

NEW THEATRE.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will open at half an hour after FIVE, and the Curtain rise precisely at half past SIX o'clock, for the remainder of the Season.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 20, Will be presented, a TRAGEDY, called

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

- Hamlet, Mr. Moreton, King, Mr. Green, Ghost, Mr. Whitlock, Horatio, Mr. Marshall, Laertes, Mr. Wignell, Polonius, Mr. Morris, Rosencrans, Mr. Warrell, jun. Guildenstern, Mr. Beete, Francisco, Mr. Darley, jun. Marcellus, Mr. Harwood, Bernardo, Mr. Warrell, Officer, Mr. Francis, Mr. Blissett, Grave Diggers, Messrs. Bates & Milbourne, Queen, Mrs. Shaw, Ophelia, Mrs. Marshall, Player Queen, Mrs. Rowson.

To which will be added, (For that night only) reduced to one Act, The Pantomime Entertainment of

Robinson Crusoe;

Or, FRIDAY'S DELIVERANCE. (With the original Music, Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, &c.)

- Robinson Crusoe, Mr. Bates, Pantaloon, Mr. Warrell, Pierot, Mr. Darley, jun. Capt. of the Ship, (with a song) Mr. Darley, Will Atkins, Mr. Beete, Sam Stern, Mr. Mitchell, Friday, Mr. Francis.

A DANCE OF SAVAGES,

By Messrs. Lege, Warrell, jun. Darley, jun. Mitchell, Blissett, T. Warrell, &c.

On Friday, a Comedy (never performed here) called, KOLE A WIFE, AND HAVE A WIFE; with the Farce of TWO STRINGS TO A BOW; or the Man with Two Masters; with other Entertainments—For the Benefit of Mr. Harwood.

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

TICKETS to be had at H. and P. RICE'S Book-Store, No. 50, Market-Street; and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

On THURSDAY next, April 21st, will be performed

A CONCERT

OF VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, Conducted by R. TAYLOR, At Mr. O'Eller's Hotel.

- First Violin, and leader of the Band, Mr. Gillingham. Principal Violincello, Mr. Menal. Double Bass, Mr. Demarque. Principal Hautboy, Mr. Shaw. Tenor, Mr. Beranger. Bassoon & Trumpet, Mr. Priest. Horns, Messrs. Gray & Hommann. Violins, Messrs. Dongel, Boubery, Stewart, and Schetty.

PART I.

OVERTURE

- Duet, "Fair Aurora," Miss Huntley and R. Taylor, Artaxerxes, Dr. Arne. Song, "To-Morrow," Taylor, Handel. Overture Samson, Handel. Trumpet Song, Miss Huntley (Trumpet by Mr. Priest, Taylor. Concerto Hautboy, Mr. Shaw. Duet, "O Lovely Peace," Miss Huntley and R. Taylor, Handel. March, Julius Macabreus, Handel.

PART II.

- New Overture, Miss Huntley, Taylor. Song, "Amyntor," Mr. Gillingham. Concerto Violin, Mr. Gillingham. Song, "I wonder at you," Taylor. Divertimento, Taylor. Cantata "The Nightingale," Miss Huntley, Taylor. Bird accompaniments on the flagelet, Mr. Shaw. Finale, "Spring," or "Mirth," Miss Huntley and R. Taylor. To begin at half past Seven precisely. Tickets, One Dollar each, to be had of Mr. Ormrod, No. 41, Chestnut-street; Mr. Carr's musical repository, Market-street, and at Mr. Oeller's Hotel. April 19. *3t.

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soups, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liqueurs; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liqueurs, and the most approved Malt Liqueurs from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season. Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to procure that patronage with which he has been so distinguishedly honored. Philadelphia, April 19.

LAW BOOK STORE,

NO. 313, HIGH-STREET, GEORGE DAVIS,

HAS the pleasure to announce to his professional friends and the gentlemen of the law, generally that his first Spring importation of books is just arrived per the Ann, Capt. Talbot from Dublin. As the collection is so various and considerable, a few days are necessary to arrange it, and prepare catalogues, which if soon as done, shall be publicly noticed. He proposes to sell at his usual reduced prices. April, 19. 3teod.

From a Savannah paper.

Mr. M'Millan,

Be pleased to insert the following in your paper when convenient. I hope that all the printers who receive your Gazette will have the goodness to publish it likewise, that the knowledge of it may be spread generally. I am yours respectfully,

JOHN BRICKELL.

WHEN a person is bit by a mad dog, or other mad animal, or by a venomous snake or spider, or stung by any poisonous animal, our first object ought to be to wash the poison out of the part, and to destroy the place where we suspect it has entered beyond the power of washing.

The bite ought to be washed instantly, and a little gunpowder spread over it as soon as possible and set fire to. This may be repeated several times, until the part is pretty deeply burnt.

The bitten place ought then to be washed with cold water constantly, until warm water, which is better can be procured.

The best way to wash the part is to pour water out of the spout of a tea-kettle on it, and if the kettle is held high above the wound the force of the descending stream will wash out the poison the more effectually. One or two hundred kettle fulls of water may be used.

When an accident of this kind happens, people are confused and distressed to the last degree, every person proposing a method of cure, and perhaps none followed steadily. It is good, therefore, to have a plain prompt remedy, which even Negroes can put in practice, until medical assistance can be had.

At a dangerous season of the year a little gunpowder ought to be kept at hand in every family, and plantation drivers ought to have a little for this purpose, and be instructed how to use it; they ought likewise to have dogs taught to hunt snakes.

When it is necessary to send Negroes into a place of danger they ought to have thick woolen boots quilted inside thickly with cotton. They ought likewise to have a few ones of red waxed rag dangling near their ankles; if they happen to tread on a rattle snake he will probably bite the rag, and his teeth being hooked, there they will stick, by which means he can do no more harm.

FRANCE.

History of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

"Quis talia fando Temperet a lachrymis?"

This tribunal, which posterity will hardly credit, could have existed in the 18th century, in one of the most polished nations of Europe, had its origin in the dark manœuvres of Maximilian Robespierre, a member of the convention, to destroy his opponents, and to afford him every opportunity of removing every obstacle between him and the crown of France—it was established by a decree of the convention, on the 17th day of August, 1792, and terminated its career with the execution of a colleague of its founder, and his accomplices, on the 15th day of December, 1794.

The crimes which it recognized as revolutionary, were, as appear by the sentences—carrying on correspondence with the enemies of the republic, opposing the enlistment of recruits, importing false assignats, composing and publishing writings in favor of royalty, blaspheming the people and constitution, concealing gold and silver coin, refusing to take the constitutional oath, cutting down and defacing the tree of liberty, frauds in the articles of cloathing, provision or forage for the armies, exclaiming Vive le Roi, furnishing money to emigrants, checking the circulation of assignats, attempting to re-establish royalty, trampling on the national cockade, and substituting the black cockade, ridiculing the decrees of the convention, proposing an Agrarian law, proclaiming Louis XVII. conspiring against the unity and indivisibility of the republic, &c.

The conviction of one Jacques Debeaume; a Dutch merchant, was in these words: "Convaincu d'être auteur et complice d'un complot qui a existé au mois de Juin, 1790, tendant a favoriser les ennemis extérieurs, et les conspirations des ennemis intérieurs, en mettant en circulation sous le nom d'emprunt, mille actions de cent livres sterling, et leur coupons d'interet, a cinq pour cent, au profit de George de Galles, Frederick d'York, et Guillaume Henry de Clarence, fils de George, Roi d'Angleterre, sous la garantie d'une obligation, par eux soulevée a Londres, le 5 Juin, 1790, a la disposition de Jean Jacques Beaume."

From its institution, in August, 1792, to the 27th day of July, 1794, the memorable day when Robespierre was deposed, the persons who suffered its dreadful sentence of decapitation were, Marie Antoinette the queen of France.

- The princess Elizabeth, sister of the late king. Six princes. Three princesses. Six dukes. Two duchesses. Fourteen marquesses. Two marchionesses. Three barons of the empire. Twenty three counts. Six countesses. Three viscounts. Two hundred and fourteen ex-nobles. Twelve knights of St. Louis. One hundred and twenty-seven married women, wives of ex-nobles and others. Forty-five single women and women divorced. Seventy-six widows of ex-nobles and others. Four abbots and abbesses. Two constitutional bishops. Fourteen friars and monks of the different orders.

- One commodore. Eight captains of vessels. One hundred and fifty-five priests, curates and vicars. Seventeen constitutional priests. Twenty-three nuns of the different orders. Two marshals of France.

- Thirteen marshals des camps. Forty-seven generals, lieutenant generals and brigadiers. Twenty-two colonels and lieutenant-colonels. Eight majors. Fifty captains of cavalry and infantry. Seventeen aids-des camps and adjutants. Forty-one lieutenants of the army and navy. Seven officers of the artillery. Eighty-four soldiers, national guards, and sailors. Thirty-three members of the national convention. Four members of the legislative assembly. Twenty nine members of the constitutional assembly.

- Three ministers of state. Thirty mayors of cities and towns. Twenty-two judges. Nineteen justices of the peace. Twenty-four authors, literary men, and editors of newspapers. One hundred and seventy-eight counsellors, presidents of parliament, attorneys, lawyers, and notaries. One hundred and nine gentlemen. Twelve bankers. Two admirals. Thirty-eight merchants and factors. One hundred and five commissaries of war, marine national agents and contractors.

One hundred and sixty-six municipal officers, clerks in public offices, administrators of districts and departments, police, &c. auditors of accounts registers and receivers, and Nine hundred and 41 persons of different trades and descriptions.

Making together two thousand seven hundred and seventy four persons; the oldest person sentenced was monsieur Dupin, a counsellor of the parliament of Thoulouze, whose extreme age of ninety seven pleaded in vain for mercy. He and 25 more counsellors of the same Parliament, and four of the Parliament of Paris, were executed at the same time.

The youngest person sentenced was Charles Duboit, aged only 14, who with his brother and father suffered on the same morning. Twenty-times the most perfect and innocent child of the tyranny, did a parent accompany his child to death; and the conspiracy of Verdun, as it was termed, sent at the same moment three beautiful sisters, the eldest only twenty-five to the scaffold!!!

From the 27th of July to the 15th December, 1794, the labors of the tribunal became meritorious, as during that interval no person received its sentence but Robespierre himself, and about one hundred of his accomplices—and it will be recollected with satisfaction, that shortly after, the judges and jurymen of this never sparing court shared the fate of their patron and protector.

KINGSTON (Jam.) Feb. 20.

We hear from the windward islands that Guadaloupe is completely blockaded by our men-of-war, and that a very strong force, consisting of negro corps raised in the different islands, are rendezvoused at Barbadoes, for the purpose of attacking that island immediately upon the arrival of the fleet. When the Catharine left Barbadoes (on the 6th) an embargo was in force throughout that island, and it was with great difficulty he was allowed to leave it. It was there that five or six sail of our fleet from Cork, with very valuable cargoes on board had been taken and carried into Trinidad. The islands of St. Vincent and Grenada remain in a very critical situation.

The Britannia spoke his majesty's ship Argonaut cruising off the isle a Vache. The Captain of the Argonaut informed them he had taken a ship privateer, of 22 guns, formerly the Elias Guineaman of Liverpool, out from Aux Cayes, and sent her to Cape Nicholas Mole.

Off Barbadoes, on the 7th or 8th of this month, the Britannia saw a 50 gun ship, a sloop of war, and a large merchantman, standing in for that island. The Lapwing and Thora sloops of war were cruising to windward of Barbadoes.

The Barbadoes Mercury of the 2d inst. contains the following paragraph.

"Since our last there have been a number of arrivals, all of which are compelled to come in and remain here for the present, it being a measure deemed highly proper to suspend the communications from hence with the neighbouring islands, while the arrival of the expected powerful armament is so long procrastinated."

February 27.

A foreign schooner, which arrived on Saturday, was boarded off Savannah la Mar, by the French privateer La Luieta of 4 guns, commanded by one Andrew Aucosta, who plundered the vessel of 4075 dollars, and several other articles.

Monday being the anniversary of the Birth day of the President of the United States of America, the British and American flags were displayed at the Coffee house of Mr. Bennett, in Harbor street and a large party partook of an entertainment provided on the occasion, and spent the day in mirth and conviviality.

SAVANNAH, March 24.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, March 15. "Yesterday a discovery was made on the island of Cumberland of 10 or 12 brigand negroes, who, on examination before Judge Pendleton, appear to be a part of those people employed by the Spaniards in St. Domingo against the French republicans; they are part of the villainous murderers at Fort Dauphin, and under the command of the black general John Francois, now in St. Augustine; they failed from Monte Christi about two months past, bound to the Havannah; it appears that they had a white captain, but he is not to be found, and from a variety of corroborating circumstances, I think there is not a doubt of their having killed him; his name appears to be Peter Apennell, a native of Virginia; the vessel in which they were stranded a few days past on Cumberland island, it was a schooner, about 25 tons; they had several trunks and boxes on board, chiefly valuable female clothing, apparently plundered from the unfortunate French planters of St. Domingo. The whole of these pirates were brought to this place last night, in consequence of a precept from the federal judge, supported by a detachment of federal troops, under command of lieutenant Cobb; they are now secured in Fort St. Tammany, under direction of Col. Gaither, whose readiness in aiding the civil authority on this and all other

occasions of late has been very conspicuous. A great part of the goods on board have been plundered by some worthless wretches on Cumberland, and passengers are sent after them."

BALTIMORE, April 15.

The following letter from Tortola, to a brother in this town, was last evening handed to the printers of the Federal Gazette.

The recent transactions in the Court of Admiralty of Tortola, in the case of the brig Maria Williams, and others would warrant a representation to be made to the Secretary of the United States of the commanders of British ships, detaining on board their ships the owners, supercargoes, and captains of American vessels, six or eight days, and not allowing them to speak to any one, as can be proved by Capt. Oaks, Mr. Val. Rutter and others, by which they in particular lost the advice of Counsel, as the detention of those two prevented their applying to a Mr. Caines, who had attended the decision of some causes, prior to their arrival, and went from the island the day before Mr. Rutter's release, for St. Kitt's.

Let the grievance of the decisions in the court of Vice Admiralty be strongly represented, their contradiction to the known practice of Great Britain, and her courts of Admiralty; the judges not confining themselves to the fees allowed by the prize acts, but exacting and taxing enormous costs, of which the judges receive a principal share, which must act in influencing the determinations. These facts can be ascertained, as the fees are greatly raised in a cause when the claim is interposed.—The conduct of the judge in the case of the Maria Williams, ought to be particularly set forth—His ordering the whole cargo to be sold, to ascertain the one third, instead of its being appraised, as in other cases. As a judge of that court in revenue causes, he must have known, that on the two thirds being sold, they must, by our revenue laws, be shipped to Great Britain, in a british bottom, or, if shipped in a foreign bottom, be liable to pay a high duty; and that his decision would deprive the owners of the advantage of carrying it away to a good market, and compelled them to sell it to his friend, the king's agent, at his cheap price; when had it only been appraised, it might have been taken on board the brig again.

Representations of this nature, suspended the admiralty court in Tortola, the last war, made by the Danish court on infringements of their rights of neutrality. The United States surely are entitled to the same friendly treatment.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) Aug. 12.

The votes which we have collected from the towns in this county, stand thus:

- Springfield. Adams 8: Sumner 92. Northampton. Adams 29: Sumner 93. Hadley. Adams 1: Sumner 71. Amherst. Adams 23: Sumner 70. Williamsburgh. Sumner 46. Hatfield. Adams 5: Sumner 41. Whately. Adams 1: Sumner 27. Easthampton. Adams 2: Sumner 33. South Hadley. Adams 25: Sumner 23. Goshen. Sumner 50. Conway. Adams 1: Sumner 112. Deerfield. Adams 4: Sumner 32. Greenfield. Adams 17: Sumner 34. Belcher. Adams 10: Sumner 70. West-Springfield. Adams 160. Worthington. Adams 15: Sumner 75. Blanford. Adams 19: Sumner 53. Total for Adams 326. For Sumner 952.

RECAPITULATION.

	Adams.	Sumner
Suffolk, Essex, &c.	5257	2673
Worcester,	272	586
Hampshire,	326	952
Total	5855	4211

Ricketts's Amphitheatre.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF Messrs. Haines and Buckley

On THURSDAY EVENING, April 21,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A great variety of Equestrian & Stage Performances.

By Mr. RICKETTS and the whole Company. Mr. F. Ricketts will ride in full speed, pick up five different Handkerchiefs from the ground, & will also Stand upon his Head on the Saddle. The Horse in full gallop.

Mr. Sully's Comic Feats on Foot and Horseback.

Still Vaulting,

By Messrs. F. Ricketts, Langley, and Sully, Clown to the Horsemanship.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling,

By a groupe of the first Performers in America.

Slack-Rope Vaulting,

By Mr. Keano and Mr. Langley.

Master Sully will (for the second time) DANCE ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

The evening's Amusements to conclude with a new PANTOMIME, called

Harlequin's Olio;

OR, MIRTH, MEDLEY.

* * Tickets may be had at the box office adjoining the Amphitheatre, and at Mr. Oellers's Hotel.

† The Doors in future to be opened at half past FIVE, and the Entertainment to begin at SEVEN o'clock. * * Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

‡ Saturday will positively be the last Night of performing this Season.

WANTED,

And suitable wages will be given

TO a white Woman COOK, in a family without young Children, and where several other Servants are kept Apply to the Printer. April 18.