

On Wednesday Evening,
JANUARY 21.
Will be Presented
A TRAGEDY, called
THE
GAMESTER

Beverly, Stokely, Lewison, Jarvis, Bates, Daxton, Waiters, Mrs. Beverly, Charlotte, Lucy, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Wignell, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Green, Mr. Moreton, Mr. Darley jun., Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Cleveland

To which will be added,
For the first time, a Comic Opera, in two acts, called

The Volunteers.

The Overture and Music entirely new, composed by Mr. Reinagle.

Trueman, Manly, Millikin, Jerry, Grumble, Adams, Thomas, Jacob, Soldiers, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Broadhurst, Mrs. Rowson, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Olmixon

Miss Aura, Mrs. Grumble, Jemima, Rosalind, Ruth, Omecah, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Broadhurst, Mrs. Rowson, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Olmixon

The public are respectfully informed, that till further notice, doors will be opened at five and the performance begin at six o'clock, precisely.

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.

Also at Rice's Bookstore, No. 50, and Carey's No. 118. Market street.

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 whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Vivat Republica!

On Friday Evening,
The TRAGEDY of
Richard the III.

Inland Navigation.

In the Press and speedily will be published

by
Zachariah Poulson jun.

No. 80, Chestnut street,

A
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

Rise, progress, and present

state

OF THE

Canal Navigation in Penn-

sylvania.

With an Appendix, containing Abstracts of the Acts of the Legislature since the year 1793, and their Grants of Money for improving Roads and Navigable Waters throughout the state—so which is annexed.

"An Explanatory Map."

Published by Direction of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Sulque Janna, and the Delaware and Schuylkill Navigation Companies.

"Here smooth CANALS, across th' extended plain

Stretch their long arms to join the distant main.

The sons of toil, with many a weary stroke

Scop the hard bottom of the solid rock;

Resistless through the stiff opposing clay,

With steady patience, work their gradual way;

Compel the Genius of th' upwelling flood

Through the brown horrors of the aged wood;

Cross the lone waste the silver urn they pour,

And cheer the barren heath, or fallen moor.

"The traveller, with pleasing wonder

ices

The white (all gleaming through the dusky

trees;

And views the ster'd landscape with sur-

pise

And doubts the magic scenes that round

him rise.

Now like a flock of swans, above his head,

Their woven wings the flying vessels spread

Now meeting streams, in artful maze, glide

While each, unmingled, pours a separate

tide;

Now, through the hidden veins of earth

the flow

And visit sulphurous mines and caves be-

low.

The ductile stream obey the guiding hand,
And social Plenty crowns the HAPPY LAND.
Jan. 19
Kearney

The French republican army is in a state of the severest discipline: Pichegru punishes every offence, and represses every degree of disorder. Lefevre general of the army of the Moselle, protects not only property but persons—even the Priests and Nobles are put under the safeguard of the Republic.

On the other hand the Emigrants are every where persecuted; I have just received a letter from a family of this description which has been exiled from Duffeldorf, Cologne, and Bonn, and has only been permitted to remain provisionally at Munder, on account of a commission from the Emperor.

It is with pleasure that we behold the white cockade worn by the officers of the new corps raising here for Britain; but however critical the situation of Holland may be, 20,000 men landed in La Vendee would make a most powerful diversion in favor of the combined Powers.

The Government has arrested several persons at Amsterdam, distinguished by their riches and employments, on account of their having acted the part of Propagandists; several hundreds of individuals who passed up Jacobinical bills, have been driven out of the city, among these were many French hair-dressers, who entered private houses by means of their combs, and left their printed poison on the toilette—Some of the Magistrates of Leyden are even said to have sent large sums of money to the French and the Dutch Emigrants who accompany them.

LONDON, November 7.
A morning paper of this day states, that a bye boat had arrived on Wednesday night at Harwich, by which a merchant in the city had received intelligence of the French being in possession of Maastricht and Rotterdam, and of General Abercrombie having been defeated with slaughter.

GLASGOW, November 11.
RETROSPECT.
Great anxiety has hung over the public mind for several days past, on account of the non-arrival of intelligence from the Continent. The mails, however, were received on Saturday, and the accounts which they bring are certainly less affecting than we had reason to expect, from the alarming rumours circulated with such confidence for some time past.

The Duke of York still remains at Arnheim. On the 27th ult. the French drove in the British outposts at Nimwegen, and of Fort Saint Andre, and have commenced the siege of Nimwegen. Venlo has surrendered. Coblenz and several other places on the Rhine, have also fallen into their hands. These successes seem to have made a considerable impression on the conduct of the Germanic empire; and the Diet of Ratibon has passed a resolution of the intentions to negotiate an immediate peace.

The King of Prussia has also informed his army that he entertains hopes of making a speedy peace; and some of the provinces of Holland have expressed a similar hope.

The intelligence from France is extremely interesting. The power of the Jacobin Club is at length destroyed by a solemn decree of the Convention. Peace is at present openly talked of at Paris; and the French papers assert, that it is the wish of the government to make peace with Prussia, Sardinia, Spain, and Holland.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
October 13.

Merlin of Thionville, read a long account of atrocities committed in the West. The account was received by the Convention with the most marked indignation;—the authors of these atrocities were ordered to be arrested and sent in chains to Paris.

The faction of Champs Elysees appeared in a mass at the bar of this Convention, and entreated the assembly to suffer no society to rival the power of the Convention (the address which was directed against the Jacobin Club was received with the loudest plaudits.)

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.

The ship Equality, Capt. Sprigg, arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, which place she left on the 8th of November, but did not put out to sea till about the 20th, being detained till that time at Helvoetsluys.

We are of opinion, that much later news is brought from the continent of Europe by the Equality, than

what we now lay before our readers, since she did not sail from Helvoetsluys till about the 20th of November. No letters nor papers, however, which we have yet seen, contain any later advices than the 8th, which as they are only a repetition, or rather a confirmation of what we have before extracted from Hambrgh Papers, we have translated as concisely as possible.

LEYDEN, Nov. 5.

It is well known that the court of Berlin is treating with France for a separate peace.

This day, the public prints of Basse and other places, say "that peace between Prussia and the French Republic, was concluded and signed at Neuchatel; that the plenipotentiary on the part of Prussia, is a member of this government—that the treaty consists of six articles; and that the Prussian troops are to retire from the Rhine."

A letter we received from Hamburg does not permit us to have the least doubt of this important event, the news of which was brought here by an extraordinary Courier. We learn the Treaty was signed on the 13th of last month.

A body of Austrian troops in the pay of Great Britain, for the defence of Holland had marched to Guelders, the first of this month.

Extract of a letter of the 31st October from Hamburg.

"A letter we have received this day from Basse, says, that Citizen Francois Balire, secretary to the French embassy in Switzerland, has officially communicated to the senate, that peace was concluded with Prussia on the 12th of October. There are also letters which say, that peace is also made with Spain, and that a suspension of hostilities is to take place immediately.

"P. S. We learn at this moment, from Ratibon, that Baron Diede de Furstenstein, minister from Denmark, to the German diet, has set off for Paris, as a mediator on the side of his Court, between Germany and France.

PARIS, October 18.

Another convoy of five waggons, loaded with silver, part of the contributions from the Low Countries, is arrived at the national treasury. Warm Debates took place in the Convention on the 17th, on the fate of all the conquered Countries.

BERLIN, October 28.

From appearances, the events of the 10th of this month will be followed by the most fatal consequences to the cause of Polish Liberty; their last hope to put a stop to the further progress of the Russians to Warsaw, seems to have vanished away.

The body of troops commanded by Dombrowski and Madalinski was surrounded and entirely cut off.

Prince Joseph Poniatowski, who had fallen back with the main body of the Polish army, saw the necessity to secure their retreat, and on that account he attacked, on the 19th of this month, the Prussian General de Klircknowstrom on the river Brura; but, although the attack was made in every quarter, with the greatest bravery, the enemy opposed them with equal valor, and the Poles were repulsed. We have taken many prisoners; of this number is the adjutant of Prince Poniatowski.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,
As some of the hereafter specified errors might have escaped my notice at the time of writing the piece which I transmitted to you yesterday for publication, I request you to insert in your this day's paper, the following list of

ERRATA.

In the piece signed "A German Republican" published in our last evening's Gazette: Second paragraph, line 13, for "established" read established—also line 19, "monarchists" read monarchists, & line 20, "invite" read incite—first line third paragraph "like a base" read, like base.

That the above errata can be imputed to my carelessness alone, I cannot easily accede to, tho'

A GERMAN REPUBLICAN.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,
THE incendiaries of this city, who thro' Mr. Bache's paper, contributed to excite the Western Insurrection, ap-

pear, from their late publications, to be sorry for the restoration of quiet, and submission to the laws, in that part of the State. Why not leave it to the Western people to complain of their being disfranchised and unrepresented? Why endeavour to irritate those wounds which are almost healed? Why make an attempt at a second insurrection there, before they try their strength and spirit here? The inhabitants of the Western Country expected all that has happened, and looked forward to the vacation of their elections as a part of the punishment of their rebellion. There are some here who think they can manage the Western representatives to their own purposes, and therefore now attempt to create new animosity, in order to retain their old pernicious influence over that country—Why else are they so carefully blowing the dying coals of sedition every day, thro' the Aurora? Why censure the Legislature of the State for an act of duty and patriotism? Can any reasonable man believe, that the Insurgents ought to send delegates, who should sit and vote whether their constituents should be subdued or not? and, Whether arms and money should be collected, and sent forward to correct them, and bring their leaders to punishment? or, That men who had frustrated the laws, expelled their officers, and set the United States at defiance, could freely elect a pure, legitimate representation to legislate for the body politic, against which they were prepared to make war?

As well might it be said that the Insurgents after having defeated our army and returned home from a victorious expedition, could assemble quietly and send representatives to deliberate in Philadelphia, whether another army should be sent or not: Or that a State who may rebel and defeat the armies of United States, year after year shall still elect representatives to Congress, and that in such a case Congress could not go on to make laws without them. Strange political logic indeed, that legislation shall cease because a part of the State had refused to obey the laws!

The silence and terror of the friends of government and order at the late election was produced by the violence and outrages of the Insurgents. These causes had not ceased to operate; for the army was not within protecting or terrifying distance. It was not believed that the troops would or could cross the mountains. Not one of the hundreds who afterwards fled from punishment, had then left their homes. A leader among them who had near five hundred votes as a candidate for Congress, openly declared, that he neither wished nor expected support from any but Tom Tinker's men. Such was the fear of the peace officers, that they did not dare to arrest and send forward a single traitor or felon. How then was the public mind free? What evidence have we of returning to order and obedience? The western people know and feel these things.

It is hoped they will no longer listen to the city demagogues who have misled and betrayed their unsuspecting confidence, deserted them in the hour of their distress, and would now, if possible, replunge them into that abyss of misery from which they are emerging. Let the cowards who are attempting, from behind the curtain, to play off others, come forward, in person, and try their prowess in open opposition to the laws, and we shall find them as destitute of spirit, as they are known to be of real attachment to this country.

A MILITIA MAN.

From the Aurora.

A correspondent would be glad to know how the sentiments of Smith and Ames, in their notable opposition to Madison's propositions, would harmonize with the opinions given to Dundas by the West-India planters and merchants in their memorial? It would seem as if the imagination of the American representatives exerted itself more warmly in conjuring up benefits for Great-Britain than her own dear subjects; and that they laid less stress upon American consequence than even those who confess themselves devoted to the British interest.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cent	19/6
3 per Cent	11/1
Deferred	13/
Bank of the United States	24 1-2
Pennsylvania	25
North America,	40

WANTED,
An Apprentice

To the
Watch making and
Repairing Business
APPLY TO
C. Campbell,

No. 3, south Fourth street, two doors from Market street.
Jan. 19
22w1f

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.

It is asked, by a querist in the Aurora, how the sentiments of Smith and Ames, in their opposition to Madison's propositions, would harmonize with the opinions given by the West-India planters in their memorial? The answer is plain—Smith and Ames exerted themselves to prevent war, which would have been an insupportable bar to the attainment of the West-India intercourse; the maintenance of peace, which is in a great measure due to them; and the negotiation in England, now depending, were the most certain means of procuring to the United States the advantages of that intercourse. The memorial of the West-India planters and merchants, to Mr. Dundas, is supposed, with good foundation, to be the result of that negotiation, and the basis of a commercial treaty. It was necessary that the application should come from the inhabitants of the Islands, least a concession of colonial advantages exclusively, to this country, should give umbrage to other nations.

On Saturday the 10th Inst. departed this life, in the 43d year of his age, Mr. Daniel Tyson, of this City, Merchant.

By this Day's Mail.

NORFOLK, Jan. 7.

Yesterday arrived the ship Bowman, Henry Dickson, master, from Port Glasgow: By this vessel we have received London and Glasgow papers to the 11th of November, from which we have extracted the following very

Interesting Intelligence.

HAGUE, Oct. 21.

A gentleman just arrived from Manheim states, that the Elector Palatine is disgusted with the war, that his troops are disappointed, and that many of the German princes are determined to make peace at any rate, during the course of the ensuing winter.

The moderation of the National Convention is truly alarming; when mildness becomes the order of the day, it is infinitely more formidable than terror.