

**NEW THEATRE.**  
**THIS EVENING;**  
DECEMBER 13.  
Will be presented, a New COMEDY, (never performed in this city) called,  
**WIVES AS THEY WERE.**  
AND,  
**MAIDS AS THEY ARE.**  
(Written by Mrs. Inchbold, authoress of *Every One Has His Fault, Such Things Are, &c.*)  
Sir William Dorillon Mr. Harwood  
Lord Priory Mr. Warren  
Sir George Evelyn Mr. Moreton  
Mr. Norberry Mr. Taylor  
Mr. Bronzely Mr. Bernard  
Nabhol Mr. Warrell  
Oliver Mr. Blissett  
Goaler Mr. Sully  
John Mr. T. Warrell  
James Mr. Warrell, jun.  
Servants—Messrs. Lavancy, Lafferty, &c.  
Miss Dorillon Mrs. Merry  
Lady Mary Raffle Mrs. Oldmixon  
Lady Priory Mrs. Morris  
Hotic-keeper Mrs. Doctor

To which will be added, a MUSICAL DRAMA, in two acts, called,  
**THE ADOPTED CHILD.**  
Sir Bertram Mr. Warren  
Michael Mr. Cooper  
Record Mr. Francis  
Spruce Mr. Warrell, jun.  
Le Sage Mr. Darley  
Boy Miss L'Etrange  
Clara Mrs. Warrell  
Nelly Mrs. Oldmixon  
Lucy Mrs. Francis

On Friday, the celebrated Comic Opera of the **HIGHLAND REEL**—with entertainments.  
Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; 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 front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 1 on the day of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and Rice's book-store, No. 50 Market Street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

**Public Sales of Indian Goods**  
AT NEW-YORK,  
Will commence on Monday the 18th inst. by **A. L. Bleeker & Sons;**  
The cargo of the *Ship Swift, Pierre de Puyffier,* Commander, just arrived from Calcutta, on a credit of 3, 4, and 6 months—  
Consisting of 279 bales of the following articles:

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Manikpore                                       | } Baftas. |
| Kirabod   |           |
| Guzzena   |           |
| Addee   |           |
| Emerite   |           |
| Patna   |           |
| Jellepore                                       |           |
| Ouddee Coffees                                  |           |
| Tigerry Guzzenas                                |           |
| Beeboom Currahs                                 |           |
| Blue Guzzenas                                   |           |
| Guillaudendary Handks.                          |           |
| Doreas  |           |
| Dacca Mulsuls                                   |           |
| Tanda Coffees                                   |           |
| Santipore Mulsuls                               |           |
| Kermichee Romals                                |           |
| Chandercomah Nayanfook & Bandanoe Handkerchiefs |           |
- The above Goods to be sold without the smallest reserve.  
Philadelphia, Dec. 12. \*d5t

To be sold at the **Merchant's Coffee-House,**  
ON Wednesday the 13th of December at 7 o'clock in the evening, one certain bond or obligation dated July 16, 1795, signed by John Love of Alexandria for himself, Josiah Watson and Samuel Love for £120 Virginia currency, payable on the 1st of October last past, to Stockley Donelson or his assigns—which Bond the said Donelson assigned to James Grant, under whose power of attorney this sale will be made. For further particulars apply to the subscribers.  
**FOOTMAN and Co. Auctioneers.**  
Nov. 28. dtrjthd

**Just Imported,**  
And for Sale at **WILLIAM PRIESTMAN'S,**  
No. 129, South Front Street,  
Next door to the Custom House, a large assortment of low priced Silver Watches—consisting of plain, capt. caps and jewell'd, stopes and seconds; Gold Watches by Mudge, Ellicott, Holmes, Tregent, &c. A time-keeper by Arnold—Diamond and Pearl rings and lockets; some plated candlesticks, elegant double barrel'd guns by Mortimer, do. by Parker's dwelling pistols by Trimby, a reflecting telescope, by Rehrigh; a box of parent medicine, 60 lbs of Scotch thread, a dozen of travelling caps, and a small collection of scarce valuable books.  
December 12. d2w

**Imported in the brig Eliza,**  
*Capt. HASTIE, from Bourdeaux;*  
Claret in Cases of a very superior quality, White Sauterne Wine in Cases, Olive Oil in buckets of 32 bottles each, White and coloured Kid Gloves, do. do. Silk do. do.  
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,  
For Sale by  
**JAMES LATIMER, jun.**  
71, South Wharves.  
Who has also for Sale,  
A few qr. Cases Old Sherry Wine.  
Dec. 5. d2w

**FOR SALE,**  
By **JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.**  
No. 8, Chebuc Street,  
One hundred and eighty bales  
**BENGAL GOODS,**  
Amongst which are,  
Currahs Marmodies  
Baftas Sannaes  
Guzzenahs Tanda Coffees  
Guzzes Emerites  
Blue Cloths Calligoes  
Palampours Romall Handkerchiefs  
Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.  
December 1. d2w

**URIAH SMITH,**  
No. 20, north Third Street—HAS FOR SALE,  
A neat and general assortment of  
**Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Napts**  
and Drab Coatings. ALSO,  
A variety of Gentlemen's fashionable fancy Waist-coating, Lst. Hosiery, &c.  
December 5. \*dodaw

**The Gazette.**  
**PHILADELPHIA,**  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13.

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

**GENTLEMEN,**  
IF the spirit with which you engaged in the original plan of the Bank of the United States, and the vast aid which you have afforded to the government and to your fellow citizens by this landable enterprise, may be justly considered as a pledge of your fidelity to your interests as they are inseparably connected with the general weal, we are naturally led to ask if you will now consent to an addition to your capital stock that it may keep pace with the increased and increasing demands consequent to the growing population and general business of your country?

If you can conscientiously with your rights and feelings consent to do this, you will confer new obligations on your country, if you will also ask for an extension of your charter, in return for a permission in favour of government to create a limited number of additional shares to be sold at not less than 25 per cent. advance, for the sole benefit of the United States.

Thus whenever one million of new stocks may be created, 250,000 dollars will be gained to the Treasury of the Union, and in due time, which in the nature of things cannot be far distant, four millions of stock might be beneficially sold, by which the United States may gain one million, and for which permission on your part, they will not, they cannot, reasonably refuse to double the term of your charter.

In a future essay, I will endeavour to shew in part the incontrovertible benefits that will result from this plan which sooner or later must be adopted. You are therefore only requested to consider whether this is, or is not, the accepted time and of course a day of salvation to many important concerns of your country. If we agree, you will consider the propriety of preparing a petition to Congress for these purposes at your next general meeting; if not, it will only be deferred for future consideration.

**PUBLICOLA.**  
**WASHINGTON, (Potomac) Dec. 2.**

**MR. MORE,**  
I send you extracts from original letters written by a real American in Europe, who sees and judges of the passing events with impartiality. They tend to shew that the recent violence in France are not the consequence of any real plot or conspiracy (at least not on the part of the persons accused) in favour of royalty, but are the effects of a deep and long meditated plan of the old Jacobin party to continue their power and tyranny over the people, by a most atrocious and arbitrary violation; not only of the constitution but of every moral and political right, which a nation can hold sacred.

**D.**  
JUNE, 26, 1797.—The negotiations for peace between France and Great-Britain are refusing.—They are to be conducted it is said at Lille in Flanders; I still doubt very much whether they will terminate successfully; there is yet too much ambition and too much of the diforganizing spirit in the French government to allow them a disposition sincerely pacific.—Their treatment of Venice and Genoa, both neutral states, which have never been engaged in the coalition has been in open defiance, not only of all justice and honor, but of all shame; they have not been satisfied with dissolving the governments of those republics, but are dismembering them, and taking part of their territories to give them for indemnity to the Emperor, and the king of Sardinia, instead of the dominions they have sacrificed to the conquering genius of France.

Bonaparte, not only wages, but formally declares war—makes peace—dissolves governments—orders the adoption of others—sets up or pulls down the sovereign people, just as suits his own caprice, or that of his employers.—And in the midst of the deep tragedy of massacre, pillage, assassination, and crimes of every dye, that attends these revolutions, the face of liberty, of equality of fraternity, of the rights of man, with its whole babylonish dialect of imposture and hypocrisy is assiduously kept up, and I verily believe still finds its dupes.

JULY, 2 1797.—I wrote you three or four days ago from —, which I left next day. I then mentioned that Pastoret had made a motion in the council of five hundred, tending to annul the arrete's of the directory relative to America; particularly that of 12 Ventose, which he truly represented as contrary to the constitution. It was referred to a committee of five, to report upon it.—You will have a more circumstantial account of the whole matter from another quarter, but there are some observations which will not occur elsewhere, and which may perhaps in some degree contribute to give you a just idea of our affairs in France.

Infinite pains have been taken there to spread universally the idea that there are in America only two parties, the one entirely devoted to France and the other to England. Mr. Adams has been, in the Paris news-papers expressly represented as at the head of the latter, and Mr. Jefferson of the former.—The English too have been much disposed to countenance the same idea. The artifice of the French party in America, to throw the odium of partiality to the English, upon every man who would not sacrifice his country to France, has been very industriously pursued, and in a very considerable degree successful. It is one instance of their denominating-giving system, which Fauchet so much extols.—In France, every thing has contributed to give prevalence to this falsehood.—Pastoret therefore, in making his motion said that the American government had indeed given some reason to doubt of the loyalty of its intentions, by their treaty with Great-Britain, but that this was not sufficient for a rupture, &c. &c. The universal dislike of that treaty, by all the parties in France, while none of them can give one substantial reason for their dislike, is for its brightest panegyric. *It shows that it interferes with views which they dare not avow.* The objections that they have ever made against it are perfectly futile.—The arrete of 12 Ventose bears internal evidence, that the reasons assigned are not the real ones. Some observations were drawn up, about 2 months ago, concerning the arrete. They dwelt particularly upon the point of the British treaty, and shewed that the directory, by raising the rules of their arrete upon certain articles of the treaty, merely sought a pretext: that it was totally devoid of foundation, since every one of the rules, was not only variant from, but in direct violation of the article cited for its justification. In order to shew this in its clearest and most striking light, the several rules, and articles were placed in opposite columns, so that their incompatibility might appear at a single glance, and some observations were added at the close of each. This paper was seen by Pastoret before he made his motion, and he concurred in the opinion that the arrete was unconstitutional. But as to the opposite columns, it was said, that in these discussions all long quotations should be avoided; because they would not read them. Whether Pastoret read them or not, I shall not say; but what sort of discussion can be carried on with persons who will not read the very fate of the question in debate?—Whether that part of the paper was read, or was offered for reading or not, Pastoret did not the less complain of the British treaty, and complain of it as an act of the American government, unfriendly to France.

Pastoret is one of the most distinguished members of the council of five hundred.—He came in at the first constitutional election in October 1795, and was not a member of the convention. He has all along supported, with eloquence and firmness, the cause of moderation and justice, against the revolutionary violence and wickedness which has so often prevailed, even since the establishment of the constitution. Dumolard is another member of the same description, and these two are certainly the most conspicuous characters that have arisen in that third part of the legislature.

Barbe Marbois, our old acquaintance, came in at the same time, and appears to have the same system in the council of elders. This party, since the introduction of the new third part, have an unquestionable and strong majority in both councils; but the old remaining third of the convention, with their four fifths of the directory are reviving the Jacobin clubs, preparing for insurrections and endeavouring to secure the armies on their side.

Since the motion of Pastoret, Dumolard has brought forward one of the like nature against the measures conducted or permitted by the directory in Italy. It occasioned some debate and finally was adjourned, until the report of the committee upon the motion of Pastoret should be made.

This circumstance deserves notice, for the adjournment was upon an observation of Thibodeau "that it was improper and might be dangerous to investigate these transactions in Italy, since they might be deeply connected with the negotiation for a general peace." So you see Genoa, Venice, and perhaps Switzerland are to be not only revolutionized but plundered, dismembered, divided, torn in pieces in every way, to make an arrangement for a general peace.

And as the subject is adjourned until the report upon the differences with America shall be made, it looks very much as if some arrangement relative to us too, was in contemplation as connected with the negotiations for a general peace. There is an observation of Montelquieu, that it is some times bad policy, in a small state to remain neutral in the wars between two great powers its neighbours, because neither of them being bound to it by the force of obligation or interest, they may finally settle the difference by sacrificing the small power between them. The truth of this remark is strongly exemplified by the present state of the Italian republics though it is far from being clear that they could have escaped it by taking part in the war. However that may be, it is important for us to take care not to be made ourselves the victims of any such agreement. If France had any such designs, it must be in the plan of severing the United States into two republics, one of which would take under her protection, and mould to her will, leaving the other to the influence and management of Britain.

I am far from being certain that the British government would be averse to such a division. I hope they will both be narrowly watched.

JULY 6, 1797.—Our situation with France is still equivocal, and dangerous. Gen. P. acts with great prudence and wisdom, and I am persuaded will do every thing possible in the disadvantageous situation in which he still remains. But there are many wicked Agents, and many very bad passions at work against the interest and the friendship of the two nations.—With regard to the West-India depredations, the Directory have published a letter from Santhonax and his brother Robbers their Agents, in which they freely declare that they had employed Cruizers against American vessels without authority—but because they wanted provisions—because the Americans were ill disposed and because after the election of John Adams as President of the United States, they concluded there would be a war between the two Countries. The Directory have recalled those Commissioners and their infamous piracies have not been unnoticed even in Paris. An investigation and scrutiny has been called for into the hostile measures of the Directory; there is, no doubt, a strong party in France who disapprove of

them; but they are afraid of nothing so much as being too much in the right.

Among those who call and think themselves our friends, and who are indeed sensible how unjustly the Directory has treated us, is Barbe Marbois, a man well known in America, and now a very distinguished member of the Council of Ancients.—He has lately made a report relative to the expenses in the department of foreign Affairs. It appears they are four or five times as great as they were in the most extravagant periods of the old government. And for all this augmentation of charges, they have according to Marbois got but a very contemptible set of negociators abroad; among whom he has with equal justice included their late Minister to the United States: "One of them, (says Marbois) sent to a friendly nation, will imagine he serves his Country by sowing distrust and suspicion between the Government and the people.—In order to acquire the Reputation of being active and influential, he will expose two nations united by their reciprocal Interests, by benefits and Gratitude, to a fatal rupture; he will exert himself to fully the splendor of the fairest life, the eminent qualities of the greatest man, that our Century can offer to history, and present to posterity; And even though he should not attain the End proposed, the minds of men will nevertheless be alienated, and a double portion of Wisdom will be necessary to bring them again together." So you see that even in the Capital of France, even in the sanctuary of their Legislature, a public, and an eloquent voice is yet found ready to pay the tribute of Justice to the Character of Washington, and to reward with richly deserved Contempt the reptile that would sicken his filth and venom upon such bright stars.

JULY 29, 1797.—My means of communication from France are very much abridged since I left —, and I do not well understand what are the Consequences to be expected from the late Change of Ministers there, you will find that strong dissensions have broken out between the legislative and executive bodies, and between the Members of the Directory. They will perhaps bring on an accommodation, that will restore a sort of Peace, but the remnants of the old convention have entailed upon themselves forever, the curse which Tyrants never escape; the undying worm of a guilty conscience, and the terrors of approaching punishment. They never can be reconciled to the Nation which they have ruin'd and disgrac'd, nor the Nation to them. War, open or undercover, is their irrevocable destiny—they can never support themselves but by force, and every appearance indicates that their only reliance is upon the military.

AUGUST 17, 1797.—The debates in Congress upon the important subjects which were brought before them in their extraordinary session, fall far short of the manly and vigorous spirit, which discovered itself in the answer of the house to the President's Speech. If their deeds had corresponded with the language of that Answer our Negotiators would have come out with a favorable prospect of succeeding in their mission. They will arrive at a time when negotiation is going forward in all quarters, and attempts will doubtless be made to confound and influence one with the other, though our pretensions have nothing in Common with any other nation.—Portugal has just made a separate peace, by which another ally of Great Britain is taken off without its Consent. The terms are yet unknown, but the "Times" says "that the Conclusion of this treaty was one of the last events that our Country could have expected." Of the famous Coalition it may be said, that it was Joint and Several; they began all together, and concluded all alone.

AUGUST 31, 1797.—It is painful to every true American to see one foreign Minister using such language, as has been employed by Ministers of powers professing friendship towards us, ever since the time of Genet. To degrade our Government in the Eyes of the world by shewing that it may be insulted and reviled with impunity, is a part of that system which our foreign and domestic Jacobins pursue with concerted exertions for the dissolution of our union and the overthrow of our Constitution. The figure of a Spanish Minister, acting as an instrument to promote such views, however incongruous, cannot be surprizing. It does us no honour in the eyes of the world, when they see such Conduct pass without marks of resentment: but the national character suffers ill more, from instances of such transactions as are unfolded in Blount's letter. A Senator of the United States!—and write such a paper!—and act such a part! We have Enemies and Envyers enough in every part of Europe to seize hold of such Circumstances, and blazon them forth as proofs of our depravity and Corruption.

In this country (England) a profound tranquility generally prevails: in Scotland the papers of the day mention some Riot which has been excited by a new Militia law, but the Affair will probably not be very important. Ireland is quiet while the sword waves over her head. I perceive by the public accounts from Holland, that the Constitution which had been so long forming, and with so much pains made conformable to the Will of the French Directory, has been rejected by the people in the primary Assemblies. Yet the French Minister had formally declared it was approved by his Government, and formally intimated their Expectation and wish that the People might adopt it. It appears that a very small portion of the People took any part in the deliberations upon it; or attended the primary Assemblies: a declaration of political faith was preferred, as a test which inevitably operated an exclusion to one half of the People. Of the rest, that is the moderate patriots who have hitherto held the reins of the Government under French protection, the numbers among the People are so

small, that the Jacobinical Patriots out-voted them by a large majority, and threw out the plan as not sufficiently democratic, and as bearing unequivocal marks of federalism.

The negotiations for peace both at Udina and at Lille, advance but slowly. It is probable that the conclusion of the former is retarded by two points upon which the parties cannot agree. The cession or restoration of Mantua, and the appointment of a congress for a general peace. Upon the issue of these questions, probably depends also the prospect of peace, or of a continuance to the war between France and Britain.

The state of internal affairs in France, affords the same prospect of disunion between the legislative and executive powers, the same symptoms of approaches towards a military government as when I wrote you last; the parties are becoming more and more bitter and rancorous against each other from day to day. The people very evidently favor the side of the legislature but the armies have very apparently been conciliated by the directory.

LONDON, SEPT. 11, 1797.—You will have seen by the public prints that Edmund Burke died in the course of the month of July. His executors have within these few days published three memorials upon French affairs, written by him in the years 1791, 1792 and 1793. I have sent you a copy of one of them.

If the several states and governments which are spread over the face of Europe are considered as composing a sort of confederated whole, their situation and circumstances appear to resemble in an extraordinary degree, those in which the same portion of the earth was placed at the period when the Roman republic fell under the ambition and talents of Cæsar. There is at this time, as there was then, one single fundamental principle upon which the whole fabric of European policy stands.—A revolution is taking place which must entirely overthrow that principle. Such was the case then. The ultimate consequence, in that instance, was the total dissolution of the system by which Europe was governed, and centuries of barbarism; the novelties of the present day are calculated to produce, with much greater rapidity, the same effect. If there be any accuracy in this view of things, the similarity between the character and genius of Burke and that of Cicero will appear wonderfully striking.—It is one of the most remarkable circumstances common to both that rising from an obscure origin, or as Paine expresses it, upon the democratic floor, they were the most strenuous and energetic defenders of the aristocrats; that is, of the institutions upon which alone the protection of property subsisted. In one respect the modern philosopher, orator and statesman, was more fortunate than the ancient; he did not live to see the final and irretrievable ruin of his cause, nor did he perish the martyr of it.

**C O N G R E S S.**  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**TUESDAY—DECEMBER 12.**  
Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Joseph Goffs, late a physician and surgeon in the army, praying for compensation, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The same gentleman moved, that the report of the committee of claims on the petition of the Corporation of Rhode Island College, with a report of the Secretary of the Treasury thereon; be referred to a committee of the whole house. Agreed for tomorrow.

Mr. Shepard presented the petition of Giles Wolcott, late a captain in the army, praying for recompence for losses sustained in the service.  
Mr. Lyon moved to have this petition referred to a select committee; as he found the committee of claims were determined to reject every claim, however just, if barred by the act of limitation, and as he knew, though this claim was barred, that the petition was deservedly entitled to compensation.

This motion not being seconded, Mr. Shepard moved to have the petition referred to the committee of claims.—Agreed.  
Mr. Harper called for the order of the day on the bill for postponing the commencement of the act for laying a Stamp Duty; which being agreed to, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this bill, Mr. Dent in the chair. The bill having been read.

Mr. Lyon moved to expunge the word June and insert January; but on the chairman informing him that would not be in order, he changed his motion to the inserting of the 31st of December, 1798, instead of the 30th June, 1798.

Mr. Williams believed the necessity of a postponement of the commencement of this act, was occasioned by the sickness which had lately afflicted this city, as that rendered it impossible to get the necessary preparations for carrying it into effect executed. The object which he supposed the gentleman had in view, would be better attained, if he referred it until the bill was introduced for making the alterations which had been suggested as necessary. A resolution had been sent to the committee of ways and means, directing them to report a plan for raising a sufficient revenue to meet the demands which would be made upon government in the year 1801. If this plan should include a land tax, he should wish that the stamp duty might not take place, as he voted for it only on the ground of its preventing the necessity of a land-tax; but until this were ascertained, he should be in favour of the Stamp-tax. [The Chairman reminded Mr. W. that the question was not whether the Stamp-Act should be repealed, but whether its operation should be suspended for a limited time.] Mr. W. said, if the amendment proposed were agreed to, he