

NEW THEATRE,
Will open on MONDAY evening next, Dec. 1,
With a COMIC OPERA, called
ROBIN HOOD;
Or, *Sherwood Forest.*
RESIDENTS IN THE FOREST.
Robin Hood Mr. Darley
Little John Mr. Wignell
Scarlet Mr. Francis
Bowman Mr. Warrell
Archers, Messrs. Blisset, T. Warrell, Doctor,
Lafferty, Sully &c.
Allen-a-Dole, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Stella Miss L'Estrange
Shepherdesses, Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. Doctor,
Miss Anderson, &c.
VISITORS TO THE FOREST.
Ruthekin Mr. Bernard
(Being his first appearance in Philadelphia)
Friar Tuck Mr. Warren
Edwin Mr. Marshall
Clorinda Mrs. Warrell
Anette Miss Milbourne
Angelina Mrs. Oldmixon
With the original Overture, by Baumgarten. The
rest of the Music and accompaniments, com-
posed by Shield, with additional airs by Mr. Kei-
nagle
The which will be added, a *Comedy*, in two acts,
called,

THE LYAR.
Old Wilding, Mr. Warren
Young Wilding, Mr. Bernard
Sir James Elliot, Mr. Warrell, jr.
Papillion, Mr. Marshall
Servant, Mr. F. Warrell
Miss Crantham, Mrs. Francis
Miss Godfrey, Miss L'Estrange
Kitty, Mrs. Doctor.
Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dol-
lar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.
The doors of the Theatre will open at five,
and the curtain rise precisely at six 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.
Tickets to be had at H. and Rice's book-store,
No. 30 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining
the Theatre. *PIZZA RESURREXIT!*

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY
GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, fourth Third Street,
An extensive and general assortment of
HABERDASHERY, viz.
Best London mixt Pias
Common do. do.
Makensie's super-patent
white Chapel Neckties
Nuns Thread no. 6 to
40, regularly assorted
Lille do. no. 110 to 500,
regularly assorted
Coloured do.
Black Sewing Silks
Coloured do. and Twist
Silk and cotton Wires
Do. do. Ribbands
Shirt Mousins and Wires
Black brush Feathers
And a complete assortment of Goods, suitable
to the present and approaching season, at reduced
prices. Dec. 6. dif

FOR SALE,
By **JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.**
No. 8, Chestnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,
Amongst which are,
Gurrails Mamoodies
Baltas Sannas
Guzze-nahs Tands Coffeas
Gozzies Emericks
Blue Cloths Calicos
Palampours Romall Handkerchiefs
Amongst them are a great proportion of the
manufactures of Patna.
December 11. \$

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De LA GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,
INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only
means of becoming perfect in the French Lan-
guage, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, con-
sisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best cal-
culated to afford either useful instruction, or plea-
sure. The conditions, together with a catalogue
of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's
in town.
N. B. All translations from and into the French,
English and Spanish Languages, executed with ac-
curacy and dispatch. *colm nov. 15.*

PROPOSITION.
A handsome and roomy house, with a quanti-
ty of good land, within a few miles of this city.
A House in an eligible situation, and several
Lots in the city.
A valuable body of Land on the river Ohio.
Also, many tracts of fine Lands (military
rights) lying near the Ohio, on the Miami and
Sioto Rivers
Titles are all clear, and will be made with un-
exceptionable security.
A resident of this city is desirous of exchanging
this property for Goods—East or West India
would be preferred.
If the specie value of those Lands at a distance,
cannot be ascertained satisfactorily, they shall be
rated at such a price as the purchaser may have it
at his option to return them at the fixed price with
interest, at the expiration of twelve months.
Notice left with the Editor shall be attended to.
December 6.

DANCING SCHOOL.
WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his
most respectful compliments to his former
employers and the citizens in general, and re-
turns his most grateful thanks, for the very
bountiful encouragement he has experienced for
the twenty-five years past, takes this opportu-
nity of informing them, that his school is now
open, at his
Elegant Ball Room,
in South Fourth-Street, between Chestnut and
Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning
for young ladies, and 4 in the evening for young
gentlemen.
His first Practising Ball will be to-morrow
evening, Saturday, the 9th inst.
Dec. 8. 2awif.

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9,
C O N G R E S S.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FRIDAY—DECEMBER 8.

Mr. THATCHER presented the petition
of Daniel Sewall, as the representative of
Haac Parsons, praying to have two Loan-
Office Tickets funded, which had not been
brought forward in proper time. Referred
to the Committee of the whole to whom was
referred the report of the Committee of
Claims on the expediency or inexpediency
of excepting a certain proportion of claims
from the operation of the Act of Limitation.

Mr. COIT moved, that the report of the
Committee of Commerce and Manufactures,
made during the last winter session, on the
petition of Pierre Joseph Flammond, in be-
half of Louis le Guen, be referred to a
Committee of the whole.—Agreed for Mon-
day.

Mr. SPRIGG moved, that the report of
a Select Committee on the petition of John
Carr, which appeared in the report of the
Committee of Revival and Unfinished Busi-
ness, be referred to a Committee of the
whole. Agreed for Wednesday.

Mr. THATCHER observed, that yesterday
there had been a resolution laid upon the
table by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr.
Lyon) which he thought ought to be dis-
posed of. It proposed a retrenchment of
the unnecessary expences of Government.
Mr. T. said he had observed that a resolu-
tion of this kind was always brought for-
ward in the session preceding an election.—
He did not wish, however, that the proposi-
tion should lie longer on the table. If it
were true that the expences of Government
were excessive, they ought immediately to
set about retrenching them; and if it were
not true, the sooner they told the people
so, by rejecting the motion, the better.

The question for agreeing to the resolu-
tion was put and negatived, 33 to 30.
Just as the Speaker was counting the
votes, Mr. Lyon entered, and said, had he
been present when the question was put, he
should have called the Yeas and Nays upon
it.

Mr. COIT moved, that the report of the
Committee of Claims, made in January last,
on the petition of Edward St. Loe Liver-
more, be referred to a Committee of the
whole. Agreed for Monday.

The same gentleman moved a resolution
to the following effect:
"Resolved, that the committee of ways
and means be instructed to enquire whether
any, and if any, what alterations are prop-
er to be made in the act for laying a tax upon
licences for retailing wine and spirits, and
that they report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. COIT said, that, as the law food at
present, licences were taken for a year from
the time at which they were granted, be
that time when it might, so that they were
constantly becoming due. He wished to
have this inconvenience remedied, by put-
ting the law upon the same footing with the
carriage tax, the licences under which all
became due at one time; as when a licence
was taken, it was taken for as to fall due at
the time fixed.

The motion was agreed to.
Mr. WILLIAMS said, he found in the re-
port of the committee of revival and unfin-
ished business, the report of a select commit-
tee on a letter from the Secretary of State, in-
cluding a report of the director of the mint,
suggesting the expediency of some altera-
tions in its establishment, to render it less
expensive to the public; and as he wished
to render that establishment less expensive,
he moved that the letter and report be re-
ferred to a committee of the whole house.—
Agreed for Wednesday.

Mr. HARPER said, that the committee
to whom it was referred to report a bill for
establishing a uniform system of bankrupt-
cy, conceiving this subject to be of such
general concern, embracing so great a vari-
ety of interests, and a question in which the
mercantile affairs of the community were so
deeply involved, that they had wished him
to request an augmentation of the committee.
The motion was agreed to, and eleven
members were added to the committee, com-
prising a member from each State.
No business being before the house
(though only twelve o'clock) it adjourned
till Monday, a previous motion having been
passed for adjourning till that time, when
the house did adjourn.

the face, sickness and vomiting, followed by
delirium.
Two clergymen in Bolton, a few years
ago, suffered severely from the same cause.
The third article is a letter from Dr.
Davidson of Martinique to Dr. Meafe, con-
taining observations on the yellow fever in
1793. From some observations and experi-
ments, the writer is led to ascribe the fever
in strangers from a northern climate, to their
imbibing an unusual quantity of oxygen
gas.

The fourth article is a singular case of a
child, apparently ferocious, by Dr. Hedg-
es of Newburgh.
The fifth article is an account of the suc-
cessful application of caustic to a stricture
in the urethra; by Dr. Seaman of this city.
The sixth article is a case of Mania cured
by the application of mercury, producing
salivation, by Dr. Smith of this city.

The seventh article contains facts and ob-
servations of Dr. Mitchel, explaining the
true operation of Alkalis and lime on other
substances—in a letter to Dr. Beddoes, at
the close of which the philosopher turns po-
et and takes a trip to Parnassus; and we
confess, the Doctor on the parnassian steed,
appears to be very well mounted.

The eighth article, contains some judi-
cious and useful observations of Dr. Miller of
this city on the effects of abstinence in pre-
venting or mitigating diseases. We have
great faith in his opinions, and firmly be-
lieve, that abstinence, at the approach of
disease would prevent much sickness.

The ninth article is the case of change in
the human liver by putrefaction, from
Fourcroy.
The tenth article relates a case of fever
supposed to be caused by putrid beef, by
Dr. Osborn, surgeon to the garrison on Gov-
ernors Island.

The remainder of this number of the re-
pository is occupied with a review of medi-
cal books, meteorological observations for
July, August and September, list of patients
admitted into the hospital. Medical news,
concluded with an Appendix containing a
letter from Dr. Mitchell to Dr. Percival of
Manchester, on the use of Alkaline remedies
in fevers; and an article on the use of nitrous
acid in Syphilis, by Dr. Beddoes.

It must give pleasure to the lovers of sci-
ence and truth, that this attempt to collect
the particles of knowledge, which are scat-
tered over this and other countries, and save
them for future use, is in a fair way to suc-
ceed; and we expect this repository will in
time be a large and valuable magazine of
medical truths and experiments.

Continuation of Late Foreign News,
By the British Packet.

LONDON, Oct. 2.
The following is a letter from a naval officer
(late a prisoner in France) to his friend
in Greenock, dated on board his Majes-
ty's ship Impetueux, Torbay, 16th, ultimo:
"On the stocks in the different building-
yards at L'Orient, four ships of 74 guns
each; one of which was ready for launch-
ing, a second nearly so, the other two only
in the frames, and no workmen about them.
In the harbor one large frigate fitting for
sea with the greatest expedition, destined
for the East-Indies, and will be ready for
sea in ten days. There were likewise a
great number of privateers fitting for sea
with no less dispatch; one of them mounted
28 guns, and would sail in a few days; her
cruising latitude was from 49 to 25 N. and
from 19 to 10 W. While I remained in
L'Orient, six privateers sailed, although the
signal was flying every day in the dock yard
for a British squadron on the coast. I was
told by the merchants at L'Orient, that they
could send to sea from the different ports in
France, from 400 to 500 privateers, and that
they did not mind losing a few of them;
they flattered themselves that one British
merchantman would make up the loss of a
dozen of their small craft; indeed the crews
of these vessels prepare themselves to be cap-
tured, by taking no clothes with them but
what they have on their backs, and one
change."

"I left L'Orient on the 8th of August,
and arrived at Brest in three days afterwards.
There were in that harbour four ships of
the line, two of which are three-deckers,
and two two-deckers, viz. L'Invincible, and
L'Ocean, of 100 guns each, the Berwick 74
and Jupiter 80 guns, and two frigates and
a corvette, all ready for bending their sails,
except the Berwick, which had her top-
mast an end, none of them well manned.
There were on the stocks one of 140 guns,
Le Vengeur, in the frames, but no people
employed on her, one of 80 guns in the same
state, and two frigates. In the docks four
of 80 guns, and two of 74, but no men em-
ployed about them, three of which were in
the engagement of the 1st June 1794, viz.
L'Aigle, Trajan, and Tyrannicide; and
have not been at sea since. There were in
the Inner Road 16 sail of the line, viz. two
of three decks, and three flags, the flag ships
are La Terrible and Le Republicain of 100
guns each, and L'Indomptable of 74 guns;
nine of them had their sails bent, and in a
state of readiness for sea; the others are
not half manned, and nothing but discon-
tents prevails among the seamen, on account
of want of wages. In the Outer Road
there were lying at anchor two ships of the
line, four frigates, one corvette, and a lug-
ger, all ready for sea; they were to be
joined by four ships of the line and two fri-
gates from the Inner Road, and were to pro-
ceed to sea in a few days, but I could not
learn their destination."

"I was informed, by a person at Brest,
on whose information I could place a little
dependence, that the French were making
preparations for a descent on Ireland and
Scotland this winter, for which purpose
they had 40,000 men in the neighbourhood
of Brest ready to embark. I saw part of
the troops at exercise on a grand parade day,
in the city; they expect that this armament

before failing, will be joined by the Spanish
and Dutch fleets."
A letter from an officer in the Orion, of
74 guns, dated Sept. 1; has been received
here this morning; by this letter we learn,
that the Orion had been at Gibraltar to
water, where they lay ten days; when they
came away an attack on the town was daily
expected from the Spaniards, who seem-
ed to be making formidable preparations
for that purpose. Flags of truce are con-
tinually passing between the commanders at
Cadiz and lord St. Vincent, and a report
was prevalent in the fleet, that the guillo-
tine has raised its dreadful head in sundry
places of Spain:
October 3.

The Dutch papers to the 25th ult. state
that an offensive and definitive alliance has
been concluded between the Batavian Rep-
ublic and the court of Madrid, on which
they engage to act in concert during the
present war. The king of Spain, as a proof
of his sincerity, has promised to indemnify
the Dutch merchants for the detention of
their ships in the years 1779, 1780 and in
1781.

A British vessel, the cargo of which was
valued at 60,000l. was lately seized on the
Barbary coast by six Portuguese, part of
the crew, while the matter proceeded to Ceuta
for provisions. They had taken shelter in
one of the ports on that coast, but were pur-
sued, and probably ere this taken.

The three Spanish Prelates who have
been so long upon a mission at Rome, have
left that city, upon their return to Madrid,
carrying with them the sanction of his Hol-
iness for the reform of the Spanish Inquisi-
tion, the restriction upon religious founda-
tions, &c. The Inquisition in Spain is not
totally abolished, as has been reported.

Though in none of the papers pro-
duced by the Triumvirate in order to substantiate
the charge of a Conspiracy, the least mention
is made either of Carnot or Barthelemy, yet
it is easily conceived, how extremely impor-
tant it was for the Triumvirate to get rid of
these two Directors.—Both, and especially
Carnot, could not but be intimately acquainted
with the secret of the actual Conspiracy of
the Triumvirate against the Legislative Body,
and of the measures planned for the destruc-
tion of the new Third. In order to blot
out every trace of the traitorous scheme,
nothing could be more convenient than to
murder one and to transport the other to a
distant country, in the passage to which he
may perhaps find his death in some means or
other, in the manner of Carrier's downings
at Nantes.

In respect to the Fact of Carnot's assassi-
nation, whether by the hands of Barras, or
of two Myrmidons whom the Triumvirate
had placed in the Gallery of the Luxem-
bourg to do the deed, as he passed from the
Council chamber of the Directory, after re-
fusing to give his assent to the plan of the
late revolution, there is no doubt of the
murder, nor of the persons who gave the order
for it—the truth will come out. Carnot's
Brother is also supposed to have been assassi-
nated.

This morning we received the Paris Jour-
nal down to the 30th ult. of which the
following are the principal contents.
The most remarkable information in the
French papers, is the appearance of a coun-
ter revolution in Poland, about to commence
under the auspices of Buonaparte. To that
effect he has written to Count Potocki, for-
merly ambassador at Constantinople from
Poland. The French General earnestly so-
licits the speedy assembling of the Marshals
and Chiefs of the Diet of 1791 at Milan.
The exiled Poles, driven from their country
on account of the late insurrection in Poland
and who have lately resided in Paris, have
left the latter place, by invitation, for Italy.

October 4.
The latest advices from Admiral Doucens
flee off the Texel, give the following infor-
mation.—"By a Danish ship, which left the
Texel yesterday [Sept. 26], we have ob-
tained information, that in consequence of
some serious misunderstanding between the
Dutch and French, the Dutch colors had
refused to go to sea, when the Admiral
made the signal to weigh; upon which most
of the officers had their baggage sent on
shore; and very soon after they followed it
themselves. Their transports have been re-
moved from the outward to the inner road,
and the troops are disembarked."

A young captain (of great military tal-
ents, no doubt, though not quite twelve
years of age) was asked the other day, what
regiment he belonged to? The — of
light dragoons." "Are you sure you're
not mistaken?" said an elderly gentleman
in company—"I should rather suppose you
belong to the light infantry!"

Madame Carnot, with her children, now
reside at the house of a relation near Arras.
We are intreated not to confound the
seducer of Miss King with a gentleman who
is generally known by the name of Flying
Fitzgerald, and who wounded Harvey Al-
ton in a duel about six years ago, in conse-
quence of a dispute at Ranelagh.
Maj. Wood, who was second to the hon-
col. King in a late duel, is nearly related to
the family of lord Kingsborough.

Colonel Fitzgerald is half-brother to lady
Kingsborough. His father's second wife
was her ladyship's mother.

The unfortunate Miss K. is describ-
ed, by those who are acquainted with her,
to be one of the finest young ladies in this
country.
A baronet at the west end of the town
has, within these few days, been discovered
by his lady in an amour with his cook.—
The enraged mistress beat the peccant fair-
one so severely with the heel of her shoe,
that it is supposed she will lose the sight of
one of her eyes.
Why Sir Benjamin Hammet should de-
cline the honours of the civic chair, it is ra-
ther puzzling to conjecture. Now that
certain parliamentary regulations have per-
mitted him to repose from the endless toil of
banking, surely the leisure he has been thus

indulged in, might as *disinterestedly* be de-
voted to *feasting* for the public good. Nor
can we be induced to believe, as has been
maliciously insinuated, that his reluctance to
enter on the duties of the dignified direc-
torship can possibly arise from any dread of its
being a *losing* employment; on the contra-
ry, according to an experienced writer, he
will then be *entitled*, as alderman, especially
as city chief, to make a *trade* of his eating,
and, like a cock, to *escape* while he feeds.

The privateer L'Intrepide, belonging to
Nantz has sent into Minden the Mary, an
American brig, laden with sugar, coffee,
cotton and pepper. The privateer fell in
with two American vessels, on their way
home, with 450 passengers from Ireland on
board.
Storace and Braham are now termed the
two *Canaries*, from the circumstance of those
amorous warblers being shut up in a cage!

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE.
(From the French papers.)
The privateer La Reprise, from St. Jean-
de-Luz, mounting two guns and eight twi-
sels, after three attempts to board, and an en-
gagement which lasted five hours, has cap-
tured a Portuguese ship, named the Caro-
line, of 400 tons, carrying six 12, 8, and 6
pounders, and copper bottomed, returning
from Fernambuc to Oporto, with 6000
quintals of sugar, 242 bales of cotton, 2135
cow hides, 421 logs of wood for furniture,
and 1900 cow horns. This rich vessel has
been carried into Vigo. The captain of
the privateer is citizen Lavagne, 80 years of
age, who took on him the command of the
privateer in lieu of his son, detained on shore
by sickness.

The privateer La Mouche, belonging to
Rochelle, has carried into port an English
prize, the cargo of which is estimated at
1,700,000 livres. This privateer has also
captured two Portuguese vessels.
The privateer Le Caïon, belonging to St.
Malois, captain Leredda, has captured the
Resolution, belonging to Limerick, laden
with salt, and has carried her into Roscoff.
The privateer Le Lazare Hoche, be-
longing to Brest, has sent into L'Orient,
the Ohio, of 300 tons, laden with pitch, tar,
wood for building, cotton, &c. under A-
merican colours.

The privateer Le Voltigeur, belonging to
Calais, has captured and sent off the Uche,
the English brig the Resolution, captain
Long, from Memel, laden with timber for
building.
The privateer L'Enterprize, belonging to
Nantz, has sent into Minden an English ves-
sel named the Grace, of 460 tons, on her
passage from Lisbon with a cargo of salt.
The same privateer has sent into the river
of Nantz the American ship the Light Horse
laden with beer and other commodities.

An English galliot, laden with 74 pipes
and 150 casks of Port wine, bound to Gib-
raltar, has been captured by some French
refters, and sent into Cologne.
The privateer L'Aigle, belonging to L'
Orient, has entered that port with the Ra-
ven, an American vessel of 300 tons, laden
with sugar, cotton, nankeens, &c.

The privateer L'Entrepreneur, belong-
ing to Cherbourg, captain Black, has carried
into Cherbourg an English brig named the
Hope, which she cut out of the road of
Guernsey. She is laden with wine, brandy
and gin.

From the Whitehall Evening Post of Oct. 7.
ABRIDGMENT OF THE STATE POLITICAL,
FOR THIS WEEK.

We have not been informed of any thing
remarkable, in the course of the present
week, in the interior of France. The Di-
rectory must, no doubt, be busily occupied
in filling up the vacancies occasioned by
their late violent proceedings in the Coun-
cils. Indeed it must, we are afraid, be a
long time before any thing very remarkable
can happen in that humbled kingdom; in
which as complete a tyranny seems, for the
present, to prevail as ever existed, and in
which the very voice of liberty is not heard.
The people, wearied of fruitless efforts for
the restoration of tranquility, and afraid of
the Directory, consults every one his own
safety.—Such are the fruits of jacobinism!
The innovations of visionary politicians! the
sticklers for the rights, but the despisers and
violators of all the duties of man!—The
French revolution must be allowed, at the
same time, to be a warning to kings, as well
as to the people; for altho' the prince on
whom the storm broke, had this world been
a place for an equal distribution of rewards
and punishments, would have been secured
from such extreme calamities by the inno-
cence of his life, and the sincerity of his di-
votion; the elements of that storm were
prepared for ages, in the oppression and
profusion of his predecessors on the throne,
and in those unfortunate councils by which
he was, soon after the commencement of his
reign, and without experience of the expe-
rience of war and the inconstancy of affairs drawn
in to take a share in the contest between A-
merica and Great Britain.—The appearance
of Flags of Truce and frequent messengers
from France, with dispatches addressed, not
to lord Grenville, the minister of this coun-
try for foreign affairs, but to Lord Malme-
sbury, has been considered by some as an
indication, on the part of the Directory,
of a disposition to Peace, and a wish to re-
new, or rather to continue the negotiation,
which, they think, has never been entirely
broken off. But to this conjecture we op-
pose the actual breaking up of the confer-
ences at Lille, and the interest of the present
rulers of France to carry on the system of
war and plunder—to go on with pillage and
conquest—to make their neighbours pay for
the maintenance of armies, by which they
keep themselves in power, trample on their
own countrymen, and harass all the na-
tions around them.—Nothing new has trans-
pired on the side of

SPAIN and PORTUGAL;
nor yet have we been informed of what has
taken place at Udina, the seat of negotiati-
on in