

Ricket's New Amphitheatre, CHESNUT STREET.

To-morrow evening, January 19th, will be presented, a grand general display of Equestrian and Stage Performances. By particular desire, the much admired Pantomime of *Harlequin Statue*, will be exhibited; together with a variety of other Entertainments, too tedious to enumerate.

The Doors in future to be open at FIVE and the Entertainment to begin at SIX o'clock. There are a number of Boxes placed in the Amphitheatre which render it perfectly comfortable.

Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

Those Gentlemen who intend to take places for the Boxes, are desired to send in time.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
By J. Ormrod, No. 41 Chancery Street, in two volumes
neatly bound, lettered and ornamented, with an elegant print, representing Cyrus consulting DANIEL,

[Price two dollars]

The Travels of Cyrus;

In French and English.

To which is annexed,
A Discourse upon the Theology and Mythology of the
P A G A N S.

Translated and arranged in the most convenient order, for the immediate and greater improvement of those Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to acquire speedily either the French or English language.

By J. E. M. De La Grange, L. I. D.

Late Counsellor at Law in the Supreme Court of Cape
France, and Translator of J. Moore's
Journal in France.

Literal translations of the French and English classics have long been a desideratum. The different idioms of the two languages operate forcibly against the student, who is frequently bewildered in the intricate labyrinth of phraseology. To remedy this inconvenience, an entirely new translation, clothed in an elegant diction, combined with the modern improvements in orthography, is here given, corresponding verbatim with the English copy; so that the reader may, by a single glance, perceive the sense in either language.

The Editor of this publication has spared neither care nor expense to render it worthy the attention both of tutors and scholars; should he be so fortunate as to succeed, he will be highly gratified in having contributed his mite towards the promotion of useful literature.

January 9. drawn

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobson, at the Stone house, No. 41, south side
second street.

Domestic Medicine;

A Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of Diseases by Receipts and Simple Medicines, with an Appendix, containing a Dispensary for the use of private Practitioners.

By WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D.

Revised and adapted to the Climate and Diseases of the
United States.

By SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica in the University of
Pennsylvania.

In one very large volume of Two.
(Price two dollars and a half.)

The merit of Dr. Buchan's Domestic medicine is too well known to need any encomium; indeed the very extensive sale of the original work speaks its worth abundantly. But however well calculated for the climate of Britain, for which it was originally designed, it is obvious that it was not sufficiently adapted to the climate and diseases of America.

The design of this improved edition was to remedy this deficiency, and to render this valuable and popular work more intelligible and more useful to the citizens of the United States, and the improvements being the result of experience and observation, it is hoped will render this work more truly valuable and useful.

Dec. 17. m&thw

French Language

TAUGHT in the University, north Fourth-street, and in private Families, by LEWIS C. VALLON, from Paris. Apply to him in Cherry-Alley, No. 18, or in the University.

January 14. TAWAW

AN ELEGANT

Compting-House Almanack,
FOR 1796,

Ornamented with a handsome Front View of the State
House, Congress and City Halls, may be had at

B. Davies's,

January 15. gaw.

No. 68, High-street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Minature Painting.

A LIMNER from Paris respectfully informs the public, that he paints Likenesses in Miniature, in so striking and pleasing a manner, as will, he hopes, satisfy those who may employ him. His Likenesses are warranted, his fittings short, and his terms easy.

His room is at No. 2, north Fifth street.

December 30. \$15t
P. S. As he shortly intends returning to France, he invites such Ladies and Gentlemen as may be desirous of having their portraits drawn, to take advantage of the present time.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale by THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second Street.
In one handsome volume, printed with a good type, on fine paper, twice one dollar.

A Narrative of the British Embassy to China,
In the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, containing the various circumstances of the Embassy, with accounts of the customs and manners of the Chinese, with a description of the country, towns, cities, &c.

By AENEAS ANDERSON.

An Embassy to China is an event which naturally excites general curiosity, from the ignorance which prevails respecting the interior parts of that Empire, whose jealous laws forbid the intrusion of any other people. The novelty of an authentic description of it must attract the attention of an enlightened people.

The author has accurately related every circumstance which came under his own observation, with much information drawn from unquestionable sources calculated to gratify reasonable curiosity and enlarge the knowledge of a country so little known to the other nations of the Globe.

Dec. 29. gaw.

A CLOAK MISSING.

ON Monday evening was taken away, supposed by mistake, from Box No. 9, at the New Theatre, a brown Camlet Cloak, about half worn, and an old one left in its stead. It is requested the mistake may be rectified, and the Cloak returned to No. 73 south Front-street.

January 15. 31.

To LET. Gently Furnished,

A one pair of stairs Room.

Inquire at No. 62, south Third-street.

N. B. Boarding and Lodging for four single Gentle-

men.

January 13. 47.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the ASIATIC MIRROR.

CALCUTTA, January 21, 1795.

Notwithstanding the furnishes of a rupture between the Nizam and Peishwa, with which the brains of some Calcutta politicians have lately deemed, we have reason to believe that the misunderstanding that at present subsists between these powers will be amicably adjusted.

The crafty Tippoo, attentive to every movement that occurs in the Indian Peninsula, fondly hoped that the late insurrection in Rohilkund might have led to serious consequences, and afforded him an opportunity of endeavoring to retrieve some share of that power and consequence he lost in the late war. But his expectations being defeated by the re-establishment of tranquility to the Northward, his only remaining hope is in a rupture between the courts of Poonah and Hydrabad; and should their differences, contrary to probability, not terminate pacifically, he is preparing to avail himself of any favorable moment for action that might occur in the event of war between these powers. We have some account of his recent motions in a letter from the Mysore frontier, of which the following is an extract :

"Tippoo is actively engaged in augmenting and assembling his troops. He is also filling his magazines. He has lately expended immense sums on Seringapatam, and on the Sevna, Chittie, and Nundy Droogs; all of which he is making as strong as possible. Bangalore, and all the other forts, he has destroyed. This narrow system of policy is easily developed. Hill forts are only useful as instruments in the hands of tyranny, to awe the people. For the purposes of war one ground fort is worth a dozen of these fortified rocks, on account of the difficulty of placing grain and stores in the latter, and removing them from thence as occasion may require. So that the same infatuation that marked the conduct of Tippoo thro'out the whole of last war, still continues to attend him."

May 6.

DIED, yesterday morning, Sir John Richardson, Baronet, Barrister at Law, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace—author of the Persian and Arabic Dictionary, Arabic Grammar, and Dictionaries on the manners and languages of Eastern Nations.

May 20.

Yesterday evening the Recovery, Capt. Greenway, from Batavia, arrived at her moorings off Calcutta.

By Capt. Greenway we learn that a French brig had arrived as a cartel with a few Dutch prisoners, from the Mauritius. From this vessel carrying a much greater number of men than were sufficient to navigate her, and from some information obtained from the Dutch prisoners, suspicious arose of her being intended for some other purpose, than that of serving merely as a cartel. The Dutch Governor ordered her to be searched, and twelve guns with a proportional quantity of powder and shot being found concealed on board, she was seized in consequence.

The ship Hercules from Madras arrived at Batavia about the middle of March.

We understand that many of the Bengal plantations of Indigo, have been lately so much injured by the locusts, as to render it necessary to sow the seed afresh.

A Map of the post Roads of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Oude, Allahabad, Agra, and Delhi, just finished by Mr. Upjohn, is one of the most useful performances in this line hitherto executed in Calcutta. The Plate, in point of neatness of engraving, claims much praise, but its accuracy is still better recommendation.

We apprehend the report of the Nizam having refused to adhere to the conditions of the treaty of peace, lately adjusted between his Highness and the Mahrattas, and that the war between these powers had been renewed, is entirely without foundation. It appears by advices of the 6th instant, from Madras, that the detachment of the Carnatic army, serving with the Nizam had been withdrawn, and directed to march into the Circars, a measure we conclude, that would not have taken place, had there been any probability of the renewal of hostilities.

The conditions on which Peace has been established, between the Mahrattas and Nizam, are not yet publicly known; but it is understood that the latter has been obliged to make such concessions as must tend to weaken his political consequence; an effect which we the more regret as his Highness is without question the most independent ally we have in India, and as he has long maintained a sincere attachment toward the English. He has been generally considered as one of the most profound politicians on the peninsular but the best systems of policy in most countries, and particularly in India, are of little avail if not supported by respectable Military Establishments; for where what is called club law is to decide questions of right between contending states, the strongest must prevail.

We are happy to learn, from good authority that it is the intention of the Marine board to get a supply of boys annually, from the Marine Academies in England; who are to be regularly brought up to the Navigation of this river; and that they have written home for fifty to be sent out immediately for that purpose. This plan cannot fail to place the pilot service upon a very respectable footing.

May 21.

In these days, when infidelity is rapidly gaining ground, and Religion, the best gift of Heaven to man, has become unfashionable, and is considered as unworthy attention, we cannot possibly assign a part of our paper to better advantage, than in transcribing the underwritten testimony in favour of the Sacred Writings, copies from a blank leaf at the end of Sir William Jones's Bible, and there written by his own hand:

"20th October, 1785.

"I have regularly and attentively read these Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion, that this volume, independently of its Divine Origin, con-

tains more intimacy and beauty's pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry, and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been composed.

(Signed) "WILLIAM JONES."

Sir William, we may remark, has likewise introduced the foregoing opinion of the Scriptures, nearly in the same words, in one of his late anniversary discourses, delivered before the Asiatic Society, and published in the last volume of the transactions of that body; but they seem to have been originally written in his Bible, from whence the above copy was transcribed.

When a Jones, the pride of learning and of sciences, thus declares his belief, and conjoins his opinion, in support of the authenticity of the Scriptures, to that of a Newton, a Boyle, a Bacon, a Locke, an Addison, a Johnson, and many other pillars of learning, well may the learned as well as the unlettered infidel tremble in his want of faith.

Extract from the Asiatic Mirror published at Calcutta.

On the 27th of March I landed again at Batavia—the focus of disease, the nursery of slavery, and the capital of crimes!, to see the beautiful Island of Java and its numerous inhabitants sacrificed to the miserable counting-house policy of a few Dutch monopolizers, must be highly distressing to every liberal mind. Their tyranny is not confined to this Island only; it affects directly or indirectly all the Islands in those seas, and part of the continent of Malaya, comprehending a vast extent of territory and mass of population. So terrible have the states of Holland been of the unhealthiness of their company's settlements in India, that they have not permitted their citizens to enlist as seamen or soldiers, for that service. These are composed of unfortunate wretches from every nation in Europe, who are driven by misfortune to the necessity of entering in order to avoid starving, or are kidnapped by Dutch agents under false pretences, to sign articles of slavery for seven years. It is a fact well known, that people are constantly employed in London to trepan British subjects, for the Dutch company; and that they annually transport a number of such unhappy victims, as ignorance, misery, or crimes, have reduced to a state of despair. Subjects of all the European nations, excepting French, are to be found in this motley group. These together with some Malay soldiers and the Regt. of Wittenburgh, form their military force; amounting in all I believe, to four or five thousands, a number totally insufficient for any other purpose, than that of terrifying quiet and peaceable Chinese and Malays. The rapacity and peculation of the Dutch is only to be surpassed by their cruelty and oppression, which has for a century past excited the indignation of the Eastern World. So conscious have the company's servants been of the culpability of their conduct, that few of them have ever ventured back to Holland.—Those who are poor are not able, and those who are rich are not willing to return. Linked together by a sense of common interest, and secure in exemption from inquiry, they have ever been unanimous in enriching themselves at the expence of innocence to the Company, and cruelty to the natives. Thus confirmed in vice, they have by degrees become almost independent of their slaves, too weak and too distant for any effectual controul.

The High Council of India, is composed of 8 or 10 members, whose numbers extend the source, as they divide the opprobrium of corruption.—Their Fiscal is nearly the same with our Sheriff.—He has besides, the management of the Company's internal duties, and the superintendence of the imports and exports, which are collected by the Shebaudar.

It is a maxim with the Batavians (in which by the bye they are not singular) to transact as little official business as possible in writing, that they may afterwards, if convenient, be able to disavow it. The case of Mr. Mackay of the American ship Canton was a remarkable instance of this disposition.

The Canton was detained and carried towards the Mauritius by the Dumourier privateer, knowing her to have English property on board. They were driven back in a gale of wind into the straits of Sunda, when they fell in with the Amazon Dutch frigate, commanded by Myneur Kuval, to whom Mr. Mackay made known his situation, and requested his assistance. The Dutchman took possession of the ship, and as if he had been a re-capture, hoisted Dutch colors. She was carried to Batavia on or about the 10th of Jan. was there on the 27th of June, and there probably the still remains. What says plain common sense and common honesty on this occasion? if allowed a hearing, I fancy they would say that the English property alone could be considered as a recapture, that it ought to have been landed or disposed of according to the treaties between America and Holland in such cases made and provided, and the ship and property allowed immediately to depart. No! it was laid before their Court of Justice (if I may here be allowed to use the name;) and it was not convenient for them to proceed, in the course of several examinations, farther than the Captain's birth, parentage, and education. Some one, more shrewd than the rest, observed that the ship having the word Cork upon her sails, must be Irish property. He proposed to wait until they could get evidence from Ireland; but the others, judging that the crew might be all lost and the ship rotten before they could hear from Cork, and that the case might descend as a legacy to their successors, did not approve of this plan. They held several sittings while Capt. Mackay was dangerously ill of a fever, and sent him regular notice to attend; when he recovered, it was not convenient for them to meet so often.

They could not then proceed without the evidence of the ship's Cook, who was ill of a fever. This poor animal (a Caffre) was dragged ashore, more dead than alive, and kept in the Tavern at Batavia, for some weeks before the Court was pleased to send for him. But the Court gains 100 dollars by each sitting, which of course it is their interest to multiply. Thus it is the interest of the judges to delay justice, which, in effect, is the

commission of injustice. They once expected most confidently, that Capt. Mackay would have died. One made application to be left his executor, another offered to purchase his ship, and a third was preparing an inventory of his effects. But to their great disappointment the strength of his Constitution overcame the disease, and two relatives, occasioned by dint of fretting and ill usage. May he survive Batavia to become one prob more of this iniquitous system of debauch and deluging pro-craftsmen.

To exaggerate Batavian depravity is difficult.—The nearer you come to the truth the more shocking will the picture appear. The Dutch themselves have confessed it. The States General of Holland have proved it by sending out Commissioners to reform abuses, whose magnitude have been so long matter of alarm and indignation to the rest of the world. This subject I propose to treat of in a future letter. In the meantime let me resume the case of Capt. Mackay,—a case of uncommon cruelty and in my apprehension of great injustice. Detained for 6 months to settle business which might have been done in as many hours, sent from Capt. Kuval to the governor, from the Governor to the Commissioners, from the Commissioners to the Court of Justice, and from them back to Kuval, he could neither get his business transacted nor any vouchers to shew that he had been detained. In constant danger of sickness from climate and vexation—some of his officers & men already dead and others dying, deserted by the remainder, glad to get away from such a place, I suppose by the time they think proper to give him up the ship, he will have no hands to investigate her, should she be fit to go to sea.

It is to be regretted that the oppression of one man should embroil two nations; though in the present state of things it may be sometimes inevitable. But, it is the duty of every nation, on the one hand, to protect their subjects, and on the other, to give up to punishment those individuals whose insolence or rapacity have involved them in disgrace. A man possessing more knowledge of the world, more confidence in himself, and less habitual pliability of disposition than Capt. Mackay, would perhaps have met with better treatment. Fully acquainted with his own rights, he would have obliged the Dutch to respect them, or forced them to confess that they acted by the rights of power only, totally, regardless of every principle of justice. A man in this predicament ought not to look to his immediate convenience, the advantage of his owners, or even to his personal safety. The honor of his nation is at stake. If he deserts that, he forfeits of course the protection of his country. He did not go there to trade; but was brought in as Commander of a neutral ship having English property re-captured. He could not therefore be looked upon as subject to the local laws or Customs of Batavia, but ought to have been dismissed with all convenient speed, according to the proper sense and spirit of the laws of nations.

The conduct of the Government and Court of Justice to Capt. Babcock, of the ship America, is not less remarkable. I will confine myself at present to the statement of a very few facts, and leave it to the public to draw their conclusions. The government had refused any interference in the case. The Court of justice had expressly declared in writing that their jurisdiction did not extend over his ships, and that they were not a court competent to decide on the legality of the capture. Notwithstanding this declaration which appears full and satisfactory, they desired Capt. Babcock, after having abandoned his ships and taken his passage on board the research brig of Bencoolen, in order to proceed to Bengal, to appear before them at the request of the English and Dutch Commodores, to answer such questions as these gentlemen might think proper to put to him, and that this Court might be enabled to give the two Commodores advice. This he refused to do, as their decision could not be final, and he had already abandoned his ships