

New Theatre.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 1, 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 profections and Pageant by Mr. Byrne. In this Play the manners and customs of Mexico and Peru characterize the first discovered nations of America such deviation from Historical truth was deemed necessary for dramatic effect, and has enabled the author to introduce the pathetic Tale of CORA AND ALONZO, from Marmontel's Lucres.

The PROLOGUE will be spoken by Mr. WIGNELL. SPANISH PARTY. Columbus, Mr. Cooper; Alonzo, Mr. Moreton; Harry Herbert, Mr. Wignell; Doctor Dolores, Mr. Harwood; Bribon, Mr. Francis; Roldan, Mr. Fox; Valverde, Mr. Darley; Moleoso, Mr. Bliffett; Captain, Mr. McDonald; If Spaniard, Mr. Darley, jun.; and Spaniard, Mr. Morgan.

INDIANS. Orozimbo, Mr. Warren; Solafco, Mr. L'Estrange; Catalpo, Mr. Warrell; Cuto, Mr. Warrell, jun.; Cora, Mrs. Merry; Nelti, Mrs. Francis; Priestesses of the Sun, Mrs. L'Estrange, Mrs. Mechtler, &c. Indian Women—Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Dobson, Miss Milbourne, Miss Oldfield, Miss L'Estrange, Miss Bates, Miss Anderson, and M'Elle Sophie.

A PROCESSION OF INDIANS, and the first Landing of Columbus. In act 3.

REPRESENTATION OF A STORM AND EARTHQUAKE; With a Grand Eruption from a Volcano. In act 4.

A MARCH OF SACRIFICE, and Procession to the Execution of Cora. The whole to conclude with A GRAND PAGEANT. The scene of the Volcano designed by J. Richards, Esq. 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, A MUSICAL FARCE, called

The Flicht of Bacon; Or, DUNMOW PRIORY.

Wilson, Mr. Darley; Greville, Mr. Darley, jun.; Major Benbow, Mr. Bates; Tipple, Mr. Prigmore.

Being his first appearance at this Theatre. Ned, Mr. J. Warrell; Kilderkin, Mr. Morgan; Putty, Mr. Mitchell; Justice Benbow, Mr. Warrell; Eliza, Mrs. Warren.

On Friday, the Tragedy of VENICE PRESERVED, with entertainments.

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. 50 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 RESPUBLICA!

The LYCEUM, for free Debate, In Mr. Poor's School-Room, Cherry-street, between Third and Fourth Streets, North.

ON WEDNESDAY, February 1, Will be debated, "OUGHT A REPRESENTATIVE IN A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT TO ACT ON IMPORTANT MEASURES FROM THE RESULT OF HIS OWN JUDGMENT, OR FROM THE WILL OF HIS CONSTITUENTS LEGALLY EXPRESSED?"

The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock. Admittance for Ladies and Gentlemen, 1-8th of a dollar. January 31

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILLE, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, (it is supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS, No. 313, High-street w & f fm

December 31. Second Ball.

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

MESS 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'Ellers's Assembly-Room, and in addition to their new Cotillions and Reels, will be introduced an entire new QUADRILLE, composed by Mr. Byrne.

Mess. 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 Mess. Francis and Byrne, No. 70 north Eighth-street, or at O'Ellers's Hotel. Ladies are requested to apply to their female friends, scholars of Mess. 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

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

Table with columns: No., Dols., No., Dols., No., Dols., No., Dols. 58th Days Drawing, January 31. Includes numbers like 53, 680, 706, 962, 1222, 439, 484, 500, 2371, 626, 778, 3060, 177, 378, 733, 829, 4366, 381, 768, 308, 918, 5231, 443, 6045, 555, 424, 849, 7308, 8022, 147, 729, 848, 9004, 270, 950, 10302, 735, 11354.

Table with columns: No., Dols., No., Dols., No., Dols., No., Dols. 59th Days Drawing, January 23. Includes numbers like 725, 348, 1328, 2025, 625, 769, 3347, 360, 967, 4015, 5283, 6034, 805, 7474, 573, 984, 8410, 9164, 227, 744, 10509, 616, 11046, 655, 12376.

NEW-YORK, January 30.

A bill has been debated in the Assembly (but no question taken) for selling to the New-York Bank all the six per cent stock of this state at par, or nominal value: the purchase money to be paid 1800, and the bank to pay 6 per cent interest half yearly on the 6 per cent stock, and the same interest on the deferred stock after the year 1800.

A bill is before the Senate for the gradual abolition of slavery, and another for improving the criminal police of the City of New-York.

It is already published that the bill for granting relief to the sufferers at Savannah has been rejected by the Assembly of this State. On this occasion, it may be proper to state that the sum of 5 or 6000 dollars was raised by subscription in Philadelphia, for the sufferers in Charleston by fire last year.

Considerable sums were raised in Baltimore and other towns for the same humane purpose. The Legislature of Pennsylvania have granted 15,000 dollars for the relief of Savannah; but not a shilling has been sent from New-York, one of the richest states in the union. Yet in Charleston, which had suffered five times more than New-York by fire, in proportion to its numbers and wealth, no sooner was the late fire known in Charleston, than a public proposition was made to enquire whether any person in New-York had been reduced to distress, and if so, to open a subscription immediately for their relief. The fact is stated without a comment.

The French Directory have written a letter of condolence to the mother of Gen. Marceau, on the death of that brave officer.

From a Charleston paper of the 10th instant. A gentleman of this city has received a letter from his friend in the Havannah, which mentions that Mr. Thomas Muir, one of the gentlemen who were transported to Botany Bay by the British government, about three years ago, had arrived in that city a short time since.

The account he gave of himself was, that he eluded the vigilance of his keepers at Botany Bay, and got on board of a vessel which carried him to Nootka Sound; that he went amongst the Indians, and, after travelling nearly the whole length of the west coast of America, he got to Panama; and there he made himself known to the governor, who sent him across the Isthmus of Darien to La Vera Cruz; from thence, he was sent in a Spanish frigate to the Havannah, where he expected to get on board an American vessel and reach the United States, but unfortunately for him, a letter was sent by the governor of La Vera Cruz to the governor of the Havannah, in which he mentions, that tho' he had shewn Mr. Muir every civility in his power, yet he thought that a man professing his principles would be dangerous in the Spanish dominions; therefore he recommended his being sent to Spain for the king to determine what should be done with him. After being a few days at the Havannah, he was committed to a prison on the north side of Cuba, called La Principa, where he is to remain until a proper conveyance offers to carry him to Spain. His confinement is not rigorous, and every indulgence is shewn to him that is not incompatible with his situation. The gentleman who writes the letter containing this account, conversed with Mr. Muir, who was much disappointed at not meeting an American agent there, as he had hoped, thro' his intercession, to be released, and be permitted to sail for this continent.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

House of Representatives, Jan. 18.

On Friday, Mr. D. Ten Broeck, moved the following resolution, with the recital.

Whereas it is represented to the Legislature by William North, Esq. late Speaker of the Hon. the House of Assembly, that during the last session of the Legislature, a certain William Kittletas, for certain offences, highly injurious to the honor and dignity of the hon. the House of Assembly, and the people of the state of New-York, was, by unanimous resolution of said House of Assembly, for said offence, committed to the goal of the city and county of New-York, on the warrant of the Speaker—That in consequence of this commitment, the said William Kittletas has instituted a suit and filed a declaration against the said William North Esq. which suit is now depending in the supreme court of this state; and inasmuch as the privileges of the Representatives of the people ought to be and remain inviolate and without encroachment, and the honor and dignity of the house supported and maintained; Therefore,

Resolved, (if the hon. the Senate concur herein) that the Attorney-General of this state be and he is hereby directed and required, to defend the said suit commenced by William Kittletas, against William North, Esq. late Speaker of the hon. the House of Assembly, and that the Legislature will make adequate provision for all necessary expenses and costs in the premises.

On which debates were had, and on the question for the House adopting the same, a division was called, and Mr. Comstock stood alone in the negative.

Philadelphia, February 1.

Promotions and appointments in the corps of Artillerists and Engineers.

Lieut. George Demlar, } to be Captains. Lieut. Joseph Elliott, } Andrew Marschalk, } Howell Cobb, } Joseph Campbell, } Richard Whiley, } Philip Landais, } Philip Rodrigue, } James Triplett, } Thomas Van Dyke, } Samuel T. Dyson, } George Reis, } James Rand, } Robert Parkinson. } Lieutenants

A letter from Cape Nichols Mole to a gentleman in this city, mentions, that the brig Panch, Captain Rutherford was taken by a British 74 gun ship on her way from the port of St. Domingo to Jaemel and carried into the Mole.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated 7th January, 1797, received by the schooner Liberty, Capt. Crane, arrived at Marcus Hook.

"On the 15th inst. arrived at Fort Royal, Sir R. Abercrombie, Gen. Hope, &c. from England, after a passage of 51 days, in the Antelope, and we learn that 15000 men may be expected in the course of this month, it is supposed to attack Guadaloups, although the most profound secrecy is observed at head-quarters.

Tranquillity is at length restored to the ill-fated islands of St. Vincent's and Grenada, and the insurgents of St. Lucia are nearly reduced—The Chariba have all surrendered, and are now in the island of Ballifoa.

"On the 26th ult. 6 sail of the line, with some frigates sailed, it is supposed to Trinidad, to cut out the Spanish Squadron, consisting of 5 ships of the line.

Postscript of a letter from Jamaica, dated 24th of December, 1796.

General Abercrombie and his army are landed at St. Domingo, and were within a few miles of Cape Francois, driving all before them.

The schooner Amy, Woodman, arrived at New-York, left Cape-Francois Dec. 24, and heard nothing of the marching of any troops against that place.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Should men, when raised to offices of state, exclusively favor and promote the interest of those they regard as their friends? PLUTARCH, in his morals, says, that CLON, when he first knew that the affairs of government were to devolve on him, assembled together his friends, and immediately dissolved all connection with them, lest his mind might be improperly biased, and the public good be made a sacrifice to private interest. But THEMISTOCLES on the contrary, said to one who told him that he would govern well if he exhibited himself alike to all—"May I never sit on that throne on which my friends shall not have more power with me than those who are not my friends." Here are two opinions directly opposed to each other, and neither of them can be approved. Independence of mind should characterize every person clothed with power. He should be deaf to the fawning sycophant and the servile flatterer; he should direct his choice to talents and virtue; he should not think of his friends when the interest and welfare of his country plead in favor of the meritorious stranger; he should act under the impression that those who are to succeed him will arraign his conduct and rejudge his decisions. X. (N. York Diary.)

There are thousands who wished success to Captain Barney as far as revenge, for personal indignity called for it—that he might meet with and humble the British ruffian who ill treated him on his voyage to the West-Indies some years since. But the duties of an American citizen ought to have ray'd him from turning the cause that led him to seek either fortune or vengeance into an occasion in which he is made the instrument of foreign aggression upon our trade.

Small Fire Engines. I observed in a late paper that the town of Salem in Massachusetts had ordered one or more large engines to be contracted for in Philadelphia. The artists of this city in that line, are undoubtedly unrivalled—and therefore in the construction of either large or small engines, the people of Salem could not have applied to a better source. A few large engines in a large city are doubtless advantageous; but in general it will be found that small ones are most useful.

In country towns particularly, in which the settlements are extensive and detached, three small engines which may not cost more than one large one, would probably render ten times the service in any given number of years. An engine large enough to throw water over the roof of a house, may be transported to the scene of fire by three or four persons, they may be placed in almost any convenient situation, and may be hauled and brought into operation. The recollection of almost any resident of a large city will furnish him with facts corroborative of the foregoing remarks. Fires are generally prevented from spreading in the first instance by small engines. In the town of Boston a small engine which one man could haul thro' the streets, was the means of preventing in the space of three years seven fires from becoming conflagrations.—The utility of hose was so apparent at the late fire in Chestnut-street, that no time ought to be lost in furnishing every engine with that necessary appendage.

Much is said of late of the expediency of sending an envoy extraordinary to depreciate the wrath of France; and that the man selected for that purpose should be known to possess the confidence of the government to which he shall be sent. In a similar instance, they say, Mr. Jay was sent to Great-Britain on account of his partiality to that country. This is far from being a just statement—Mr. Jay had given the best evidence, that he had no partiality for any country but his own. That he could be neither awed, flattered or cajoled, by France or Great Britain, nor by both combined. That in all the affections of his heart he was a real American. Hence the virulent abuse which has been returned for his eminent services.

But supposing the measure of sending an extra envoy agreed on, who shall be deputed? A man of the federal party? A friend of the President and of his administration? They have already been denounced by the terrible republic. From them the appeal has been made to the people. Hence those who propose the measure of sending an envoy, conclude justly, that such a character, so far from promoting conciliation, would inevitably produce increased irritation. What is then to be done? Shall we send a declared democrat? A man who is known to possess partiality to France? An enemy to the President and his administration? These men have stimulated France to commit those gross injuries of which we complain; and from the governor of S. Carolina down to the lowest street-babier of the party, they justify her intolerable aggressions. And are these the men to whom the honor, the interest of our country, and a redress of her wrongs are to be committed? Patriotism and generous indignation forbid.

Mr. Bache used to entertain his readers with instances of British amity. Why does he not begin his list of instances of FRENCH AMITY? He would not be forced, as sometimes, to invent them.

The scarcity of cash in our sea ports, is ascribed by many to so much of our trading capital being locked up by the French depredations on the seas, and in the West-Indies.

The poor duke of Modena is accused by the French of ill using some of his own subjects, who were republican minded, and in consequence, they seize his treasures, &c. and put an end to the truce. It behoves us to treat our democrats with our best bows (for though they are not republicans they may be called such) as there is no telling what hands we may fall into. If they should get the upper hand in America, Adet's threat would be verified, that the republic is terrible to her enemies.

From an English Correspondent. Our newspapers are of late very instructive. The outrageous abuse of the rights of a conqueror in Italy opens all eyes, except such as are Rome-blind. The little states are insulted and plundered exactly in proportion to their weakness. Yet the same fraternizing cant is used. If America had been as feeble as the Italian powers, or strong as she is, had been as credulous as our jacobins, we should have fared as hardly as they do. Facts that cannot deceive are before us, and words that deceive no longer are used to cloak them. It is all in vain. The newspapers at this day cure as many jacobins as they formerly made. Hair of the same dog cures madness.

The list of publications advertised in the Aurora as "POLITICAL WORKS," is a very striking exhibition of the manners, morals, politics and religion of the conductors of that paper. If the "persecuted patriots" should flee to Louisiana, or if the French should not possess that country, as these patriots wish, and they should themselves colonize Botany Bay, these "Political Works" would be a great comfort to them in their banishment. The loss of the works and the patriots would be very tolerable—as one honest man and one book written with truth and plain good sense would be of more value than all the ten waggon loads of advertised lies, nonsense and blasphemy, and all the mob of bankrupts and knaves who are called "persecuted patriots."

MR. FENNO, Your inserting in your useful paper, the following short extract from a charge delivered by Judge RUSH at Wyoming, in the month of August last, to the grand jury of the county of Luzerne, will gratify the lovers of peace and order, and much oblige Your humble servant, W. B.

"Before I sit down, permit me, gentlemen, to remind you, that by an act of our legislature, passed the 11th day of April 1795, to prevent settlements by intrusion in the counties of Northampton, Northumberland, and Luzerne, it is declared, that taking possession of land in any of the said counties, by virtue of or under colour of any title not derived from our government, or the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, is an indictable offence—And by the same law, all combinations for the purpose of conveying, or settling on