

Ricketts' New Amphitheatre,
CHESNUT STREET.

THIS PRESENT EVENING, January 19,
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 opened at FIVE
and the Entertainment to begin at SIX o'clock.
There are a number of Stoves 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.

PUBLISHED,

Price Three-Fourths of a Dollar,

No. 60,

SOUTH SECOND STREET,

STEPHEN'S

Philadelphia Directory,

FOR 1796.

WITH A PLAN OF THE

City of Philadelphia.

January 13.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

By J. Ormrod, No. 41 Chestnut 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 PAGANS.

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. B. M. De La Grange, L. L. D.

Late Counsellor at Law in the Supreme Court of Cape Francois, 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 expence 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.

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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 13. 3aw. No. 68, High-street.

Portraits.

ANY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of having their Likenesses taken, may have them done by applying to the Painter, at No. 112, corner of Union and Fourth streets, where they can be referred to specimens.
October 29.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Miniature Painting.

A LUMNER 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 drawings short, and his terms easy.

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

December 30.

\$15

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, price one dollar.

Anarrative of the British Embassy to China,

In the year 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 AENAS 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.

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A CLOAK MISSING.

ON Monday evening was taken away, supposed by mistake, from Box No. 9, at the New Theatre, a brown Camblet 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 fourth Front Street.
January 15.

To LET, Gentely Furnished,

A one pair of stairs ROOM.

Enquire at No. 64, fourth Third Street.

N. B. Boarding and Lodging for four single Gentlemen.
January 13.

Good HAY, for Sale,

Enquire at No. 71, Race Street.

January 13.

Foreign Intelligence.

RIOT AT LUDLOW, Nov. 3.

Yesterday the inhabitants of this town were exceedingly alarmed, the magistrates having received certain intelligence that the Colliers had descended in large bodies from Cley Hill, and were advancing in different directions to enter the town, for the purpose of destroying the mill, and imposing their own laws upon the market. The civil power finding it absolutely necessary to call in the aid of the military, applied to the officers commanding the Oxford Light Dragoons quartered here, who immediately turned out.

After posting parties in different places for the protection of the town, a detachment proceeded on the road to Bridgnorth, which way the nearest body of these deluded people were said to be advancing; and about a mile and a half from Ludlow, they met with between 3 and 400 Colliers, armed with bludgeons and other weapons. The magistrates had already arrived, and were using every argument to prevail upon them to return peaceably to their homes, but in vain; the riot act was read to as little purpose; and so confident were they, especially as their numbers increased every moment, that they hooted and derided both the magistrates and the military.

After an hour spent in this manner, Mr. Knight, of Henley, ordered the dragoons to charge, on which they completely dispersed them; a great many were wounded, and thirteen of the leaders taken prisoners, who are now in Ludlow goal. Though the Colliers fought desperately, fortunately no lives were lost.

The magistrates are now sitting, and I am informed that the prisoners are to be sent to Shrewsbury goal to-morrow.—A strong rumour prevails at this moment that the colliers are returning in full force, determined to rescue the prisoners at any risk. I cannot, however, think that they will venture to make so desperate an attempt, nor disturb the public peace any more, at least for some time. We have had a piquet of forty men mounted all night.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Yesterday was observed as Lord Mayor's Day, the annual city festival.

At noon the Lord Mayor went off from Guildhall to the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster Hall, where he was sworn into office, before the Barons, with the usual forms; after which the old and new Lord Mayor returned together, by water, to Blackfriars Bridge, where they landed, and went in their respective carriages to Guildhall, where there was an entertainment and ball in the evening as usual.

As the procession passed up Cheapside, the carriage of Mr. Pitt (N. B. It was not his own carriage) was accompanied by an immense concourse, with hissing, groaning, hooting and execrations, and though he was attended by a guard of soldiers, in our opinion not less than 200, it was with the utmost difficulty the populace could be prevented from breaking in upon the carriage, so great was the public resentment.

The poor Lord Mayor followed soon after with little attention from the people, guarded by an extraordinary number of constables, seventy additional ones having been sworn in for the purpose yesterday.

The late worthy chief magistrate, Mr. Skinner, succeeded, drawn by his Fellow-Citizens! His carriage could not afford room for a thousandth part of those to lay a hand, who seemed anxious to shew him this mark of affection and respect. The applause of the multitude was unbounded, and the contrast between him and the unfortunate minister was such, as to exceed the powers of description. The first guarded by a chosen band of soldiers, (soldiers in the city!!!) execrated by every voice, and spurned even by his parasites and toad-eaters. The second, Mr. Skinner, attended by the exultation and applause of the multitude! The windows waving with handkerchiefs! Not even a constable to guard him! but the united voice of his fellow-citizens, seeming to exclaim, "Then art not a burthen to the starving poor! thou hast not three finecine places! and thy good wishes for thy fellow-citizens are worthy of the Lord Chancellor." The judges, and the other officers of the crown, passed with little notice.

The hum-dum Aldermen excited no more attention than the horses that drew them. It was not so in the days of Barnard nor Beckford—and those are the magistrates of the best, indeed of any mark and likelihood, since the time of Queen Anne.

The present man is the first Mayor we have had who was a biscuit-baker.

Nine o'clock, Temple Bar.—An immense multitude waiting with the utmost eagerness to see the minister there!

Quarter past 9 o'clock.—The King's own regiment on patrol through all the dependent streets! The King's own regiment, for the first time since the UNION! The King's own regiment, with fourteen pence per day, as entertainment for man and horse; and not one of them in arrears to their tradesmen!

"Rather known

"By other follies than his own."

The minister and the poor Duke of Portland, (it did them great credit) left their own carriages, and were carried incog. by other people!!! This would have been admirable, if it had been from humiliation and contrition.—But how much more admirable is it, as a voluntary renunciation of popularity and their due reward!

Very great pains have been taken to impress upon the public mind, that a mine of gold has been discovered in the county of Wicklow. The daily papers have been filled with stories evidently framed to encourage such belief. It is, however, from beginning to end no more than a fraud and an imposition, calculated to give an imaginary value to the unproductive mountains in that quarter, and it is to be hoped that the proprietors of them have had no concern in so deep an artifice.—D. E. Post.

To the Editor of the Telegraph.

SIR,

WHEN you have exhausted your present stock of *Moniteurs*, it may happen that you experience another dearth of tidings from the continent.—Should you, therefore, want a paragraph, to fill up a corner of your paper, I take the liberty of lending you a *Bouche trou*, which, perhaps, will not prove more pernicious to the mind, in point of politics, than those little advertisements of Antiscorbutic Drops, or Antiverberal Pills, may appear hurtful to the body in point of medicine.

That the Monarchical is the best of all Governments, cannot be denied; for, upon the whole, a Republic, merely democratical, resembles a large family in mourning for the loss of their head. They may live in peace for a time; but as it seldom happens that brothers should long live united, some Robespierres, who engross the power of the community. With a monarchy, such an encroachment is prevented, but, at the same time, that monarchy must be properly understood; that is, should be confined to the true meaning of the word, which does not imply the power of making laws. A Monarch is not a law-giver, no more than the commander in chief of a powerful army, who is a real monarch in his camp, is allowed to enact a military code. Both are only invested with the power of having the existing laws respected and obeyed.

That the British Constitution is the happiest of all Constitutions extant, cannot likewise be denied. It has been formed, as Linguet said once, by rolling down a mountain of abuses.—Whether it has been the work of policy or chance, I do not pretend to determine; but, such as it is, having hitherto promoted the welfare of the English, they have a right to be partial to it, and to cherish it. In that respect, this motto, indeed, must be had from all parts of the Empire: *Nolunt leges Anglice mutari*.—The only care to be taken is, that a new mountain of abuses should not obstruct its course, which, perhaps, it would not be able to overcome, after having lost a part of its primitive impulsion; then it might degenerate and sink into a mere *vis inertia*.

Now, Sir, I shall attempt to prove, that there is not so great a dissimilarity as some people imagine, between the true British Constitution, and that newly formed in France, to which, of course, the French have a right to be partial too. Both are a happy mixture of democracy, and monarchy; but as the British has served as a pattern to the French Constitution, no wonder if in the latter ameliorations have been intended, and proper means sought to alter the few flaws which disgrace the former. The French Senate of 500, and that of 250 have evidently been called after the British.—Perhaps it would have been wiser to raise the two French Senates to an equal number, not to leave it to the majority to propose, and to the minority to determine; that may be altered in time. But such as they are, they only differ in this from the English Senates. 1st. That they are independent on a third power, which certainly is a great improvement. 2d. That the French Democratic Senate is of a much shorter duration than the British: a great improvement likewise. 3d. That the French upper house, or aristocratical senate, is elective and not hereditary. In this there is no great harm: merit is not the exclusive right of birth; on the contrary, it is known from experience, that both very seldom meet together in the same man.

As to the third branch of government, viz. the monarchical, there is, I confess, a material difference, but in one point only, that of having no share in the legislation. Such a difference, in my humble opinion, far from being a defect is another great improvement. A monarch, as has been stated, is not a law-giver; and as I believe in the Majesty of Kings, so I do in the Sovereignty of the People. Besides, that the same man cannot be allowed to be altogether a judge and a party, if the French Executive Power were allotted a share in framing laws, it would soon engross the other shares, by filling the two other branches of government with creatures as its disposal. Ample compensation, however, is made for the difference just mentioned, by having a trifling civil list, and also that branch elective. Intrigues, it is true, and bribes will take place; but that is next to nothing, when compared to foolish provisions for sons-in-law, great grandsons, and a succession of sons, which otherwise would be entailed upon the nation: whereas by this new contrivance, each member of that executive power, after the time of his gestion, will humbly re-assume his private station, just as our Lord Mayor, at the end of his Mayoralty, modestly returns to his counting-house.

Your constant reader,

A QUINITERIAN.

BOSTON, January 4.

SHIPWRECK.

On Wednesday night last, during the then violent snow storm, about 2 o'clock, the ship Margaret, capt. John Mackay, from Amsterdam, for and belonging to this port, was cast away on the Consberry, near Baker's island, off Salem harbour, and the Capt. who was unwell, a Dutch gentleman passenger, one of the seamen and the Cabin boy, were unfortunately drowned. Among the survivors is Mr. James Lamb, of this town, merchant, and part owner of the ship. Those who saved their lives did it by plunging into the swell and were washed on shore, while those who sprang in when the surf was receding, were drowned.

Capt. Isaac Bridges, a passenger on board the Margaret, left her on Wednesday afternoon, off the entrance of Portsmouth harbor, and in a fishing boat, safely landed at that port, with the letter bag of the Margaret—the letters arrived at the post-office here on Saturday. Capt. B. informs, that Capt. Barnard was spoke with, Dec. 11, in lat. 42, long. 55, bound to Batavia, all well.

[The indisposition of Mr. Lamb, who happily escaped the shipwreck of the Margaret, prevents our giving any further particulars.]

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 18.

Mr. Goodhue, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, pursuant to instructions from that Committee moved that they should be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Wm. Little and that the said petition should be referred to the secretary of the treasury; this motion was agreed to.

The petition and memorial of Duncan Campbell was presented and read. The petition of James Strange of Manchester, Virginia, was read, praying the remission of the duties on a quantity of silk which was destroyed after the duties were secured; the said petition, on motion of Mr. Giles was referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The petitions of Benjamin Fife and of Mary Haggerty were read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

The petition of Elisha and Timothy Pitkin fault manufacturers of Hatford, Connecticut, was read praying relief from the unequal operation of the law laying a duty on stuff, on motion of Mr. Goodhue, referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The petition of Thomas Pinckney was read and on motion of Mr. Vaccantlan, referred with the accompanying papers to the Committee of Claims.

The petition of Thomas Dannelson relative to certain destroyed certificates was read and on motion of Mr. S. Smith, referred to the Committee of claims. The petition of Duncan Campbell was also referred to the same Committee.

The house took into consideration the report of the Committee of Elections on the memorial of John Richards, claiming a seat as representative of one of the districts of Pennsylvania. The report was again read, which, as before stated declares that the memorialist is duly elected.

Mr. Sedgwick moved that the consideration of the report should be deferred till to-morrow. His reason for this was, the absence of Mr. Sitgreaves, who appears to be the only person belonging to the house, who was possessed of a full knowledge of a date of facts relative to this business.

Mr. Parker seconded the motion, he had some objections to offer to the report, relative to which, Mr. Sitgreaves could probably give him some further information.

Mr. Parker touched on some points of the report, and remarked that it was peculiarly circumstanced by reason of the death of Mr. Morris.—It does not appear that any traveler of the statement on the part of Mr. Richards had taken place, by the executors of Mr. Morris, or by any other persons.

Mr. Venable in reply to Mr. Parker asked by what means a statement of facts traversing the statement of Mr. Richards was to be obtained; he did not suppose that delay would produce any such statement from the executors of Mr. Morris, nor did he think that it was the duty of the Committee to seek for it.

Mr. Gallatin did not see any use in postponing the question on the report. The member from Northampton (Mr. Sitgreaves) cannot inform the house of any facts which are not equally well known to some of the other members of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Findley was opposed to the motion of postponement.

Mr. Swanwick reprobated a postponement; he said the journals are covered with motions of adjournments. He saw no good purpose that could possibly be answered by it. One member of the state representation is absent, his leave of absence expires this day; this motion goes to deprive the state of another of its representatives.

Mr. Murray wished the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections to be postponed for a day or two; because the first report of the Committee was against the right of the gentleman to take his seat and the second requisit is in favor of his pretensions. He had understood that besides Mr. Morris who is dead, another gentleman had contested this election with the gentleman who claims a seat. The first report being against the claim, all those who were interested in its defeat naturally would abate in their endeavors to produce evidence on the subject. This first report was made some weeks since. The last report reverses the tables. This report was printed only on Friday last for members. The first must have had its effects in the district; the last which is directly opposite to the first is of recent date that it cannot be known even much less acted upon by those who may be inclined to contest it—as the gentleman from Northampton is to return to night and may probably bring evidence upon the subject the decision ought to be delayed.

Mr. Giles said he was generally opposed to motions of adjournment, the reason now assigned for a postponement is the absence of one of the members of Pennsylvania, he saw no force in this. The report contains a statement of facts. The gentleman in present, would not surely controvert those facts—he hoped the motion would not obtain.

Mr. Nicholas was against the delay.

Mr. J. Smith was in favor of the motion, and urged several objections to a sudden decision.

Mr. Sedgwick said that he could not discern in any thing that had been said, any substantial reason against the motion for one days delay only. He knew of no question of national or state importance that can be affected by it. And yet gentlemen oppose the motion as strenuously as if this was the case. Mr. Sedgwick referred to some circumstances which had occurred in the course of the investigation of the subject, in which Mr. Sitgreaves had given information that had produced a reversal to a former report on this case of the Committee of Elections. He supposed some interesting facts might remain to be disclosed by that gentleman.

Mr. W. Lyman observed that if the postponement could be confined to one day, there might be some weight in the remarks of the gentleman last speaking, but from the nature of the business of which the gentleman was absent, (Court business,