

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 MONDAY EVENING, April 25,

Will be presented,

A celebrated Play, interspersed with Songs, in 3 Acts, (performed but once) called

The Mountaineers.

(Written by George Colman, jun.)

Ottavian,	Mr. Moreton,
Violet,	Mr. Green,
Kilmallock,	Mr. Marshall,
Roque,	Mr. Wignell,
Mulleers,	Messrs. Darley, Warrell, jun. Rob-
Lope Tocho,	bins, and Rosafon.
Perequillo,	Mr. Francis,
Goatherds,	Master T. Warrell,
	Messrs. Warrell, Blisset, Dozor,
	and Morgan.
Females,	Mrs. Harveys, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. De
	Marque, Mrs. Dozor, Mrs. Lege,
	Miss Rosafon, Miss Oldfield, Miss
	Milbourne, and Miss Willens.
Bulcazin Muiey,	Mr. Whitlocks,
Ganem,	Mr. Boete,
Pacha,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Sadi,	Mr. Harwood,
Moors,	Messrs. Solomon, & Mitchell.
Zorayda,	Mrs. Whitlock,
Floranthe,	Mrs. Francis,
Agnes,	Mrs. Oldmixon.

Previous to the Play,

A new OVERTURE—composed by R. Taylor. The music of the Songs, Duets, Glee, and Choruses, by Dr. Arnold.

The accompaniments by Mr. Reinagle. With new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

The 2d act will conclude with

A SPANISH FANDANGO,

(composed by Mr. Francis)

The principal parts by Mr. J. Warrell, Miss Willens, Miss Milbourne, Miss Gilaspie, & Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, called

Ways and Means;

OR, A TRIP TO DOVER.

Sir David Dunder, (being his last appearance) Mr. Harwood.

Random,	Mr. Moreton,
Scruple,	Mr. Green,
Tiptoe,	Mr. Bates,
Paul Peery,	Mr. Francis,
Lady Dunder,	Mrs. Rosafon,
Harriet,	Miss Oldfield,
Kitty,	Miss Milbourne.

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.

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

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

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before five o'clock, and order them as soon as the company is seated, to withdraw as they cannot, on any account, be permitted to remain.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

Miniature Painting.

A Foreign Artist respectfully informs the Public, that he paints Likenesses, and warrants them. A few Specimens of his abilities may be seen at his Room No. 10, up one pair of Stairs in Mr. O'ELLERS' Hotel, Chestnut-street, next Ricketts's Amphitheatre. April 23. \$

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to charter, is hereby given to the Members of the Corporation for the relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the poor and distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers, that there will be a Meeting of said Corporation in the second Presbyterian Church, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d day of May next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,

April 22. d Secretary of the Corporation.

The Creditors of the French Republic

FOR supplies furnished in the West-Indies, are requested to meet their Committee This Evening, the 25th instant, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Coffee-House, on business of Importance.

Walter Stewart, Chairman.

Philad. April 25.

This Day is Published,

At No. 201 Arch street, and may also be had at Folwell's Printing Office, No. 33, in the same street, A MAP OF THE RIVER RHINE From NIMEGUEN to BASLE, Shewing

The actual Seat of War

Between the French and Austrians.

March 26

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JUST PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

By SAMUEL H. SMITH, No. 118, Chestnut-street,

LETTERS

OF HELVIDIUS:

In reply to Pacificus, on the President's Proclamation of Neutrality.

Ascribed to Mr. MADISON.

Lately Published,

Pacificus—Political Truth—Pateron's Charge.

In a few Days will be published,

(Price 25 cents)

A REVIEW of the QUESTION—In whom has the Constitution vested the Treaty power?

By a Senator of the United States.

April 18.

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FOR HAMBURGH,

The Brigantine

Den Nye Prøve,

PETER HANSEN Master;

A fine stout vessel. Will be ready to take in her cargo on the first of May. For freight or passage apply to

Rols & Simson.

April 25.

WANTED.

Several Apprentices to the Printing-Business Apply at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut-street.

Foreign Intelligence.

[By the ship Adriana.]

GENOA, February 12.

We understand, that the Republican General Scherer has received orders to recommence his operations as soon as possible; and that, in consequence of these orders, his army, composed of 50,000 men, will be put in motion, in order to penetrate into Italy. We learn, however, at the same time, that this army is much weakened by desertion.

Letters from Turin state, that all Sardinian officers, on leave of absence, have received orders to join their corps. At Marfelles, as well as all over Provence, sailors are pressed for the manning of the Toulon Fleet.

Our Government has rejected the demand of the French Government to put the French troops in possession of the fortresses of Savona and Gavi; nor do we learn, that the request of the same Government, concerning a loan of 30 millions in specie, is likely to meet with more success.

HAGUE, February 27.

In Friesland a Revolution has again taken place. The Representatives of the People of Friesland, who on the 26th of January were driven from their posts, and either fled or were arrested, were re-elected by the interference of General Dumonceau, have been a second time forced from their posts, and compelled to leave the Province. The military appear not to have intermeddled in these disputes of the citizens.

The Hall in which the National Convention is to hold its sittings, is fitted up nearly in the same manner as that at Paris; except that adjoining to the box for the Foreign Ministers, there is a box for the Ladies of the Representatives.

FRANCKFORT, Feb. 22.

Our advices from Coblenz state, that in Jourdan's army 11700 officers, who could neither read nor write, have been dismissed. The French army of the Moselle, which has been considerably augmented, is to be divided into 175 brigades. General Jourdan is hourly expected back from Paris.

Letters from Munich inform us, that the states of Bavaria have granted three millions and a half of florins to the Elector, for the raising of an army of 30,000 men, 18,000 of whom are to join the Austrian army, in case the war should be continued. The Prince de Bretzenheim will be appointed to command this, but will, with the rest of the officers, be under the immediate orders of the Imperial commander in chief.

In Alsace the forced loan is now collecting by means of military force.

A rumor was circulated here, as if the French had proposed to prolong the armistice for three months longer: it has, however, not yet been confirmed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 27.

Whilst the execution of Stofflet, and the distressed situation of Charette, whom a letter of a representative of the people states to be arrested seems to announce the approaching termination of the cruel war in La Vendee, the Chouans act with the utmost audaciousness in Brittany and Lower Normandy. Some of their horsemen lately galloped through the town of Caen, crying out—“Vive Louis XVIII. a bas les bleus.”—(Long live Louis XVIII. Down with the blue coats;) and that numerous detachments of troops are marching to that quarter. On the other hand, Louvet states, in the “Sentinelle,” that besides the companies of Jesus and the Sun, companies of Marat and Carrier are forming in the South, demanding the Constitution of 1795.

The Executive Directory has ordered the Church of St. Louis, at Versailles, to be shut up, because the Curates of the District of Versailles have published a writing entitled, “Transactions of a Synod, held in that Church on the 18th of Jan,” which encroached on the freedom of religious worship; insidiously recommends the advantages of the ancient religion, and extols the favors bestowed on the Church by the kings of France.

February 28.

A letter from Ormea states, that General Serrurier, as well as Malus, commissary general of the army of Italy have been arrested.

The Central Bureau has fixed the price of meat for this decade at the rate of 97 livres in assignats per pound.

In the night between the 18th and 19th inst. the Chouans attacked the town of Mayenne, but were repulsed with loss.

An arret of the directory orders the following clubs to be shut up, viz. Le Salon des Princes—Le Salon des Arts—Le Salon de Serilly—La Societe des Echecs—Pantheon, and Le Club des Patriotes.

February 29.

Citizen Charlier, who had been sent to England by our government on a particular mission, is returned. We understand that 7000 French prisoners remain still confined in the different English ports, for whose exchange the most efficacious means are to be adopted.

The Jury of the department of the Seine has declared, that there are grounds for accusation against the famous Richer Serizy, on account of his conduct on the 13th Vendemiaire; but notwithstanding this declaration, he has published two fresh numbers of his “Public Accuser.”

March 1.

Coupilleau, member of the Council of Five Hundred, has addressed a letter to General Hoche, wherein he charges him with proceedings, tending to rekindle the war in La Vendee by the military government he has established in the 13 departments; by his continual quarrels with the Administrative bodies, and by the devastations committed by his troops, which proceedings had greatly increased the army of Charette, and enabled him to defeat our troops, and intercept our convoys.

March 2.

Riou, representatives of the people at Brest, has informed the Directory, that the division of fri-

gates, commanded by Capt. Montefonne, has set sail to continue its cruise; during the last, it took four prizes of considerable value. La Renomme privateer has taken two English vessels, valued at 300,000 livres in specie; the artizans, belonging to the port of Brest, have for a second time refused assignats in payment of their wages, but this insurrection has been quelled.

March 3.

General Hoche has addressed a memoir to the minister for the home department, tending to justify his conduct in the war of La Vendee; wherein he mentions the difficulty of disarming a whole people, inured to war by three years bloody conflicts, and driven to despair by the loss of their property, and the burnings and drownings of Carrier. He observes, that six hundred thousand Frenchmen have perished in La Vendee. From motives of prudence, he forbears divulging some very advantageous consequences of his operations; but he says that this war is drawing fast to its conclusion.

Stofflet was taken with two of his aides-de-camp, two of his couriers, and a servant, in the farm of Saugreniere, in the Canton of Jullais, and district of Chollet.

It is to the vigorous measures of general Hoche, and the great activity in which he kept the troops in the former kingdom of Stofflet, that we owe the capture of this perjured chief, who could not induce the inhabitants of the country to rise, and who is going to receive the just reward of his perfidy.

The value of a Louis d'or in assignats is this day 7700 livres, and the rescripts lately issued by the executive directory, lose 50 per cent and upwards.

The Legislature is still employed upon the finances. The message of the directory relative to the shutting up of the clubs, occasioned a warm debate in the Council of Five Hundred. Lamarque, one of the deputies exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI. disapproved of the measure. The Council, however, appointed a commission to examine and report upon the message.

LONDON, March 9.

GENERAL FAST.—Holiday at all the Public Offices.

The gentleman alluded to in our paper of yesterday as having arrived at Lord Greenville's office from Paris, with letters to his lordship, is one among many others who now almost daily pass between the two countries, without having any offensive connection with public business. We believe that both governments are anxious for peace, if they could only arrange the terms of it; and there is no way so likely to bring about this desirable event, as not to restrain the mode of general communication. Whether any thing will result from this frequent passage of foreigners between Paris and London, is a matter which time alone must ascertain; but in the instance of this gentleman, we are persuaded that nothing important has arisen.

The intelligence of the death of Charette is not believed at Paris.

A letter from Cork, dated Feb. 27, says, “On Thursday about five P. M. the fleet of the West Indies were clear of the harbor, with a fair wind at N. E. Previous to their sailing they were joined by some frigates and a fleet from England.”

The Dutch fleet which sailed from the Texel, consisted of the following ships:

Piet Hdin	-	Admiral Braak.
Dordrecht	-	Captain Lucas.
De Revolutie	-	Captain Cyncinde.
Admiral Tromp	-	Captain Walkenberg.

The frigates are,

Pellux	Sirene	Snelheld
Castor	Bellona	Mug
Braave	Venus	Zwaliew
Jafon	Havick	Iris
Jeger		

March 10.

Tuesday morning died, at his house in Norton-street, Sir Wm. CHAMBERS, Knight of the Polar Star, Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Board of Works, Treasurer of the Royal Academy, and Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

Tuesday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall. The Court ordered the price of bread to remain at 1s. 3d. the quarter loaf.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

March 7.

SLAVE TRADE.

The order of the day being read for a committee of the whole House on the bill for abolishing the Slave Trade at a limited time,

Mr. Wilberforce, after stating that it would be necessary to make some alterations & amendments in different clauses of the bill, moved, “that the Speaker do now leave the chair.”

General Smith said, that as the hon. gentleman had not, particularly noticed the alterations which were intended to be introduced, he would oppose the motion.

Mr. Montague spoke in favor of the motion. General Tarleton was of opinion that the bill, if suffered to pass, would materially affect a class of people who were already too much distressed—that class consisted of mechanics, manufacturers, and artificers, who depended very much on the Slave Trade, as the articles which they made were used in Africa and the West-Indies. The merchants who were engaged in the trade, particularly those of Liverpool, would be considerably injured, as the vessels employed by them were of a particular construction, and could not be easily converted to other purposes of commerce. The West-India planters would necessarily suffer great loss by the bill, as a vast number of negroes had been lately attached to the army and navy; black regiments had also been raised, and those men could not at the conclusion of the war be employed in the same industrious way, but would be emancipated. It therefore followed, that all future improvements would be neglected, and the ceded islands, in which estates had been purchased by subjects of this country, would be abandoned.

Mr. Dent wished to suggest whether it would not be proper to introduce a clause of indemnification

to the West-India merchants, for the immense loss their property must suffer from the passing of the bill into a law?

Mr. Braham thought that the bill, far from abolishing the slave trade, would, on the contrary, render the abolition more difficult. The discussion had already excited rebellion in the islands, and he was somewhat surprized, that not one of the proposers and supporters of the bill had ever thought it necessary to visit the West-India islands, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts which had been adduced as the consequences of the traffic.

Mr. W. Smith replied, and contended that it was not necessary to go to the West-Indies for information to establish a basis for the abolition of the slave trade.

Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Milbank supported the motion, and Mr. Addington opposed it.

The House then divided on Mr. Wilberforce's motion:

Ayes, 76
Noes, 31—Majority, 45.

The House accordingly went into the committee, and Mr. Wilberforce proposed in one of the clauses to limit the time to the 1st of March, 1797.

Mr. Dent said that the limitation was too short. The exports and imports of these islands amounted to 10,000,000l. annually; and property of that magnitude ought not to be trifled with. The merchants, he contended, ought to have more time to prepare. In every view, he said, this bill would be an infringement of right and property; and however gentlemen might be impressed by declarations, he thought the passing this bill would be a disgrace to the British House of Commons. The British Constitution was built on Magna Charta, and this bill would be a direct violation of one of its fundamental maxims. It was expressed in that palladium of our liberties, that “Right ought not to be sold, delayed, nor denied.” He need not urge to the House, that this bill would be an infringement of that maxim in all its parts.

Mr. Serjeant Adair had read Magna Charta, repeatedly and attentively, and could not recollect one word in it favorable to slavery; the merchants and planters could not complain of precipitation, because they in fact had the benefit of seven years preparation; neither could they pretend that this bill was unexpected, unless they thought the House of Commons faithless to its own resolutions.

Mr. Dent insisted, that the passage he had mentioned was in Magna Charta. He then read it from an extract, and the words were, “Right shall not be sold, delayed nor denied.”

Mr. Serjeant Adair insisted, that by the abolition of this trade, right was neither sold, delayed nor denied. Where had it been proved that the right existed? nay, what right had the planters in the West-Indies to dominion over their fellow-creatures in Africa? Such a property was repugnant to the principles of natural justice—and highly as he tho't of the power of the British Parliament, he must forever deny that it could bestow any such right. The bill was, on the contrary, consonant to the maxim in Magna Charta. Right, he contended, was sold so long as West-Indians purchased the liberties of the Africans: it was delayed until that House carried its resolution into effect, and it would be denied if the British Parliament did not relieve the oppressions under which the Negroes laboured.

General Smith declared it to be his confirmed opinion, that this bill would never pass into a law; although it might pass the House of Commons.

Mr. Dent opposed a clause, for punishing offences against this act with 14 years transportation, as an unnecessary extension of the criminal code.

The several clauses being gone through, on every one of which Gen. Smith put his negative, the House was refused. The report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next. Adjourned.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

ALARM! ALARM!

SONS OF LIBERTY! join me in a fervent prayer for our falling cause; that “falls, like Lucifer, never to hope again.”

GREAT SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY! whose head towers among the clouds, and whose arm would extend over the universe! assist thy votaries now. If our exertions in thy cause have deserved ought now let it be made manifest—now is the trying moment—now the crisis of thy fate and ours.—Have we vilified virtue in vain—have we prostrated every patriotic, every social, every worthy principle, and shall we not meet the reward? Have we assumed the garb of humility, while empire was our object—have we worshipped the silly people that we may oppress them—have we clamoured of their glory, while we would lead them to destruction—have we called on their honour, while we would sink them to treachery and disgrace—and shall the reward of these faithful services be disappointment and infamy in this world, and the comfortless assurance of damnation in the next? GREAT SPIRIT! thunder with thy thousand tongues, scribble with thy thousand hands—Damn the Treaty, and the paper on which it is written, and the paper-maker—damn the ship that brought it over, and the owner, and the crew—damn the negotiator, that arch fiend, Jay; and O! sweet, benignant Spirit! damn, O! doubly damn, the President and Senate. Nor ye, children of democracy, be ye idle—Come forward and sign petitions against this accursed instrument—sign them with your own names—the names of your children, your servants, and all the names you have ever known or heard of. First and principally,

FRENCHMEN! let me address you.—Whether ye be the inextinguishable portions of free will, emanating from the vast mass that now rolls over your country, or the respectable tenants of gaols thrown down by the levelling arm of equality; whether ye be the blessed emissaries of anarchy, the humane disciples of Robespierre, or the devout adorers of the Heaven-descended guillotine; in a word, all true, noble, magnanimous Frenchmen, who, in defiance of Heaven and of humanity, have dared to assist the cause of liberty and justice by tossing the aristocratic infant to your dogs, and piercing with