

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, February 26, Will be presented, A TRAGEDY, called JANE SHORE.

- Duke of Gloster, Lord Hastings, Catesby, Sir Richard Ratcliffe, Belmour, Dumont, Earl of Derby, Alicia, Jane Shore, Mr. Green, Mr. Wignell, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Warrell, Mr. Beete, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Francis, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitlock.

To which will be added, for the first time, A Grottesque Pantomime Entertainments, (partly new and partly compiled) called

The Witches of the Rock; Or, HARLEQUIN EVERY WHERE.

With a new overture, Incantation, Airs, and Choruses, composed by Mr. Reinagle. The Pantomime compiled by Mr. Milbourne, and under the direction of messrs. Francis and Milbourne.

- Harlequin, Mr. Francis, 1st Witch, Mr. Darley, 2d Witch, Mrs. Warrell, Attendant Witches, Messrs. J. Darley, Robbins, Mitchell, Miss Willems, &c. Pantaloon, Mr. Warrell, Lawyer, Mr. Darley, jun. Drunken Valet, Mr. Milbourne, Surveyor, Mr. Beete, Pero, Sig. Joseph Doctor, Miser, Mr. Morgan, Pompey, Mr. Warrell, jun. Tinker, Mr. Mitchell, Bricklayer, Master Warrell, Milliners, Miss Willems, Miss Rowson, Miss Oldfield, &c. Fruit Woman, Mrs. Rowson, Columbine, Miss Milbourne, Old Lady, Miss Solomon.

With new Scenery, Machinery, and Decorations.—Interpersed with a variety of mechanical changes, magical transitions, and whimsical metamorphoses.

To conclude with a DISPLAY of The Great Falls of Niagara.

The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after FIVE o'clock, and the Curtain rise precisely at a quarter after SIX—until further notice.

BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Front of the Theatre.

TICKETS to be had at H. and P. RICE's, Book-Store, No. 59, Market-Street; and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

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

Ricketts's New Amphitheatre, CHESNUT-STREET.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Saturday, 27th February, Astonishing Feats of Horsemanship, By Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Spinaonta, Mr. F. Ricketts, Mr. Langley, and Mr. Sully, Clown.

Mr. Ricketts will ride standing on the saddle, and take several SURPRISING LEAPS.

Mr. Sully will go through his COMIC FEATS on Foot and Horseback.

Mrs. Spinaonta will perform her pleasing Feats on TWO HORSES, in full speed.

Mr. Ricketts's favorite Horse, Governor, will dart thro' A BLAZING SUN, With a rider on his back.

Likewise his American Hunter, Cornplanter, will take his surprising Leap over another Horse nearly his own size.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling, By the Company, THE BEAUTIFUL PAINTING Executed by Mr. Joseph Perouani for the President's birth night will be exhibited for the last time.

Mr. Ricketts will make his surprising Leap over Seven Horses, with riders on them.

Also, will throw a Sommerlet over 20 mens heads. The Evening's Amusement to conclude with RICKETTS'S NEW PANTOMIME, called,

The Triumph of Virtue; OR, HARLEQUIN IN PHILADELPHIA

The Doors in future to be opened at FIVE and the Entertainment to begin at SIX o'clock.

Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

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

There are a number of Stoves placed in the Amphitheatre which render it perfectly comfortable.

Bank of Columbia, FEBRUARY 22, 1796.

THE STOCKHOLDERS will please to take notice, that an Election for twelve Directors will be held on Monday, 21st March next.

S. HANSON, of Sam. Cabrier, 24 W 18 M.

Jamaica Pimento, A quantity for SALE—for Exportation. PETER BLIGHT.

Feb. 26. Political Book-Store, No. 8, South Front-street.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, By THOMAS BRADFORD, A PROSPECT

FROM THE CONGRESS GALLERY, During the Session beginning the 7th December, 1795.

CONTAINING The President's Speech, the addresses of both Houses, some of the debates in the Senate, and all the principal debates in the House of Representatives, each debate being brought under one head, and so digested and simplified as to give the reader the completest view of the proceedings with the least possible fatigue.

With Occasional Remarks, By PETER PORCUPINE.

Just Published, A Poetical Paraphrase on our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, by Charles Crawford Esq. Harper's address to his Constituents. The Guillotine. Marten's Law of Nations. Hunter, on the blood, 1st vol.

Feb. 23. \*d3t

LONDON, November 17.

It was from the fullest conviction that the dearest Rights of the People, and the safety of the constitution, on which the existence of those rights depends, most imperiously called for the adoption of decisive measures, for the suppression of seditious meetings and inflammatory publications, that we originally suggested the propriety of enacting laws for the accomplishment of that salutary purpose. Daily experience serves to strengthen our conviction, and the very nature of the opposition to the bills before parliament, demonstrates, in the most forcible point of view, the absolute necessity of the measure. At no period did the metropolis swarm with so many preachers of sedition; at no period were so many inflammatory publications published and circulated; at no period did Treason assume so many shapes and forms, and such a bold and confident aspect. While the secretaries of the societies publicly disavow all treasonable intentions, the individual members glory in their infamy, and boast of their crimes. Regular sections and divisions are still maintained among them; delegates are sent to different parts of the kingdom, for the purpose of making converts;—all the hated forms and appellations of the Gallic Regicides are preserved.—One of their delegates lately boasted, that he could bring 40,000 Miners to their support; and another, deputed to Newcastle, flatters himself with similar success among the Colliers.

The very mode of their justification establishes their guilt. At their last meeting at Copenhagen-house, and on the 9th of November, their leaders issued their mandates for the preservation of tranquillity in the metropolis, and tranquillity was preserved; while, previous to the 29th of October, no such mandate was issued; and it was a matter of public boast and public exultation, with many members of the societies, and with many of their friends, that the king should be attended to Parliament by 250,000 people!—The event is known.—Thus it is proved, beyond all possibility of doubt, that there exists a power in the kingdom superior to the laws; and from the circumstances we have adduced, every honest and rational man will conclude, that such power is assumed and exercised by the seditious societies. Their suppression, therefore, becomes a matter of such infinite importance, that we have only this alternative—Either to suppress them, or to suffer the Constitution to be destroyed. We are the more anxious to impress this truth on the mind of every true-born Englishman, as we are convinced, that on the issue of the present struggle, in which faction, falsehood, and misrepresentation, are opposed to loyalty, truth, and facts, all that a well-formed soul holds dear in life, ultimately depends.

To these observations we shall only subjoin the following fact: At a late debate at one of the seditious meetings, presided by a member of the Corresponding Society, it was formally resolved, that the act of passing a Convention-bill, absolved subjects from the criminality of Rebellion; in other words, from their oaths of allegiance.—Let Britons reflect seriously on these proceedings, and act with that spirit and decision which the temper of the times so strongly demands.

As friends to good government, and to public tranquillity, we earnestly recommend it to those who have an opportunity, carefully to read the bill now depending in parliament, for preventing seditious meetings, as the best answer to the misrepresentations which Anarchists have circulated against it.—We solicit the attention of those, who have not such opportunity, to the following short, but correct outline of it.

In the first place, the first clause of the bill expressly exempts from its operation all county meetings, all meetings of corporate bodies, as well as meetings of every kind, called by any two magistrates.

The bill, in fact, applies only to such other meetings, the object of which, real or pretended, is the redress of some public grievance, or some alteration in church or state.

The bill merely requires, that a public notice should be given of such intended meetings, (as is the constant practice of all regular public meetings) not summoning magistrates to attend, but enabling them to do so by such notice, should they have reason to suspect a seditious intent in such meetings.

Should such seditious intent appear evident from proceedings held at such meeting, two magistrates are empowered by the bill to dissolve it, for the exercise of which discretionary power they are responsible to courts of law.

Persons who mean to read lectures on political subjects, and for money, and no others, are required to apply for a license so to do, signed by two magistrates.—The whole bill is temporary.

Short Observations. This is not a bill to inflict pains and penalties, but merely a bill of prevention; to increase the security of his Majesty's royal person, (which the late diabolical attempt on his life makes absolutely necessary) to maintain the public tranquillity, and to preserve the constitution. There is no additional power whatever given by the bill to government, or to either House of Parliament; but only a power, to be exercised discretionally, to a description of gentlemen, perhaps the most independent in the kingdom. The right of petitioning to the King, or to parliament, remains exactly as the bills finds it. The necessity of procuring a licence to read political lectures, is by no means so strong a measure as the licensing of play-houses, which has never been objected to. The bill is only meant to continue in force till that spirit of sedition and treason, which turbulent clubs have unfortunately been too successful in exciting, shall have subsided.

Let the public consider this measure with attention, and without prejudice, and judge for itself.

December 1.

A private letter received yesterday from Munster, dated the 17th inst. informs us, that gen. Wartenstein has had a battle with gen. Jourdan, near the Moselle, and that after forcing him to retreat, the Austrians took the Chartreuse, near Coblenz. The French troops which had lately advanced again towards the Lahn, have been driven back.

The elector of Saxony, it is said, has sent to the imperial army, 16 squadrons of horse, and eight battalions of infantry, to replace the troops which he had recalled.

The Prussians have evacuated Frankfort, and an imperial regiment has marched into that city. The Africa frigate is bringing general Paoli to England from Cruzhaven.

The quantity of cannon taken at the Cape of Good Hope, amounts to 430 pieces and 18 brass mortars, with an almost incalculable quantity of ammunition.

OPERATIONS ON THE RHINE. Official bulletin of the Imperial Army, under the orders of field marshal Clairfayt.

Head-quarters, Pfedersheim, Nov. 11.

Intelligence having been received that general Pichegru, with his whole army, had advanced as far as the Pfreim, and taken post between Worms and the Donnersberg (Thunder Mountain) it was resolved to attack him in this position, as soon as the reinforcement expected from the Upper Rhine should have crossed that river. This corps having on the 9th instant, formed a junction with the grand army, early in the morning of the 10th, a general attack was made on the enemy's whole line, whilst the army in three columns advanced towards the Pfreim. General count Wartenstein pushed forwards from Alzey to Kirkheim Poland, carried that important post, and took post on the heights of Maftrim, whilst at the same time general count Nauendorf advanced as far as Gelheim. In the mean time, gen. Kray, at the head of the vanguard, harassed and amused the enemy, greatly superior in numbers, until the arrival of the three columns, which immediately formed the line of battle.

The first line then advanced under the protection of our grape shot batteries, on the heights of Fleersheim, and the enemy's batteries having been silenced by the fire of our artillery, the villages situated on the Pfreim were stormed. Our intrepid infantry forced them with fixed bayonets, and took post on the neighbouring heights. Pichegru forced by this manoeuvre, after having made an obstinate resistance, and sustained considerable loss, to abandon the field of battle, retreated at the fall of night with his whole army behind the Elsbach, and further into the position between Neustadt and Durkham, after having rendered impassable all the avenues of the Pfreim, and of course prevented us from following them during the darkness of the night. Worms was abandoned, and at the break of day the flying enemy was out of our reach.—Before the arrival of our columns the enemy made several attempts against the left wing of our vanguard, and especially against the battalion of Clairfayt, which suffered them to approach within musket-shot, then fired a general discharge, and advanced against the enemy's horse with fixed bayonets, which forced them to retreat. Our cavalry charged several times with the greatest success, and in general all our troops fought with their usual gallantry, steadiness, and order. We have made 500 prisoners, among whom are several officers, and taken some pieces of cannon. Our army is now encamped on the right banks of the Pfreim, between Pfedersheim and Wackenheim.—Gen. Kray is at Grunstadt—field marshal Latour, with whom he acts in concert, is near Frankenthal—and gen. Nauendorf at Gelheim.

London Gazette Extraordinary. HORSE GUARDS, November 3.

Extract of a letter from vice admiral, the hon. Sir G. K. Elphinstone, K. B. to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated on board his majesty's ship Monarch, Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, September 23.

"I have the honor to inform you, that on the 3d inst. the India ships from St. Salvador, arrived in False Bay; his majesty's ship Sphynx, which sailed with them, having met with an accident was obliged to return to the former place for repair.

"On the 4th, Gen. Clarke came into the harbour, and on a conference with him, it was determined to land the troops without a moment's loss of time; but, notwithstanding the utmost exertion of the troops and seamen, it was the 14th before provision, guns, ammunition, &c. could be collected to enable the general to move forward from the camp at Muysenberg.

"On the morning of that day the army marched, each man carrying 4 days provisions, and the volunteer seamen from the India ships dragging the cannon through a deep sand; the country being difficult to proceed on, they were considerably galled by the enemy during a fatiguing march, performed in hot weather.

"At Wynenberg, the bulk of the Dutch made a stand, but were soon dislodged by his majesty's forces, and nearly at the same moment, commodore Blankett, whom I had previously detached for the express purpose of alarming the enemy, and giving a diversion on the Cape-Town side, appeared off Camp's Bay, with the America, Echo, Rattlesnake, and Bombay Castle India ship, and performed the service in the completest manner.

"At eleven, P. M. the commissary Shuyflein sent a flag of truce, to demand a cessation of arms for forty eight hours; and on the following morning the colony was surrendered to his majesty."

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE. It having been represented to us that the utmost confusion must ensue in the colony, and that it would, in all probability, be attended with the entire ruin of it, if the paper money now circulating in it were deprived of that security which can alone give any effect to the eighth article, we therefore consent, that the lands and houses, the property of the Dutch East India Company, in this settlement, shall continue the security of that part of the money which is not already secured by mortgages upon the estates of individuals, by its having been lent to them. This is to be, however, without prejudice to the government of Great Britain, having the use of the buildings, &c. for public purposes. And we will further represent to his majesty's government, the infinite importance of the subject to the future prosperity of this colony, and request that they will take it into consideration, in order to make such arrangement as may appear proper for its further security, if necessary, or for its liquidation, if practicable.

PFEDERSHEIM, Nov. 12.

The following is the official account of the affair between the advanced posts which took place near Frankenthal, on the 11th of Nov.

The enemy advanced yesterday, with a great quantity of artillery, a gaisin squadron of Latour, forming the advanced post near Frankenthal.—Count Latour being with a column of the army on his march thither, immediately dispatched Col. Count Klenau, with 5 squadrons of Wurmler, & a battery of cavalry, for the purpose of supporting that advanced post, upon which the enemy cannonaded very violently. Barons Tonou and St. Quintin availed themselves of this favorable moment by turning Frankenthal to the right and thereby falling on the enemy's rear, of whom they took 3 cannon, 2 howitzers, and several ammunition carts; they cut a number of the enemy in pieces, and took some prisoners.

The enemy was pursued as far as Oggersheim; at which place they left their advanced posts, and retreated, for the greatest part to Neustadt, at which place Pichegru, with his head quarters had arrived before. After which Count Latour entered the camp of Bodenheim, and placed his advanced posts near Neckelheim. The patrols of generals Naudendorff and Kray brought in some prisoners.

The advantage thus obtained is of more consequence, as the enemy had resolved upon attacking the imperial army with the armies of Pichegru and Jourdan combined, and to drive them conjointly from the borders of the Nahe and the Pfimm.

MAYENCE, Nov. 12 (in the evening.)

We are this moment informed, that the Austrian advanced posts are already at Kaifers Uren. The head quarters of Count de Clairfayt were this morning at Worms; but it is determined to push forward. The loss of the enemy in the action of the 10th must have been very considerable; several masked batteries which were played with great effect, spread great disorder through their ranks: Among the prisoners were several Carabineers.—The enemy attempted yesterday to make a diversion, by menacing the body of prince de Hohenlohe towards Nahr; they even succeeded in repulsing some advanced posts near Krentzenance, but the reinforcements sent to that general enabled him to resume his original position before Nahe, and to oppose their further progress.

The enemy attempted likewise on the 9th to harass Bingen; they advanced from the wood situated beyond the Nahe, and penetrated to the banks of that river, but a diversion of the troops of Bamberg and of Mayence who were at Bingen, were immediately dispatched from that quarter.—After a brisk engagement, they repulsed the enemy beyond the mountain, and took twenty prisoners.

At Frankenthal our troops got possession of the flying artillery of the enemy: they likewise took three French commissaries prisoners. At Worms a very considerable magazine fell into our hands. The enemy did not pillage this city upon evacuating it, but they took hostages.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 26.

Mr. Sedgwick presented four memorials complaining of undue proceedings in the election of one of the members of the House: these being read, it appeared that they referred to Mr. Varnum, member from the second district of Massachusetts. These memorials import, that a number of votes had been received at the election from persons who were not qualified to vote, by which means Mr. Varnum was returned as having the highest number of votes.

On motion of Mr. Varnum, these petitions were referred to the committee of elections. Mr. Varnum remarked, that these petitions were in pursuance of a plan laid before he left home, but carried into effect since.—He had not heard of the petitions till this morning.

In committee of the whole, on the bill authorizing a loan for the use of the city of Washington,

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Mr. Venable's motion for striking out the first and second sections, in order to admit the substitute he proposed, was agreed to, 40 to 32.

Mr. Venable then proposed an amendment to the third section, to conform it to the spirit of the substitute, by making the lots the appropriate fund for the basis of the loan.

Mr. Smith, (N. H.) objected to the amendment; he said it did not go far enough. The scope of his argument went to shew, that the property contemplated as a fund for the security of the United States, was not so situated as that it could be so appropriated. The property is absolutely vested as a fee simple in the commissioners, and not as a trust; and unless there should be a conveyance of this property either to the United States or to the person under whose superintendance the loan is to be made, the property is no kind of security whatever; and he was fully of opinion that to consider the fund in the light contemplated by the amendment, the government could have no control over it whatever—he was satisfied that it would be dissipated, and the United States would have to pay the whole of the loan which they should guarantee.

Mr. Venable said the gentleman entirely mistook the principle on which the commissioners held the property.—Adverting to the law for establishing the permanent seat of the government, he insisted that the lots were held by the commissioners in trust only, for the use and benefit of the United States, and the President of the United States has a full and perfect control over the same.

Mr. Smith, (N. H.) recurring to the law, read the two sections referred to, and from thence deduced this conclusion, that the United States had not, in the removal degree, the right of the property in question vested in them: the law empowers the President of the United States only to