transferrable. Half-subscriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket. Single ticket 2 dollars.

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.

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

January 28

College-Hall.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNEL

Respectfully informs the Public, that

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7 o'clock, Will be delivered,

THE EFFECTS OF AMBITION AND GUILT, Considered, traced and exemplified in the character of

Macbeth.

With recitations of the most striking scenes, and moral and critical observations on the character, and on the author.

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

Letter to Mr. Pickney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

[CONCLUDED.]

Although the subject of M. De la Croix's third and last complaint (the British treaty) has been already discussed, allow me here to make a few remarks. He says "it will be easy to prove that the United States in this treaty have knowingly and evidently sacrificed their connections with the Republic, and the most essential and least contested prerogative of neutrality."—The reverse of what the minister considers so easy to prove, we think has been demonstrated. Our legally binding connections with France we always considered as being formed by our treaties: and we say with confidence that we have not "knowingly" violated these in a single article. If individuals have at any time infringed them, the government has been sincere and diligent in its endeavors to redress the wrong.

From the foregoing statement we trust it will appear, that there has been no attempt in the Government of the United States to violate our treaty or weaken our engagements with France. That whatever reluctance it has opposed to the measures of her agents, the maintenance of the laws and sovereignty of the United States and their neutral obligations have rendered indispensable: That it has never acquiesced in any acts violating our rights or interfering with the advantages stipulated to France; but on the contrary has opposed them by all the means in its power: That it has withheld no succours from France that were compatible with the duties of neutrality to grant: That as well by their independent political rights as by the express provisions of the commercial treaty with France, the United States were at full liberty to enter into commercial treaties with any other nation, and consequently with Great Britain: That no facts manifesting a partiality to that country, have been, and I add, that none such, can be produced.

Of the propriety and justice of these conclusions you will endeavor to satisfy the French Government; and conscious of the rectitude of our own proceedings, during the whole course of the present war, we cannot but entertain the most sanguine expectations that they will be satisfied. We even hope that this has been already accomplished, and that you will be saved from the pain of renewing a discussion which the Government has entered upon with regret. Your mission and instructions prove its solicitude to have prevented this necessity, and the sincerity of its present hopes, that your endeavors, agreeably to those instructions, "To remove jealousies and obviate complaints, by shewing that they are groundless—to restore confidence so unfortunately and injuriously impaired—to explain the relative interests of both countries, and the real sentiments of your own," have been attended with success. And as a consequence thereof we rely on the repeal of the decrees and orders which expose our commerce to indefinite injuries, which militate with the obligations of treaties and our rights as a neutral nation.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Sir, Your most obedient servant, TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Second Ball.

New Cotillions, Scotch Reels, Contre Dances and a new Quadrille.

Messrs. FRANCIS & BYRNE beg leave to inform their scholars, friends and the public in general, that their second ball for this season will be on Tuesday the 7th of February, at O'Eller's Assembly-Room, and in addition to their new Cotillions and Reels, will be introduced an entire new QUADRILLE, composed by Mr. Byrne.

Messrs. Francis and Byrne propose to give gratuitous attendance at their School-Room, for the instruction of those ladies and gentlemen in their new dances, who mean to honor the ball-room with their presence,—attendance for this purpose after their school hours, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Francis and Byrne, No. 70 North Eighth-street, or at O'Eller's Hotel. Ladies are requested to apply to their female friends, scholars of Messrs. F. & B. or as above, at their residence.

N. B. The new dances will not infringe upon the usual routine of the evening.

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

* Private Tuition as usual. January 28

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1797.

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent., Three per Cent., 4 1/2 per Cent., 5 1/2 per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent., BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Comp. N. A. shares, Pennsylv.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Exchange Rate. Includes On London, at 30 days, 62 1/2; at 60 days, 60; at 90 days, 57 1/2; Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilders, 40; 90 days, 42.

Mr. FENNO,

A number of Stockholders have agreed to support the following ticket for Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

- Samuel Howell, Robert Ralston, Joseph P. Norris, George Plumstead, William Sanson, William Montgomery, Philip Nicklin, John C. Stocker, Matthew Lawler, Henry Pratt, Thomas Norton, Andrew Bayard, John Craig, Robert Wharton, John Perot, James Vanuxem, Joseph Ball, Hugh Holmes, Godfrey Hays.

Arrivals at New-York, Days.

- Ship Atlantic, Jose, London 90; Eliza, Jenkins, Port-au-Prince 25; Sloop Negotiation, Bliss, Cape N. Mole 66; Arrived from London yesterday ship Atlantic, Capt. Jose, 13 weeks from Gravesend—no news. From the Atlantic's Log-book. Dec. 3, spoke the brig Eliza, Harrington, from Philadelphia, bound to Amsterdam, out 13 days, long. 47. 30. Dec. 4, spoke the ship Ellice, Harvey, from New-York, bound to London, out 11 days, long. 53. Jan. 9, spoke the schooner Hannah, from Portland, bound to Barbadoes, out 8 days, long. 52. Jan. 16, spoke the schooner Hope, Hutchins, from Newburyport, bound to Surinam, out two days, long. 65. Jan. 14, spoke a brig from Barbadoes, bound to Boston, off Long-Island. From the Log-book of the brig Bellona. The schooner Suffolk, Gordon, from Hispaniola, bound to New-York, has put into Savannah in distress. Brig Alexander, Backhouse, from Jamaica, to New-York has put into Savannah in distress. Brig Eliza, Holden, from N. York, has arrived at Savannah, dismasted in lat. 28.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SIR,

By inserting the following paragraphs you will much oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

A Correspondent asks upon what ground an opposition can be made to sending an envoy extraordinary to the French nation? Will it be said that there is not an equal propriety at present with regard to France, that there was lately in respect to Great-Britain? The cases appear to be particularly similar—the cruizers of both nations have attacked our commerce. Why then is an objection now made, by the very men, who, to a case exactly similar, gave their decided approbation? Is it because France is in question, and not Great-Britain?—If nations are to be treated with respect, only in proportion to their power, surely the French may claim some title to a procedure which would evidence respect.

At the time Mr. Jay was sent to Great-Britain, was he not made choice of, on account of his partiality to that nation, and as thereby, more likely to meet with a friendly reception?—Such a choice was exceedingly proper; it evinced a peaceful disposition. But should a different line of conduct be now pursued, will not the world, with propriety, question the "sincerity" of our "wishes to preserve harmony, and a good understanding with the French republic."

No opinions are more general, and I am persuaded none are more ill founded, than that one free government has nothing to apprehend from another free government—that all republics are free governments—that they naturally love each other—that it is the interest of the United States, that all the world should be republicanized—that monarchies are the natural enemies of republics—and that we ought to embark in the quixotic projects of revolutionizing mankind, and giving every nation whether they desire it or not, a form of government like our own.

These opinions have not even the countenance of theory to support them. Are men less fond of power in a republic than in a monarchy? Which is the most assuming, a courtier, or a demagogue?—All experience has given the lie direct to the opinions above stated; and history has furnished us with examples of their falsity in every page. How often do we see a nation resisting tyranny with one hand, and at the same time strenuously employing the other in reducing to the most abject slavery those within their grasp.—Those nations who are the most disposed to establish and maintain their own freedom and independence, are not the least disposed to attack the freedom and independence of others. The love of power is as natural and bewitching as the love of freedom. I believe most

people by freedom mean only that they should be free themselves.

Will a Virginian pretend that he means any thing more? Then let him free his slaves and give them a part of what their labour has acquired.

Why should a French republican love an American better than a subject of the French monarchy? Is a French man now less immoral, less selfish, less proud, less vain, less ambitious, than a French man twenty years ago? Will it be said that he loves an American because from him he first imbibed the principles of freedom? Then it is they who owe us every thing, and not we them.—The truth is, that all governments are to each other what man in a state of nature is—if not hostile, yet selfish, and disposed to promote their own interest and advantage—they who expect any thing else betray their ignorance of human nature.

From the late publication of Monsieur Comodoro-Brigadier-General Barney in the Armies of France, it may be justly suspected that this titled citizen of Maryland, has a partner in Baltimore—a partner in the profits of his nefarious trade, of capturing the property of his countrymen—How long an unblushing Cataline will be tolerated by the men of reflection in Baltimore remains to be seen—we give them the praise of very great patience.—The arrival of a Fifty gun French ship in the Chesapeake must be a very exhilarating spectacle.—If Barney can lay out a million of dollars in his contract for supplies it may make some converts.

It is much to the honor of our country that men in general condemn the principle upon which the Jacobins justify Barney's conduct; You might as well expect that an individual should thrive and fatten on the flesh of his own limbs—by gnawing his shoulders to the bone—as that a nation can even exist, as Independent, if this disorganizing principle be put into practice and be justified by public opinion.

When the Treaty was talked of the cant of the French party was what it now is.—They gave the Key note of their party here to France, and invited her to join in the concert.—They told France "don't be afraid to resent this Treaty.—The people (meaning themselves) will join you"—Now too on the President's communication they hold the same language.—They invite the French to be irritated.—They will fail.—France surely must remember that the Tories in the beginning of our revolution mist C. Britain by similar arrogance.—They called themselves the People, C. Britain believed them; France will by this time, surely have learned this truth, that though the Americans sincerely wished her a good and free government yet they have not the most distant idea of oversteering their own unrivalled Government to oblige her!—That the nation are not the whispering malcontents who tell Mr. Adet a great deal of nonsense—and that the People treat with contempt and abhorrence all her empty upon their sovereignty.

EVIDENCE OF MONARCHY.

The Vice-President of the United States was seen handing Buckets in one of the lanes the other morning at the Fire.

SALE BY AUCTION.

The Schooner ORION

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday, February 2, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the merchants' Coffee-House, in Second Street, on two and four months' credit, for approved notes with an indorser.

The Orion is sixteen months old, her frame is of the best of White Oak; she is a faithful built vessel, handsomely finished, and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo, and can be sent to sea without any expense on her hull sails or rigging. She flows six hundred barrels, has a handsome cabin and storeroom, and a half deck which will flow twenty-five or thirty barrels. She is a fast-sailing vessel, and has been newly caulked, graved, painted, and put in thorough repair in every respect. Her inventory may be seen by applying to Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, ship-broker, No. 86 South Front-street, or to the captain, on board said schooner, lying opposite Messrs. Wills & Yardley's wharf, adjoining Chestnut-street wharf—where she at any time may be thoroughly examined by those who wish to purchase.

January, 30

WANTS A PLACE.

A YOUNG MAN from England—Has lived as a Servant, can shave and dress hair in a plain way; would have no objection to do for any part of the world. He speaks three languages: would engage in any other employment he might be capable of. A line left at No. 69 South Front-street, or with the Printer, will be duly attended to.

January 30

New-Theatre.

THE MANAGERS, (who have been accustomed uniformly to consult and adopt the public opinion, as well from motives of gratitude as interest) understand that it is generally thought that the price of admission into the PIT, has been raised disproportionately to the prices of admission into the other parts of the Theatre, and therefore do not hesitate to reduce the price of a Pit ticket to seven eighths of a dollar.

It is not to be concealed, however, that in making this sacrifice, the Managers risk considerable pecuniary embarrassments; but it is some consolation that while they accede to the present reduction, they have reason to believe themselves justified by the prevailing sentiments, in continuing the advanced price of the box tickets, without which it would indeed be impracticable to conduct the entertainments of the Theatre on a scale adequate to the public expectation, and consistent with their ideas of duty and respect to a community on whose liberality they must ever depend, and by whose taste they are proved to be regulated.

January 30

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of GEORGE ROSS, late of Cape May, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, and those who have any demands against said Estate, will please call on him for settlement.

JAMES YOUNG, Adm'r.

Swanston, below South Street.

January 30

NOTE FOUND.

SOME time back was found a Note of Mr. John Nicholson, in favor of —, and indorsed by —. The owner, describing the amount, &c. may have it again by paying the expense of this advertisement. Apply to

JOHN FLINT,

Cochsmaker, No. 219 Arch-street.

January 30