

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING
DECEMBER 12.
Will be Presented,
A TRAGEDY, called

Romeo & Juliet.

ROMEO, Mr. Moreton
ESCOLUS, Mr. Warrell
PARIS, Mr. Marshall
MONTAGUE, Mr. Morris
CAPULET, Mr. Green
MERCUTIO, Mr. Wignell
BENVOLIO, Mr. Cleveland
TIBALT, Mr. Harwood
FRIAR LAURENCE, Mr. Whitlock
BALTHAZAR, Mr. Darley jun.
APOTHECARY, Mr. Francis
PETER, Mr. Bliffett
PAGE, Master T. Warrell

JULIET, Mrs. Marshall
LADY CAPULET, Mrs. Rowford
NURSE, Mrs. Shaw

In Act 1, a MASQUERADE, with a DANCE by the characters.

In Act 5, the FUNERAL PROCESION and SOLEMN BURIAL. The vocal parts by Messrs. Marshall, Darley, jun. J. Warrell, T. Warrell, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Warrell, Miss Broadhurst, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Rowford, Mrs. De Marque, &c.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, in two acts, called

The Sultan;

Or, A

Peep into the Seraglio.

SOLIMAN, Mr. Mofeton
OSMYN, Mr. Harwood
ELMIRA, Mrs. Francis
ISMENE, Miss Broadhurst
ROXALANA, Mrs. Oldmixon

Box one Dollar—Pitt 1/2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 1/2 a dollar.

Theatres will be opened at 2 1/2 after five and the performance begin at 4 after six o'clock.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. Wells, at the Theatre, from ten till one, and on days of performance from ten till three o'clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places by five o'clock, and order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account admitted, admitted behind the scenes.

Vivat Republica!

Boarding:

Genteel Boarding and Lodgings for three or four Gentlemen may be had at No. 82, fourth Fourth street. Dec. 11

India Nankeens,

On which the Drawback may be obtained. FOR SALE BY Samuel Coy, New-York, or Henry Philips, No. 118, Spruce street. Dec. 11

FOR SALE,

CARGO

OF THE American Ship HENRY, Capt. Crowninshield, from CALCUTTA, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

- 2500 pieces Tandah Sannahs,
2000 pieces Mithumber do.
300 pieces Illiabal do.
1000 pieces Mighumber Emerities,
948 pieces Illiabal do.
750 pieces Tandah do.
284 pieces Fizebad do.
490 pieces Mahrrat Gargy do.
4550 pieces Tandah Coiffaes,
600 pieces Fizebad do.
300 pieces Nabad Gargy do.
300 pieces Illiabal Sannahs,
1957 pieces Tandah Baftees,
725 pieces Gurgy do.
150 pieces Baram do.
750 pieces Lucepore do.
750 pieces Jugady do.
750 pieces Chittabuddy do.
6750 pieces Guzerahs.

BENARES SUGAR.

The ship Henry is arrived at Salem, and will be ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, as soon as the sale shall be effected. For terms apply to

Philips, Gramond & Co. Dec. 8.

A L I M N E R

from Europe,

Intending a short residence in this city, in order to try the success of his endeavors in the exercise of his profession informs the public, that he possesses the Art of Painting, in all its branches, and WARRANTS like none—Enquire at

No. 211, North Second street. Dec. 6

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

Please to insert in your paper the following DIRECTIONS to a PAINTER.

SPREAD your canvas, take your pallet and pencil, and sketch

FRANCE,

As a tigress breaking her coils; hunted by all the imperial and royal brutes of Europe; place on her head the red cap; and represent her dancing in wooden shoes to the tune of Vive la Republique!—devouring her own offspring, and dealing deadly wounds to all her surrounding adversaries at the same instant. The country of an enthusiastic, galant military, and the theatre of philosophical cut-throats; who are sacrificing an hundred thousand lives annually, to convince the world that they can weave a cloth, strong enough for a mad shirt, from the flimsy filaments of a cob-web.

RUSSIA,

As an enormous woman, with a monstrous hoop-petticoat; one side of it spreading over half of the kingdom of Poland;—shaking her fist at the Gallic tigress, and looking astant, at the same time, on a map of the country, bordering on the Archipelago and Black Sea. The country of boundless ambition, driving vast hordes of ignorant slaves, to cultivate inhospitable forests.

PRUSSIA,

As a wolf, wounded in his hind quarters, sneaking off from the combat, and hugging ponderous bags of gold, bound up with tri-coloured ribbands. The region of tactics and punic faith.

AUSTRIA,

As a huge bear, lifting both paws against the tigress, who had just torn off the head of one of her cubs. A country bloated with pedigree; and composed of parts as dissimilar, as was Nebuchadnezzar's image; incapable of perfect union in the field or cabinet.

SPAIN,

As a cat, stroaking her whiskers, and with a paw uplifted, qualling and spitting at the tigress. The region of pride, quinting with jealousy at all her neighbours. The common channel, through which the riches of Mexico and Peru pass to the industrious part of Europe.

GREAT-BRITAIN,

As a bull-dog, fastening on the limbs of the tigress; held back by a monster with a thousand heads. The hot-bed of licentiousness and corruption—action and re-action—both poisoning the public manners, and equally sapping the fair temple of liberty.

Mix your richest colours, and paint THE FIFTEEN UNITED STATES, As an ancient Sackem of America, reclined under the shade of an aged oak, on the western bank of the Delaware; smoking the calumet of peace with all the ambassadors of Europe; and shaking his tomahawk at a company of ragged hunters from the wilderness, who are dancing a war dance round a keg of whiskey. The country of independence, peace and safety—Long may she enjoy them, uninjured by domestic faction, or foreign intrigue!

Depict, in the back ground of the United States, a motley group of figures; represent some of them working with the utmost activity to tear up by the roots an illustrious thriving Native of the American groves, called the National Executive; and others holding in readiness a miscreant, creeping, exotic, yelped Jacobin Club, which they design to plant in its place. To diversify the group, you may distinguish some by volunteer cockades, and others by senatorial robes. To one you may give the General's baton, and to another the plume of his amanuensis. Turn their faces, grinning a ghastly smile, towards the ragged company in the fore-ground, as if approving their drunken freaks. Cover the whole with your strongest shades, as best adapted to their dark machinations, as well as expressive of their general wish of concealment. Finally, summon the utmost powers of your pencil, and represent the ancient Sackem on the bank of Delaware, although intent on the benevolent works of peace, looking with an air of pity, mingled with contempt, on the whole of these worthless figures.

The report of Robert Lindet, a member of the committee of Public Safety, to the National Convention of France, on the 20th September, respecting the interior state of the Republic, is an interesting publication, but too lengthy for a newspaper. Lindet remarks, that when a great nation determines to be free, it must

The following abstract is from the American Minerva.

The report of Robert Lindet, a member of the committee of Public Safety, to the National Convention of France, on the 20th September, respecting the interior state of the Republic, is an interesting publication, but too lengthy for a newspaper. Lindet remarks, that when a great nation determines to be free, it must

have not only the will, but the power and the means to resist tyrants, and make its liberty respected. Twelve hundred thousand citizens under arms form the advanced guard of the defenders of liberty in France; and extend over her frontiers in Spain, Belgium and the Palatinate. The improvements of the French in military tactics; the wisdom of commanders, and the confidence of soldiers; order, harmony and vigilance, guarantee to France her advantages. A formidable marine, improving and well directed, disconcerts her enemies, threatens their commerce with ruin, and promises to France the freedom of the ocean.

Lindet mentions the favorable opinions which their struggles and victories had impressed on neutral nations, as a prelude to a durable friendship and confidence. He then adverts to the astonishing efforts which France had made against her internal and foreign enemies. He ascribes these efforts in a great degree, to the sentiments of freedom and independence, which have taken root in France, which have taught the people that they have a country, that they are all equal, all brethren, and of one family.

Lindet proceeds to describe the effect of the war on the interior of France; on agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Every hand has been occupied in preparing the means of defence; of course every other business has suffered. Subsistence being the first article to be attended to, has called forth new and extraordinary exertions; more land is cultivated than formerly—no portion of the soil is neglected—and the fruits of the earth are abundant, except in parts of the country naturally barren, which depended on foreign supplies. These have suffered extreme distress.

Manufactures and commerce present a more gloomy spectacle. The factories and work shops are deserted! Nothing could have supplied the loss of manufactures, but the self-denial of the citizens, which has diminished the number of their wants, and in a great degree reduced the consumption within the limits of a scanty supply of fabrics.

Lindet remarks, that altho the productions of France have exceeded all reasonable expectations, yet new efforts are necessary to ensure a sufficiency. Many farmers indeed do not thresh their grain, or rot and dress their flax. They keep their wool, and spinning is neglected.

Commerce, says Lindet at the present moment, presents to view, ruin and desolation. A conspiracy was formed against commerce, Robespierre would have annihilated every thing. The genius of destruction stalked thro France and at a blow levelled agriculture and commerce. The silk-manufacture was destroyed—the culture of the Mulberry Tree was abandoned; and thus a principal source of wealth in the southern departments was dried up. The oils were transported into foreign countries and the soap works ruined.

What can we expect, or hope from such a general prostration of manufactures? Foreign nations send us their productions—we should send them ours in return; but we consume the whole. Shall we send the metals abroad? We have no mines sufficient for this. These resources will be soon exhausted. National industry alone is our resort, for materials to balance accounts with foreign nations. Manufactures must be revived, and the labor of our artizans directed to such fabrics as will suit foreign markets. He then urges the Convention to preserve France from being tributary to other nations by being compelled to pay specie for her imports.

Lindet ascribes much of the public calamity to the late tyranny of Robespierre and the factions. The severity of their despotism had cut the sinews of industry. He recommends that the Convention pursue different measures—which he comprizes in one word—liberty; that is, a restoration of the suspected and imprisoned to their families and estates; and the security of their property. Suspicion, he observes, ought not to dictate their counsels—confidence should be restored. The property of the suspected citizens, which had been seized and put under seal, he urges to be returned to them.

He recommends a particular attention to Lyons—to prevent a further demolition of its houses—to invite back citizens to their work-shops—they were designed to create—not to destroy. He proposes to grant liberty of free exportation—this, he says, will induce people to collect and manufacture silk, and to export their productions. "The manufacture of hats and cloths will also revive and Lyons will spring from its ruins."

Marcellus, whose commerce formerly enriched that city and supplied the South, now depends on government for

subsistence. It scarcely furnishes merchants enough to collect and transact the remains of the ruined commerce of the Levant and the Barbary Coast.

The commerce of Nantz is nearly ruined, and that of Bourdeaux needs much encouragement.

Lindet impresses this idea on his fellow-citizens, that the army and marine, with the persons occupied immediately in furnishing them, actually employ fifteen hundred thousand men; and that the subsistence of these men costs more to the Republic than six millions of citizens in the various communes at home.

There was a levy of 4,000 horses and mules in three or four months.

The Reporter takes a cursory view of the conquests of the armies; the state of the insurrection in La Vendee, and the divisions in the South. He calls on the convention to take effectual measures to stifle faction; and to restore confidence between the citizens. He urges the popular societies to exert themselves to instruct the people and guard them against seduction and ambition. In short from this report we learn that, with all the splendor of victory, France is exhausted; industry languishes and the Interior exhibits rather a deplorable situation.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, September 6.

Extract of a letter from an Attorney at Law in Savannah, to his friend in this City, dated Nov. 24.

"Our Legislature is now sitting at Augusta; nothing of consequence has yet been done; but the city of Savannah is much divided with respect to some important business that is soon to be transacted—that is, a revision of our constitution, which is to be done in a convention, the members of which are already appointed, and the Legislature is to determine the time of their meeting.

After this revision, Judges, Lawyers, &c. are to be unknown, which will render it necessary for every man to become his own Judge, Lawyer, and Jury; and carve out justice to his own liking.

Should this take place, we have nothing to do, but to pray from such government "Good Lord deliver us."

THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES

An Evening Dialogue.

Charles. Papa, you grow very lazy; last winter you used to tell us stories, and now you never tell us any; and we are all round the fire, quite ready to hear you—Pray dear dear papa let us have a pretty one?

Father. With all my heart—what shall it be?

C. A bloody murder papa!

F. A bloody murder! Well then—once upon a time some men dressed all alike—

C. With black crapes upon their faces.

F. No; they had steel caps on—having crossed a dark heath, winding cautiously along the skirts of a deep forest—

C. They were ill looking fellows, I dare say.

F. I cannot say so; on the contrary, they were tall personable men as most men shall see; leaving on their right hand an old ruined tower on the hill—

C. At midnight, just as the clock struck twelve; was it not papa?

F. No, really, it was on a fine balmy summer's morning; and moved forwards one behind another—

C. As still as death creeping along the fences.

F. On the contrary: they walked remarkably upright; and so far from endeavoring to be hushed and still, they made a loud noise as they came along, with several sorts of instruments.

C. But papa, they would be found out immediately.

F. They did not seem to wish to conceal themselves; on the contrary, they gloried in what they were about. They moved forwards, I say, to a large plain, where stood a neat pretty village, which they set on fire—

C. Set a village on fire? wicked wretches!

F. And while it was burning they murdered twenty thousand men—

C. O he, papa! You do not intend I should believe that! I thought all along you were making up a tale as you often do; but you shall not catch me at this time. What, they lay still, I suppose, and let these fellows cut their throats!

F. No, truly—they resisted as long as they could.

C. How should these men kill twenty thousand people, I pray?

F. Why not? the murderers were thirty thousand.

C. O, now I have found you out! You mean a BATTLE.

F. Indeed I do. I do not know of any murders half so bloody.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.

In the course of last week the Charleston Battalion of artillery mounted six carriage guns, viz. three 18's and three 12's; also four 24 pounders, in Carabettes, in the fort lately erected on the ruins of Fort Darrell; and on Saturday the Mechanical Society, at whose coast the fort was built, met there for the purpose of delivering it to the Governor, for the use and defence of the state. The battalion of the artillery was also drawn up within the fort. Capt. Toomer, chairman of

the Mechanical Society, received the Governor at the gate, and conducted him upon the platform, where he addressed his excellency in the following words:

"Sir—We, the mechanics of Charleston, actuated by a sincere desire to be useful to their country, and at a time like the present, when America is menaced by a power no way friendly to us, was generally thought necessary to a defence of our city, we have thought it our duty to do our part in so necessary a cause; and as a donation from the mechanics of this city, we have undertaken to finish this fort for the good of the public, which at this time we have the pleasure of presenting to you as our chief magistrate.

To which the Governor replied:

"I beg sir, you will present my sincere thanks to the mechanics of Charleston, for their patriotic zeal and attention to the safety of their country, and for the expeditious and workmanlike manner in which they have completed this fort; and in honor to the mechanics of Charleston I now call it by the name of Fort Mechanics, and give it in charge to Major Rutledge, and his battalion of artillery, with a full assurance that, whenever attacked, it will be bravely defended."

The battalion received the same with three cheers; after which the Governor partook of a cold collation provided in the fort.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Carmagnole, Lowry, a French privateer; Brig Eagle, Latite, Jamaica, via Savannah, an English privateer of 14 guns, taken by the Republican, a French privateer of 10 guns; Brig Princess of Asturias, of 15 guns, also a prize to the Republican; sloop Ruby, Davidson, New-York 8 days.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c.

ON the 10th day of last month, Mr. Walter Dorley moved in the house of delegates four resolutions, the third and fourth of which (being only material) are as follows:

3d. Resolved, That Samuel Chafe, Esq. in holding and exercising the office of Chief Justice of the court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore County, being at the same time Chief Judge of the General Court of this state, is guilty of a violation of the constitutional laws of the land.

4th. Wherefore resolved by the General assembly of Maryland, two thirds of all the members of each house concurring, that the Governor be, and he is hereby required, to remove the said Samuel Chafe, from the office of Chief Judge of the General court of this State.

The house ordered a copy of the resolutions to be transmitted to the Chief Justice, and appointed the first day of December for the decision of the said resolutions. On Monday last Mr. Chafe appeared at the bar and made his defence, in a speech in which he made three points. 1st. That the house had no JURISDICTION of the case, for that a Judge was removable only for misbehavior on conviction in a court of law, agreeably to the 40th article in the form of government.

2d. That he was not guilty of any violation of the constitution, by holding, at the same time, the office of Chief Judge of the General Court, and the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Oyer, &c. for Baltimore county.

3d. That if the holding the said two judicial offices was contrary to the constitution, that the punishment proposed, of deprivation of the higher office, was not proportional to the offence, but unjust, and vindictive. The House adjourned as soon as Mr. Chafe had delivered his speech, and on the next day, on motion, that the house assent to the third resolution, the previous question was called for, and put "that the said question be now put;" and twenty-nine members voted in the affirmative and thirty-two in the negative, as follows:

On motion, That the house assent to the third resolution, the previous question was called for and put, "that the said question be now put." The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Mackall, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. Dorley, Hopewell, Mackall, Fickland, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldborough, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, Earle, Wilson, Robins, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Douglas, Scherely, Kerfer, Hughes, Davis, Luckett, Lynn—29.

NEGATIVE. Messrs. J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Biome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Ridgely, (of William,) Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Frazier, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingworth, Sprigg, T. Clark, Quinn, Key, Kent, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, Beatty, J. Bond, McComb, Driver, M'Kim, Wincheller, Onale, J. Johnson Cleary—32. So it was determined in the negative.

In consequence of this decision the main question was lost.

After the house had thus refused to put any question on the third resolution