

New Theatre.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 13. Will be presented (for the sixth time) an Historical Play, called

Columbus; Or, A World Discovered.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

The Ghost.

- Sir Jeffery Constant, Mr. Warren; Captain Constant, Mr. Darley, jun.; Clab, Mr. Morris; Trusty, Mr. Francis; Rogers, Mr. Bates; Belinda, Mrs. Harvey; Dorothy, Mrs. Francis

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

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 RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

On THURSDAY EVENING,

February 16th, at 7 o'clock,

Will be recited

Anthony's Funeral Oration, Shakespeare; Cato's Soliloquy on the Immortality of the Soul, Addison; Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, Pope.

The Story of Lavinia, Thomson; Edwin and Emma, Malles; Maria, first and second part, Sterne; Ode to Madnets, Penrose.

Ode on the Passions, Collins; Alexander's Feast, Dryden.

On SATURDAY, February 18, Will be continued, Selections from the tragedy of HAMLET. With a Critical Investigation of the Character of Hamlet, and Observations on Shakespeare.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, 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.

Will be sold,

On Wednesday, the 22d day of February, instantly, At the Merchants' Coffee-House, At 10 o'clock, noon,

A Lot, or Piece of Ground,

CONTAINING 12 acres and 100 perches, situate near the Blue Ball Tavern, on the Passyunk road, four miles from the city of Philadelphia. This Lot commands a view of the river Delaware and Schuylkill, is nearly inclosed with a good cedar post and rail fence, and has a never-failing spring of fresh water rising in it—One acre of which is good bottom meadow—adjoining lands of William Bingham, Esq., Jacob Sink, and others. The terms of sale, one fifth part in ten days after the day of sale, when immediate possession will be given, the residue in payments agreeable to the purchaser, on paying legal interest therefor, and giving security for the same, if required. An indisputable title will be given, upon making the first payment as aforesaid.

A Draft of said Lot may be seen at the Merchants' Coffee-House, and at the office of Alexander Power, No. 145 Chestnut-street, where further information may be had. Philadelphia, February 14. \$122

Will be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 9th of March next,

PLANTATION,

IN Ridley township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, eleven miles from Philadelphia, and one from the great road leading thence to Chester; containing one hundred and twenty-three acres, twenty-three of which are woodland, and eighteen meadow. On the premises there are, a dwelling-house, barn, and other out-houses, in good repair; a good spring of water close to the house, and a fine stream of water runs through the premises; by which part of the meadow is watered, &c.

On the same day, the stock on the said farm; consisting of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c. A cart, plough, harrow, and other farming utensils; also a large copper still, with the household and kitchen furniture, among which are beds and bedding, an eight day clock, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given on the premises, by CURTIS LEWIS. Ridley, February 13. 14—thi 1249

FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House, No. 99, North Second Street.

- Imperial Hyson, Fresh Teas, Young Hyson, Dec. 9. (Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, 31aw3ra)

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chestnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 60th and 61st days returns are received. The Business of a Broker carried on as usual. January 12.

To the Benevolent.

THE Subscriber having rented that well known tavern house, on Silver Springs, Cumberland county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt which he had completely furnished for the accommodation of travellers, but which unfortunately, by accident caught fire about 12 o'clock in the morning, the 3d of November last, and in the space of one hour was totally consumed with all the furniture, wearing apparel, stores of liquors, &c. to a very large amount, attended with the melancholy loss of a daughter about twelve years of age, who only survived a few hours after the fire; his wife also disabled; and others of his family much hurt; he is now reduced to an unhappy and delicate situation—he therefore begs leave to solicit some relief from a generous public. The following gentlemen are pleased to undertake the trouble to receive subscriptions for his benefit: viz, Samuel Richardson, Merchants' Coffee-House; James Thompson, Indian Queen; George Irwin, Cross Keys, in Fourth-street, and John Dunwoody, Spread Eagle, High-street. DAVID BRIGGS, Philadelphia, February 14. 14—thi 1249

The other Printers are requested to publish the above.

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 15.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Some convulsive dying struggles were to be expected from the Jacobins against the "last not least" measure of Washington. The correct and able vindication of the government, against French claims and charges, has produced a necessity of subterfuge among those who hate plain facts. Now it is asserted that the old court were not sincere in their official publications—and that though we must acknowledge their disinterestedness, we ought and must first admit that they were not to be trusted—the citizen can perhaps tell us when they are sincere? Are they sincere when they talk of fraternity—or does the matrimonial language of "drawing the bonds of the two republics closer" mean a diplomatic pieties of expression? Is a minister sincere when, as Genet did, he tells us that France does not wish us to go to war—that she loves us too well to wish any thing more than our peace and prosperity—or does he mean the reverse? Was the ci-devant minister sincere either in his threats, which too certainly have been amply realized upon our defenceless trade in that very scene to which they invited it—or in his caresses of the people—or in his marvellously modest demand of gratitude, the disinterested boast of having given to us our independence—or in his manly discontent at the Almanac precedence? Some years hence, a future citizen may assert that this language was, at the time it was used, intended not to rouse the people into civil war, nor to lead us into a war with England, but that it was intended to impose upon the whole world.

Mr. Secretary Pickering is accused by the Jacobin writers with having taken two months, to complete a production, which was destined to widen the basis of American Independence. The French party will excuse us in this country, if the natural phlegm of an American mind retard the progress of decision—when documents of high meaning and authority are to be referred to and compared; where facts, those provoking stumbling blocks to the visionary, are to be displayed, and inductions to be drawn from them, these intuitive gentlemen will forgive a minister of our republic if he use diligence in research, and slowness of judgment, upon points, which when once fixed, are not to be reelected from—we are neither Pope-makers, nor Frenchmen—we deny both infallibility and inspiration, and never do a great act by acclamation. Had the secretary followed M. Adet's method, materials and files, it is to be presumed the piece would have been never written, but printed off, as fast as invention furnished the passages; and with as much promptness as a certain novel writer is said to have exerted. This notable author was also a Printer, and it is said, by Gibbon, used to print as fast as he composed, without having any copy before him; rapid all from his own head—this might do for a work of fiction—On the whole, truth is so valuable, that it will be found more lasting, though slowly developed and acknowledged, than those falsehoods which haste engenders, and reflection destroys.

COMMUNICATION.

In arbitrary governments, where the gift of almost every office, whether considerable or unimportant, is in the crown, disappointments, which must necessarily be frequent, die away in whispers or expire in silence. Fear is the principle that produces order and submission. Were permission given by such governments to every man inclined to appeal to the public, and disposed to emit his spleen, there would soon be a complete revolution. A despotic government must necessarily engender abuses more enormous and numerous than one where the conduct of public officers may be scrutinized freely. Hence their policy of restraining the liberty of the press. This valuable sentinel of freedom is doubtless one of the firmest barriers against tyranny, and if permitted for a short time in countries where despotism prevails, would speedily operate a change favorable to the general interests; but like most privileges it is subject to abuse.

In a limited monarchy, like England, the rage of a disappointed candidate, or an ambitious or needy solicitor for office is vented through the channel of party gazettes; and often becomes so irksome to the ministry, that something tangible is held out, and the patriot becomes silent.

In the United States this is not the case. A President, though participating with the Senate in the power of appointing to offices, cannot gratify every claimant who thinks himself entitled to notice. Disappointment impels him to the side of opposition. There, without enquiring into the motives of preference, he abuses and misrepresents without justice or mercy. No dread of the consequences influence him—for the press is free, as it should be in every free country. No pecuniary donations can be offered—No offices are vacant; he therefore goes on, writing and declaiming till the excess of his rage exhausts his spirits, and at last sits down, not satisfied, but fatigued.

A President of the United States must expect to encounter all this. It is a concomitant inseparable from his post. The most immaculate and most worthy character in the Union has experienced it, and his successors cannot hope to escape. [N. Y. Daily Gaz.]

NORWICH, (Connecticut) February 9.

ALARMING. WE believe that no doubt remains with the citizens of this town that the barn burnt on Saturday evening, the 28th ult. (mentioned in our last paper) was by design set on fire, by some daring villain or villains, who as yet, we are sorry to say, remain secreted from the reach of justice. On Friday evening last, about 6 o'clock, another attempt was discovered, in the carriage house adjoining the back part of Messrs. Carey and Huntington's store, in this city: a number of citizens were immediately alarmed, and the fire, not having got to a great height, was soon extinguished. Every person is confident that this fire was but a few minutes before kindled by some bold incendiary, as there was a coal of fire found and some dry wood, in the body of a carriage where the fire was kindled!

Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday evening last, the inhabitants of this city were again alarmed by the cry of Fire, which proved to be the barn belonging to Samuel Tracy, Esq. The building was almost wholly enveloped in flames before discovered; all the exertions of the citizens were therefore of no avail. There was burnt with the barn, a valuable young

horse and several tons of hay. It is very evident that this building also was set on fire by design.

On Monday morning last, about 7 o'clock, a smoke was perceived to issue from the barn a few rods west of the meeting-house in this city, belonging to Mr. Azariah Lathrop. Search was immediately made, and it was found to originate from some fire upon the top of a hay mow, which, if it had not been immediately extinguished, would in a few minutes more, have been beyond the power of all those present to save it. Two chips were found on or near the hay, which convinced the astonished citizens, that a coal of fire was brought in them with an intention to destroy that as well as other buildings.

It appears almost an impossibility that four such daring attempts, within so short a space of time, should be made to fire this city, three of which were made early in the evening, and one after the rising of the sun in the morning, and yet the perpetrators should escape undiscovered, and not even any person should be suspected, with a degree of certainty, so as to have them arrested; all appears to be a mystery; no person can conjecture what their design is, but numbers of objections will immediately rise to oppose it. Alarm and fear occupy the attention of all classes of the inhabitants, expecting every moment to see the city wrapped in flames. We are happy in mentioning that upwards of twenty of our citizens voluntarily turn out and patrol the city every night. We hope soon to be able to inform, that the hardened wretch who has dared to commit so great a crime, is safely lodged in the hands of justice.

Another alarm.—Wednesday, February 8th, 3 o'clock, P. M. The cry of Fire has at this moment alarmed the inhabitants of this city. Our paper is printing, and we can only mention that a barn belonging to Mr. Lynde Lathrop, is entirely consumed; the fire it is said was kindled by some daring villain.

From late English Papers.

November 23.

Mrs. Harrison, sister to the late Commodore, and sister-in-law to Admiral Macbride, lately eloped with a recruiting officer of a French emigrant corps, to whom she gives 2,500l. per ann. She has her gallant with other soldiers at the Isle of Wight, and liking his person, sent her servant to him requesting an interview, in which he so well succeeded in strengthening the first impression, that she returned to town, and on Sunday last with due form, gave him her hand.

The great importance of the distilleries in the article of taxed hogs may be judged of in some degree by the number turned out of the distilleries in Surrey only, which are estimated at 11,790 a year, value at 46,215l. besides the great number fed in the starch yards. It is said that all the distilleries in the kingdom, when in full work, tend to market weekly 30,000 hogs; during the last year they were at a total stand; and the price of bacon has been enormous.

From a correct calculation it appears, that when the new military levies are raised agreeably to the plan now before Parliament, the officers alone of our present forces will exceed in number the whole standing army during the reign of Charles II!

Two vessels are preparing in the river to convoy to Botany Bay the felons in the different goals, under sentence of transportation.—In the next cargo their go no fewer than five Attorneys!!

The following remarkable inscription is copied from a tombstone in the burying ground over against Spring Path, in the Island of Jamaica.

"Here lieth the body of Lewis Galdy, Esq. who died the 22d of Sept. 1739, aged 80 years.—He was born at Montpellier, in France, which place he left for his religion, and settled in this Island; where in the great earthquake in the year 1692, he was swallowed up; and by the great providence of God, by a second shock was thrown out into the sea, where he continued swimming till he was taken up by a boat, and miraculously preserved.—He afterwards lived in great reputation, and was universally lamented."

CONTINUATION OF Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By an Arrival at New-York.

STOCKHOLM, November 10.

Since our young king has taken into his hands the reins of government, the politics of our court appear to have undergone a total change.

The marriage of the king with a princess of Russia, we are assured is completely broken off, and that, listening only to his inclination, he is about to espouse the princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The empress of Russia has left nothing untried to break off this match. A pension to the German princess, as queen dowager of Sweden—500,000 roubles as a portion to the Russian princess, and an annual subsidy of 100,000 roubles, were to have been the price of the guardianship of the king, and the subjection of his realm. But these offers did not tempt the young monarch, who, when at Petersburg, shewed the greatest indifference to the rates and compliments of the empress.

These circumstances have been followed by a closer connection between the court and the French republic. The baron de Stael and his lady, it is said, are immediately to take their departure for Paris.

BRUSSELS, 3d Fraimaire, Nov. 23.

It appears that a grand operation is now on the eve of being executed. The division of general Lefebre, amounting to 18,000 men, has effected the passage of the Rhine, and is directing its course to Andernach, to reinforce the centre of the army. In the mean time, a large division is to pass the Rhine at the bridge of Neuwied, and the army of the north, which is already on the right bank, is to attack the Austrians on the Sieg. All the preparations which are making indicate this double project. Thirty thousand rations of bread, and as many of hay and oats, are preparing at Cologne, to be sent to Mulheim. General Bournonville has arrived by post at Cologne.

PARIS, November 24.

We are assured that the directory are determined to send to the Isle-de-France and the Ile-de-Bourbon, the same commissioners with the most positive instructions to hasten the execution of the law of the abolition of slavery.

November 26.

The executive directory have issued a decree,

revoking all other decrees, by which foreigners have been permitted to reside in Paris. Those who wish to obtain leave for continuing their residence, are to deliver in petitions, setting forth the place of their birth, their condition and profession, the place of their last domicile abroad, the different houses in which they have lived at Paris, and their motives for having obtained their last leave of residence.

Yesterday a woman hawking about a tragedy, entitled, the treatment of Louis XVI. was taken into custody, in the Jardin Egalite, the ci-devant Palais Royal.

Yesterday morning the ci-devant marquis de Cuffy, formerly French ambassador in Bavaria, was guillotined, as was the marquis de Meynard, a Venetian officer of rank, accused besides of emigration.

November 28.

The grand jury of the department of Ille and Vilaine, on the 27 Brumaire, placed in a state of accusation Jean Moreau, who fired a pistol at general Hoche; Charles Teysiere, who abetted that crime; Adelaide Marie Leconte de Grave, and the widow Porin, who concealed the arms of Teysiere.

A traveller of fidelity, and on whose patriotism we can rely, has just returned from a journey into the country between the Meuse and the Rhine, the electorate of Treves and the Palatinate. He speaks highly of the state of the public mind in these countries. He assures us that the retreat of our army is there regarded as a misfortune, but not as an alarming danger for these frontiers; that the people look anxiously forward to peace, and expect that an armistice will speedily take place. He adds that it is the general wish of the army, should the war continue, to have Pichegru at their head; that the soldiers have the greatest confidence in his talents, and are persuaded that were he to rejoin them, discipline and victory would return with him.

November 29.

The executive directory issued a decree on the 23d of November, the objects of which is to enforce the existing orders for preventing any kind of communication between England and France.

All that the Spanish fleet has yet done, is to raise the blockade at Toulon. A letter from that port states, that orders are come for the equipment of a squadron of five sail of the line and two frigates, supposed for Constantiople.

The Spanish fleet, in the harbor of Toulon, consists of twenty-two ships of the line and ten frigates.

General Hoche still prosecutes with the same ardour, the equipment which it is believed is destined to operate a descent upon England.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

November 24.

Rouyer, in the name of the committee, made a report concerning the passage of recruits raised in Italy for the Spanish service over the French territory.

It was decreed that a toll should be paid by all carriages passing along the highway.

PARIS, November 29.

The messenger sent to London by Lord Malmesbury is returned, and the negotiations are resumed. They have at last made a step forward; for after childishly refusing to explain himself on the principle of compensation, set forth by Lord Malmesbury, our learned Minister assumes in the most positive manner, enlightened, no doubt, by a fortnight study, and also a little by the lessons of the writer, who proved to him that there was no impropriety in acknowledging this principle, and that it was indeed pledging ourselves to very little; because we reserved still the full power of shewing ourselves as difficult as we pleased respecting the nature and the extent of the exchanges and proportionate compensations. At least the first difficulty of formality has been done away, which is certainly something, as the official diplomatic notes will shew.

If our Plenipotentiary, instead of his last insignificant answer, had returned that which he now gives, and formerly admitted, as he now does, the principle of compensation, he would have accelerated the issue of the negotiation by a fortnight, and would have not appeared to be a man who quibbles and recedes, and pretends to have already said what in fact he had not said. We might go on and ask of him a little less dryness and austerity of language; but his diplomatic education cannot be perfect all at once. By Lord Malmesbury's answer, which we do not suppose he will send to his Cabinet by a Courier, as the question addressed by the Directory must have been foreseen, we shall see, whether he will also make use of more frankness in his overtures; whether he will relinquish his perplexing and dictating course, with men who despise and cannot patiently bear the delay of formalities.

That of the two governments which, without losing itself in the labyrinth of formalities, shall announce with precision and moderation, the principal conditions upon which it wishes to negotiate, will prove the sincerity of its pacific intentions, conciliate the general opinion, and make it a terrible weapon against its enemy. It would be worthy of the Directory to set this great and fine example of loyalty and good faith.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The following arrangements were yesterday finally settled.

The Earl of Westmoreland to be Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of Clatham, appointed President of the Council.

The Earl of Chesterfield to be Master of the Horse to His Majesty, vice Lord Westmoreland.

Lord Auckland to be one of the Postmasters-General, in the room of Lord Chesterfield.

The Duke of Roxburgh to be Groom of the Stole to His Majesty, in the room of the Marquis of Bath, deceased.

Lord Macclesfield to be a Lord of the bed chamber, vice the Duke of Roxburgh; and Lord Charles Somerset to succeed Lord Macclesfield as comptroller of the King's Household.

Earl Howe is to have the Blue Ribbon of the Marquis of Bath.

The Minister still perseveres in his plan of a voluntary subscription, and having obtained the promise of eight millions from public bodies, he is eager to