

New Theatre.

By DESIRE,

On FRIDAY EVENING, February 3,

Will be presented,

A TRAGEDY, called Venice Preserv'd; Or, A Plot Discovered.

Duke of Venice,	Mr. Warrell
Prioli,	Mr. Warren
Bedamar,	Mr. Fox
Pierre,	Mr. Cooper
Jaffier,	Mr. Moreton
Rennault,	Mr. Wignell
Spinola,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Elliot,	Mr. Mitchell
Theodore,	Mr. Blissett
Officer,	Mr. J. Warrell
Belvidera,	Mrs. Merry

End of the tragedy, a new Ballet Dance, composed by Mr. Byrne, called

The Drunken Provencal; Or, The Sailor's Return.

Ivres,	Mr. Byrne
Will,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Vicar,	Sig. Doctor
Moses,	Mr. Blissett
Dicky Gossip,	Mr. Mitchell
Sufan,	Mrs. Milbourne
Sailors, Messrs. J. Darley, T. Warrell, Macdonald,	
Morgan, St. Mare, Lavancey.	
Ladies, Mrs. Doctor, Miss Oldfield, Miss L'Estrange,	
Miss Bates, Miss Anderson, Mlle Sophie.	

To which will be added,

A FARCE, called

Animal Magnetism.

Marquis de Lancy,	Mr. Fox
La Fleur,	Mr. Harwood
Doctor,	Mr. Francis
Picard,	Mr. McDonald
Francois,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Jeffery,	Mr. Blissett
Constance,	Mrs. Harney
Lefette,	Mrs. Francis

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!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, Feb. 2, at 7 o'clock, By desire, will be repeated,
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. Poulton, jun. at the Library; at Mr. McElwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookeller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

Notice.

THE Advertiser is a person regularly bred, and has carried on in an extensive manner for these 30 years past, the various branches of Goldsmiths' and Jewellery, plated and hard-ware Cutlery, and Ironmongery business, and has general knowledge of the Dry Good and many other businesses. He has a particular taste for building, has built extensively for himself, has conducted buildings for others, and is of opinion that his services to any gentleman that might be in want of a person to conduct any of the aforesaid businesses, would not only be useful but an acquisition, as he will engage on liberal terms, either as a salesman or to sell on commission as an agent, act as a partner or take the care of a manufactory, or 'superintendent building, &c. He is a married man, and having no family but his wife, who would act as a saleswoman or house-keeper. No objection to any part of the Southern States, or to take a voyage to Europe as a supercargo.

A line directed to J. C. to the care of the printer, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. He is well acquainted with most of the English, Irish, and Scotch manufactures, as he carried on business for ten years in London, but on account of unavoidable misfortunes in his country, he is now forced to seek for a living for himself and wife in this way, and he flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction to his employer. And as he is well known in this city, and to the most respectable characters on the continent, doubts not but his character, morality and indefatigable industry, will bear the strictest enquiry.

Dec. 28. lawtf

Warranted Likenesses,

Taken by WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

Prices from 10 to 100 Dollars.

A few young Ladies may be instructed in the elegant Arts of Drawing and Painting, by applying to the above artist at his house, the North East Corner of Fourth and Pine Streets; where specimens of his performance may be seen.
Feb. 1. *3t.

ON FRIDAY,

The third inst. at half past 8 o'clock, P. M. the Annual Oration of the Philadelphia Medical Society, will be delivered at the City Tavern—where all the honorary members are requested to attend.

By order of the Society.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, (his 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 1m

December 31.

Philadelphia, February 2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

That man who possesses at this moment a greater degree of affectionate, disinterested veneration than ever fell to the lot of a man before, has "unfolds a tale" to his listening country, and to the world, which will by awakening American feelings, render the mind, the public mind of America, alive to the dignified sentiment of real independence. The President, by a plain, unadorned narrative, has at once displayed the fair and honorable course that the government has pursued towards France, and the wavering, interested, boasting conduct, principles and language, which the French monarchists and republicans have held towards this country. It was doubtless an unpleasant task to perform; but to do it, was rendered essential to a vindication of the people, the congress and the executive, against the acts of a seduction that could be dangerous to us only while the people remained ignorant of certain great facts—and against those vain glorious menaces which were to become contemptibly harmless the instant their injustice should be developed to the Union. The character of the Americans was not understood—the European politician indeed might easily be misled by appearances here—by the total absence of those emblems of defence and offence which exist in Europe, in line of battle ships, ready for service, and an imposing parade of drums, colours, and regimental soldiers. But there is not a country gentleman in America who does not know that the present station of this country is extremely important—and that were it forced into a war at the present juncture, it could and would carry an unimpaired and fresh vigour into its military achievements, that would at least place all the islands and territories on this side the Atlantic at the feet of the United States.

The conduct of the government proves its well grounded attachment to peace. This attachment proceeds from the real sympathy that is preserved between a growing, flourishing and virtuous people, and the government—from no ignorance of abundant resources; but an enlightened and honest will to make a happy and virtuous use of them. All Europe will mark the moderation that preserves us in a state of neutrality, at a moment when to place ourselves in the scales of war would be decisive. It is the sincere wish of every federal man in the government, to avoid hostilities—convinced, as they must be, that the moment that the truth is told in France, the directory will recall those orders, and retract that system against neutral nations which is so particularly offensive to their dear allies.

A correspondent who was lately in the lobby of the House of Representatives of the United States, when compensations were before the House, could not but remark with pleasure that many gentlemen have ceased to imitate the French model of republicanism, in some things—even in some things where imitation to a degree would have had the air of original good sense. The French republicans give their directory, who are certainly republicans, a superb palace, the Luxembourg, as a residence, magnificently furnished—Whereas our patriots are far making the officers of government reside without any house at all—and for feeding them as though they were preparing under the old Saxonian regimen, for the small-pox. A by stander, who is an ingenious mechanic, suggested the idea of producing a frame, shaped a good deal like a man, which he said would do as a test coat for future officers—and would not admit any man but one of those thin, emaciated figures which it struck him some gentlemen imagined as essential to the qualification of a secretary.—But on its being remarked, that those thin, philosophical fellows, who flatter at table, always took care to take a ravenous meal in the closet, he gave up the idea, and agreed that on the whole it was impossible to make a test coat—appearances were so exceedingly delusive.

The late precious confessions of a certain colonel, a leader in a Democratic club, proves no more than what has for several years been imputed with truth to that vile brood—To these conspirators—the unjustifiable conduct of the French in capturing American vessels, ought to be charged—as it appears by facts, that the five kings of Clubs chose rather to believe the Democrats than the Executive, as probably (from their decrees) being more congenial with their principles—Hear what the colonel says himself, on being asked the other evening what he thought of the conduct of the French now—he answered he thought them perfectly right, it was what we deserved for making the British treaty be then added HE had wrote to them three years ago to pursue their present plan. Every friend to the United States will readily believe, this Democratic sinner's confession, from its being so consonant to their boasts, their sentiments and their writings in all the Democratic gazettes—Treason with them is no crime, the truth of which is verifying daily from their own lips, and with a front top, as brazen as their hearts, and like old rogues lie in the same breath by charging the government with producing the evils we now suffer from the French, while they acknowledge they have wrote to them three years ago to commence them. That period was before the treaty was made or any measures taken that produced it.

NEW THEATRE.

On Monday evening the historical play of Columbus, or, A World Discovered, was presented to the most numerous and brilliant audience ever witnessed in this city—and great praise is certainly due to the managers for the expensive magnificence with which the play is got up—nor ought we to withhold the tribute of our acknowledgments for their liberal and disinterested conduct in reducing the price of the pit ticket, on the first night of a piece which attracted and cannot fail long to attract a crowded auditory.—The whole scenery is finely imagined, and its execution reflects the highest credit on the talents of Mr. Milbourne—but in the scene of the storm, the thunder and lightning, temples tumbling into ruins, with the volcano or burning mountain appearing in the back ground—the grandeur of the affecting spectacle exceeds every thing we have ever yet beheld, while its force was felt and acknowledged by every one present.

Of the performers it is difficult to speak without indiscriminate praise—Those exquisitely sweet and pathetic tones by which Mrs. Merry brought tears into the eyes of the whole audience, defy the powers of

panegyric—Mr. Morton performed his part without any diminution of his accustomed excellence, and obtained the plaudits he so well deserved—Mr. Wignell, Mr. Harwood and Mr. Francis supported the comic business of the play with an exertion of those talents which seldom fail to fet the theatre in a roar.—Mr. Cooper looked Columbus well, and the few lines he had to deliver were given in a forcible and impressive manner.—Messrs. Warren, Fox and L'Estrange were perfect in their several allotments and have a claim to our commendation—Mrs. Francis in her acting did great justice to the part of Nelly—but her dress was not appropriate—her own taste will furnish the necessary alteration.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 11.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made reports on the petitions of John Baptist Dumont and Michael Hillegas, which were against the petitioners; they were twice read and concurred in by the House.

Mr. Swift, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's speech relating to the promotion of agriculture, made a report, recommending the institution of a society for that purpose under the patronage of government, which might act as a common centre to all other societies of a similar kind throughout the United States. No public provision is contemplated, except for the salary of a secretary and for stationery; but if the state of the treasury should make even this unadvisable, it is stated that it might be carried into effect without pecuniary aid. The report is accompanied by a plan, the principle articles of which are, that a society shall be established at the seat of government; that it shall comprehend the legislature of the United States, the judges, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the attorney general, and such other members as should chuse to become members agreeable to the rules prescribed; that an annual meeting should be held at the seat of government, at which is to be chosen the President, secretary, &c. and a board to consist of not more than thirty persons, which shall be called a "Board of Agriculture;" that the society shall be a body corporate; that a report shall be made annually, &c. The report concluded in these words, "Resolved that a society for the promotion of agriculture ought to be established at the seat of government of the United States."

A bill was received from the senate for repealing the limitation of the act in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to continue in force the same. It was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. W. Smith gave notice that he should tomorrow call up the report of the committee of ways and means, on the subject of providing further revenue.

Mr. Madison called for the order of the day on the bill for making provision for the claim of Monsieur Poire, as secretary and aid-de-camp to Major General La Fayette. The house then took it up, when after some debate it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow. Adjourned.

Thursday, January 12.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means on the subject of further revenue, Mr. Dent in the chair, and the following resolution being under consideration.

"Resolved that there ought to be apportioned according to the last census of the several states, the sum of _____ to be raised by the following direct taxes, viz.

"A tax ad valorem upon all lands, with their improvements, including town lots with the buildings thereon.

"A tax on slaves with certain exceptions."

Mr. W. Smith said two questions presented themselves on this occasion; the first, whether any and what further revenue was wanted, and secondly, what means shall be used for raising it. With respect to the first, any gentleman who had taken a view of our engagements and revenue, would not hesitate to say a farther provision was necessary. In order to evince this, however, it might not be improper to take a view of our public contracts and revenue. They had before them, he said, the report of the secretary of the treasury on the subject, which not only contained a state of our finances, but of the revenue laws of the different states, and other valuable materials, necessary to be had in order to form a system of direct taxation for the whole Union. Mr. S. proposed, therefore, to give as brief an abstract as possible of the state of our public revenue on the first of July last. He then entered upon the following statement:

1. Foreign debt	11,800,000
2. 6 per cent stock	29,344,752
3. Deferred do.	14,578,882
4. 3 per cent do.	19,597,545
5. 5 1-2 per cent do.	1,848,900
6. 4 1-2 per cent do.	176,000
7. Unfunded registered debt	179,953
8. Debts due to Bank of United States and Bank N. York	6,200,000

The sum ascertained by the records of the Treasury
Unascertained and unliquidated, supposed

Total, 84,850,438

OFF-SETS.

1. 6 per cent stock redeemed	1,170,232
2. Deferred do.	930,753
3. 3 per cent do.	610,757
4. Bank stock	2,000,000
5. 2 per cent principal redeem.	544,066

5,255,810

79,594,628

Payments annually required by Contracts.

1st. Foreign Debt. The contracts respecting the foreign debt require annual reimbursements by unequal payments until 1809, when the last payment is to be made.

The whole sum, including principal and interest 16,772,444

The average sum, annually requisite for the foreign debt, during the 14 years which it is to continue, is 1,197,888

Add estimated expence of remittance, &c. 5 per cent 59,537

Average sum, annually requisite, to 1809, inclusive 1,257,426

This estimate, founded on a supposition that a systematic plan will be adopted for satisfying the contracts, by direct payments—if new loans, the expence of reimbursement, increased by charges of negotiations calculated at 6 or 7 per cent on the capital borrowed.

2d. The 6 per cent stock, (exclusive of sum, vested in Sinking Fund) is 28,174,520, on which the annuity of 8 per cent, 2,253,961

The capital passed to the sinking fund 1,170,232, ann. intst. 70,213

2,324,175

3d. Deferred Stock, on which payments commenced in 1801, is 13,648,128, (exclusive of 930,753, passed to Sinking Fund) on which annuity at 8 p. cent. 1,091,850

Interest on capital passed to Sinking Fund 655,845

1,147,695

This last sum will be required from 1801 to 1823 inclusive. During 1824, the charge will be reduced to 925,000, and after that, wholly cease with the reimbursement of the debt.

4th. Three per cent stock (exclusive of sum passed to the Sinking Fund) is 18,986,787, annual interest 569,603

Stock, passed to Sinking Fund 610,757, annual interest 18,322

587,926

The duration of this annuity is indefinite.

5th. Stock of 5 1-2 per cent. is 1,848,900, ann. interest 101,689

6th. Stock of 4 1-2 per cent. is 176,000, ann. interest 7,920

7th. Unfunded debt, viz. registered, 179,953

unregistered, 1,124,404

1,304,357

On which the ann. interest is 78,261

8th. Debts due to the Banks of the United States and New York, amounting to 6,200,000, ann. interest 372,000

559,870

These annuities comprize all the demands in consequence of the debt.

The Provisions they require are classed as follows, viz.

1. From the year 1796 to the end of 1800—
For Foreign debt 1,257,426
6 per cent. stock 2,324,175
3 per cent. do. 587,926
5 1-2 per cent. do. 101,689
4 1-2 per cent. do. 7,920
Unfunded debt 78,261
Bank debts 372,000

4,729,397

2. From 1801 to 1809 inclusive, when the Foreign Debt will be extinguished—
For above 4,729,398

And ann. on deferred debt 1,147,695

5,877,093

3. From 1810 to 1818 inclusive, when the 6 per cent stock will be extinguished,
For above 5,877,049

Deduct Foreign Debt 1,257,426

4,619,668

4. From 1819 to 1824 inclusive, when the deferred stock will be extinguished,
For above 4,619,668

Deduct 6 per cent. stock 2,324,175

2,295,493

5. After 1824, supposing the above mentioned debts extinguished, and no increase of debt—
For above 2,295,493

Deduct deferred stock 1,147,695

1,147,798

Interest on 3 per cents. 587,926

5 1-2 do. 101,689

4 1-2 do. 7,920

Unfunded debt 78,261

Bank debts 372,000

1,147,796

By establishing a revenue adequate to current expences of government, in addition to the foregoing estimate, during the periods above recited, the following reductions of debt would be effected:

1. At the close of 1809, the Foreign debt 11,800,000

2. At the close of 1818, the present 6 per cent. stock 29,344,752

3. At the close of 1824, the deferred 6 per cent. stock 14,578,882

55,723,635

There would then still remain:

1. The 3 per cent. stock 19,597,545

2. 5 1-2 per cent stock 1,848,900

3. 4 1-2 per cent. do. 176,000

4. Unfunded and unliquidated debts 1,304,356

5. Debts due to banks or subscribers 6,200,000

29,126,802