

New Theatre.

By DESIRE,

THIS EVENING, Friday, February 3, Will be presented, A TRAGEDY, called

Venice Preserv'd; Or, A PLOT DISCOVERED.

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

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

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

Irene, Mr. Byrne
Will, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Vicar, Sig. Doctor
Moses, Mr. Blissett
Dicky Gossip, Mr. Mitchell
Susan, Miss Milbourne
Sailors, Messrs. J. Darley, T. Warrell, Macdonald, Morgan, St. Mare, Lavancey.
Lasses, Mrs. Doctor, Miss Oldfield, Miss L'Entrance, Miss Bates, Miss Anderson, Miss 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. M'Donald
Francis, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Jeffery, Mr. Blissett
Constance, Mrs. Harvey
Lisette, Mrs. Francis

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit Seven Eighth's 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.

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!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7 o'clock, Will be continued,

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

Macbeth.

With a recitation of the whole character, and moral and critical observations on the character, and on the author.

On Tuesday, 7th February, THE EFFECTS OF AMBITION and GUILT, Exemplified in the character of Satan and the Fallen Angels, with recitations from Milton.

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.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

Called TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road... containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Attorney at Law Surviving Executor

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'Eller'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'Eller'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 intringe 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, February 3.

Extract of a letter from a respectable character in Hillsboro', North-Carolina, to his friend in Philadelphia.

We have received a paper containing a statement of votes which decides the question of presidency in favor of Mr. Adams, and although we were opposed to his election, the people here generally seem disposed to shew that submission to the majority which is always due from the minority in a republican government.

Philadelphia, February 2d, 1797.

SIR, IN consequence of repeated publications in the several newspapers throughout the State, intimating the illegality of the appointment of Electors in the State of Vermont, arising from an idea that the Legislature proceeded to the choice of Electors, not having an existing law directing the mode—to counteract the ill impressions such publications may have made, I enclose for your publication, a true copy of the law under which the Legislature of that State chose their Electors.

ISAAC TICHENOR.

Mr. FERNO.

An act directing the mode of appointing Electors to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Electors for electing a President and Vice-President of the United States, be appointed by the ballot of the Governor and Council and House of Representatives met in grand committee; and that those persons, to the number which they have a right to appoint, who shall have a majority of all the votes of said grand committee, shall be declared to be duly appointed Electors of this State for the purposes aforesaid.

State of Vermont, Secretary of State's Office, Vergennes, January 12th, 1797.

I hereby certify, the preceding is a true copy of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed November third, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and now remaining in force.

(Attest) ROS. HOPKINS, Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Barney's haste to persuade his fellow-citizens that he has, as yet, committed no piracies upon their property, has brought to light some curious confessions. Among other things, it appears, that he is, at least, part owner of a privateer called the VENGEANCE; and that there is somebody in Baltimore, upon whom his captain can take the liberty to draw bills. Had not Mr. Barney made this discovery, his captain's sea drafts might have been claffed with Buonaparte's Leghorn receipts. He also informs the public that his privateer had captured no American vessels on the 12th December. Why also did he not add, that no positive orders to capture had been received from Mr. Adet at the time his privateer sailed upon her cruise? It is whispered that before he left the Cape, his privateer was put in possession of orders to capture our vessels, and that his agent, Mr. Willson, was to sell them and their cargoes.

Mr. FERNO.

THERE is nothing more common than to impute a public evil to a wrong cause. Thus at the present moment, a number of people seem to think, that the high market rate or interest of money, is owing entirely to the will of the comparatively few who have it to dispose of. In order to draw the attention of individuals, both legislators and others, to a full discussion of the subject by an able writer, I request you will publish the following extracts from "Smith's Wealth of Nations," a book highly esteemed by every one who has read it.

In Vol. 2—Page 41—Dobson's Philadelphia Edition, are the following observations:—

"In some countries the interest of money has been prohibited by law. But as something can every where be made by the use of money, something ought every where to be paid for the use of it. This regulation, instead of preventing, has been found from experience to increase the evil of usury; the debtor being obliged to pay, not only for the use of the money, but for the risk which his creditor runs by accepting a compensation for that use. He is obliged, if one may say so, to insure his creditor from the qualities of usury."

In the same page, he observes, that "where the rate of interest is fixed by law, it ought always to be somewhat above the lowest market price, or the price which is commonly paid for the use of money by those who can give the most undoubted security." He adds, in page 43, that "No law can reduce the common rate of interest below the lowest ordinary market rate, that exists when the law is made."

Mr. Smith somewhere says, that the precious metals are the money of the world, and that every country will have the share of them, to which it is entitled, in proportion to the amount or produce of its labour and industry. So in speaking of individuals, in pages 129 and 130, he says, that "overtrading is the common cause of the scarcity of money," owing to individuals adventuring more largely when the profits of trade happen to be greater than ordinary, and meeting with disappointments in sales and expected returns.

It is frequently said that money being the standard whereby to fix the value of every thing else, the rate of interest ought to be permanently fixed by law.

Mr. Smith in page 19, of the vol. before mentioned, allows it to be "the instrument of commerce and a measure of value." He however says, in page 126, "Gold and Silver are to be bought for a certain price like all other commodities, and as they are the price of all other commodities, so all other commodities are the prices of those metals."

If fortunately the foregoing quotations should induce any of your readers to peruse the Doctor's general reasoning on the subject, my end will be answered.

It is I believe an acknowledged truth, that gold and silver change their value, owing to revolutions in trade combined with other circumstances. If then the legislature should attempt to fix a certain price on them, at least for any considerable length of time, would it not in all human probability be an arbitrary one?

AN OBSERVER.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

DIRECTIONS

For preventing calamities by FIRE.

- 1. Keep your Chimnies and Stove-pipes clean by sweeping them at least once every month.
2. Never remove hot ashes in a wooden bucket, or a wooden vessel of any kind, and look well to the ash-hole.
3. After sweeping a hearth, see that the hearth brush does not retain any particles of fire, before you hang it up in its usual place.
4. Oblige all your servants to go to bed before you, every night, and inspect all your fire places before you retire to rest. For fear of accidents, let a bucket of water be left in your kitchen every night. The writer of these directions once saved his house from being consumed by fire, by this precaution.
5. Do not permit a servant to carry a candle to his bed room, if he sleeps in an unplastered garret.
6. Cover up your fire carefully every night in ashes. Let the unburnt parts of the billets, or chunks of wood, be placed next to the hearth, by which means no sparks will be emitted from the wood. Pour a little water upon the burning ends of the wood which are not completely covered by the ashes. Place before the fire a fender made of sheet iron. This contrivance was well known in England many years ago by the name of a coverseu. It has lately received from a top being added to it, the name of a hood.
7. Remove papers and linen from near the fire when you leave it, to a remote part of the room.
8. Shut the doors of all the rooms in which you leave fire at night. By thus excluding the supply of fresh air, you will prevent a flame being kindled, should a coal or spark fall upon the floor, or upon any other combustible matter in the room.—The smoke which issues from this smothered fire will find its way into every part of the house, and by waking the family, may save it from destruction.
9. If sickness, or any other cause should oblige you to leave a candle burning all night, place it in such a situation as to be out of the reach of the rats. A house was once destroyed by a rat running away with a lighted candle for the sake of the tallow, and conveying it into a hole filled with rags, and other inflammable matters.
10. Never read in bed by candle light, especially if your bed be surrounded by curtains.
11. Strictly forbid the use of segars in your family at all times, but more especially after night. May not the greater frequency of fires in the United States than in former years, be ascribed in part to the more general use of segars by careless servants and children? There is good reason to believe a house was lately set on fire in Northumberland county, by a half consumed segar, which a negro woman threw away, to prevent her being detected by her master in the unhealthy and offensive practice of smoking.

In case of fire, attend to the following directions, to prevent or restrain its terrible consequences.
1. Do not open the room or closet door where you suspect the fire to be, until you have secured your family, and your most valuable effects, nor until you have collected a quantity of water to throw upon the fire, the moment a fresh supply of air excites it into a flame. Where water cannot conveniently be had, try to smother the fire by throwing two or three blankets over it. A British sea captain once saved a king's ship by throwing himself with a spread blanket in his arms, upon a fire which had broke out near the powder room. He was pensioned for life, for this wise and meritorious act.

2. In case it be impossible to escape by a stair case from a house on fire, shut the door of your bed chamber, and wait until help can be brought to secure your escape from a window.

3. If safety does not appear probable in this way, wrap yourselves up in a blanket, hold your breath, and rush thro' the flames. If water be at hand, first wet the blanket.
4. To prevent fire descending from the roof, or ascending from the first story, form by means of blankets, a kind of dam on each of the intermediate stories, near their stair-case, that shall confine the water that is thrown upon the roof, or into the windows. It will effectually check the progress of the fire downwards or upwards in brick and stone houses.
5. To prevent fire spreading to adjoining houses, cover them with wet blankets.
6. To extinguish fire in a chimney, shut the door and windows of the room. Throw a quart, or more of common salt into the fire. Hold, or nail a wet blanket before the fire place. If these means fail, throw a wet blanket down the chimney from the roof of the house.

There is a method used in some countries of glazing chimnies when they are built by burning common-salt in them, which renders them so smooth, that no soot can adhere to them. Chimnies so constructed can never take fire.

Ladders are commonly used as the means of conveying persons from the windows of houses on fire. Would not a long and stiff pole, with a rope fixed at its upper end, be more portable, and convenient for this purpose?

The famous Mr. John Wesley, when a child was taken out of a window in his father's house whilst it was in flames, by one man standing upon the shoulders of another. This practice may be used to rescue persons from the first story of a house on fire, where other means cannot be had with sufficient convenience or expedition.

A WATCHMAN.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 11.

Mr. Swanwick's Speech, concluded.

This, Mr. S. said, was the most important question which was ever brought before that house. He trembled every day when he considered on what a shadow the revenues of this government rested—upon what every nation seemed to rob us of; for, added he, all are agreed in one point, however they may disagree in others, viz. to rob and ill treat us. They were, indeed, invited to do this; for, said he, we have no barriers but treaties, and they are worse than nothing.

Mr. S. said we had no dependence upon our revenue; at any rate it was not more than supported our present expences. Suppose, added he, all the present nations at war, make peace, would there then be no danger of a declaration of revenue? There could be no doubt of it. So that whether war or peace, no certain dependence could be placed upon our revenue.

Did it not, then, become government to look to something more substantial than commerce for support? It certainly did. Let us, said he, fix upon the principle of a direct tax, and not be deterred at the threshold of the business. To say it was impossible to fix upon such a plan as to be generally satisfactory, would be to say we could not do what many other nations had done.

He would again repeat that it would have been better for this country if the present plan had been adopted sooner. However, as we had lately declared ourselves the most prosperous, the most free and enlightened country in the world, this could not be an improper time for introducing it. He was rather glad, however, that a degree of necessity had brought the present measure before them. Misfortunes, he said, sometimes proved the greatest of blessings. He trusted the present event would teach government economy; for, since they found the difficulty which attended the raising of money, they would be careful how they lavished it away. He trusted this measure of taxing the farmer, would also have the effect upon him to awaken a watchful attention to the operations of government; it was also giving us the means of paying our debt, and of shewing to foreign countries that our revenue rests upon a foundation which they cannot shake.

Viewing the matter in this point of view, however unwilling he was, in general, to call upon the people for money, he hoped the principle before them would be adopted.

Mr. Gilbert said, the question was whether they should raise the revenue wanted by direct or indirect taxes. Though he was opposed to direct taxes, he had no objection to the committee's rising, that the report might be re-committed, in order that the committee of ways and means might be instructed to report to the house a plan of direct taxation, for the decision of the house. He acknowledged the necessity of something being done, but he was not ready to vote for direct taxation, until he saw something more of the business.

Mr. Christie was against the committee's rising, because he thought it was necessary to determine upon the principle. He did not know whether he should agree to this principle or not. It was proposed that each state should be apportioned according to its last census. By this, he said, Maryland would be considerably aggrieved. Several other states were in the same situation. If the gentleman would therefore withdraw his motion for the committee's rising, he would move to strike out the words "according to the last census." (The former motion was withdrawn.)

Mr. S. Smith hoped the words would not be struck out; for, if they were struck out, the whole resolution would fall to the ground, as if they were not to make a calculation upon the last census, they must either postpone the business until a new census was made, or go into the expence of making a new census for the business.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Swanwick) had gone fully into the business, and shewn to the satisfaction, he doubted not, of many in that House, the necessity of going into some effectual mode for securing a permanent revenue. He believed it would be found a subject of difficulty to carry into effect a direct tax throughout the union, but as the committee of Ways and Means had brought forward the proposition, he doubted not they had attended to these difficulties.

He was not afraid of the state of Maryland being over-rated by taking the last census. It was not necessary, he said, to go into that subject, or he believed Maryland ought to have had another representative on that floor. He thought they should not object to the plan before them on trifling ground, as they need never be able to apportion any system to farthings. Whether he should vote for the system proposed he knew not, but he wished to have the subject taken up, that we might have it in our power to say, we are an independent nation, and that it may not be in the power of any other to cut off our supplies. Such a step, he said, was necessary, and he doubted not the people would be found willing to give their government a proper support.

Mr. Christie said, if he thought his motion went to destroy the principle, he would withdraw it; but he believed the principle would be as well tried without the words as with them. He thought it would be proper to have a new census taken. He wondered his colleague (Mr. S. Smith) should think Maryland would not be over-rated by the present census. He was confident they would. If those words were out of the resolution he would vote for it, but not otherwise.

Mr. Nicholas had no objection to the words being struck out, because if they were out, they must be guided by the last census, except a new one was taken; and if the gentleman could not take the sense of the House upon the propriety of taking a new census, without striking out these words, he hoped they would be struck out, in order to give him an opportunity of trying that question.

The question for striking out was put and negatived. Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) said the subject was an important one, and from his prepossession (gentlemen perhaps might be inclined to call it prejudice) against a system of direct taxation, he could not think the