

Mr. Bates's Night.

New Theatre.

On MONDAY EVENING, May 16, Will be presented, (never performed here) an Historical Drama, interspersed with Songs, called

THE PATRIOT;

OR, LIBERTY OBTAIN'D.

[As altered from the Play of Helvetic Liberty, and compressed into Three Acts, by Mr. Bates.]

Albert, Mr. Green. O'car, Mr. Moreton. Provost of the city, Mr. Francis. Edward, Mr. Warrell, jun. Corporal Poppun, Mr. Blissett. 1st Citizen, Mr. Mitchell. William Tell, (the Patriot), Mr. Whitlock. Tell's Son, Mrs. Solomon. Werner, Mr. Beete. Walter of Uri, Mr. Warrell. Old man of the mountains, Mr. Morgan. A Court Fool (with songs), Mr. Bates.

Archers, Messrs. Darley, Darley, jun. Solomon, Robbins. Marins, Mrs. Whitlock. Scerms, Miss Willems.

A DANCE OF FEMALE ARCHERS, By Mrs. De Marque, Miss Milbourne, Mad. Lege, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Gilaspie, &c.

N. B. A New Medley Overture, with the Music and Songs, compiled and selected from the most Popular Tunes.

End of the Play, (by Desire) the Comic Song of THE LITTLE FARTHING RUSH-LIGHT, — By Mr. Bates.

After which, (never performed here) the Farce of BARNABY BRITTLE;

Or, a Wife at Her Wit's End.

[As often performed at Covent Garden, with general Applause.]

Barnaby Brittle, Mr. Bates. Clodpole, Mr. Blissett. Jeremy, Mr. Francis. Our Fierc Pride, Mr. Morgan. Lovemore, Mr. Green. Jeffrey, Mr. Warrell, jun. Mrs. Brittle, Mrs. Marshall. Lady Pride, Mrs. Shaw. Damaris, Mrs. Rowton.

To which will be added, a Pantomime Entertainment, (never performed here) called

GIL BLAS;

OR THE CAVE OF THE ROBBERS.

As originally produced by Mr. Bates, at the Royalty Theatre, in London.

Gil Blas, Mr. Bates. His Father, Mr. Warrell. Gil Perez, his uncle, Mr. Blissett. Young Spaniard, Mr. Green. Captain of Banditti, Mr. Moreton. Pompey, Mr. Mitchell. Domingo, an old negro, Mr. Morgan. Post Boy, Master Warrell.

Dorothea, a fat Cook, Mr. Rowton. Spanish Lady, Miss Willems. Gil Blas's mother, Mrs. Solomon.

The Entertainment to conclude with a representation of A SPANISH FAIR.

In which will be introduced several Feats of Tumbling, Postures, Balancing, &c. by Sig. Joseph DeSior.

And a Pantomimic Dance of Grotesque Characters.

Harlequin, Mr. Warrell, jun. Scaramouch, Mr. Darley, jun. Punch, Mr. Francis. Columbine, Miss Milbourne. Madona, Miss Willems. Joany, Mrs. De Marque.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Bates, corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets.

On Wednesday, a Tragedy, never performed here, called THE COUNT OF NARBONNE; with Entertainments—For the Benefit of Mr. MARSHALL.

Mrs. OLDMIXON's Night will be on Friday next.

Estate for sale.

To be sold on Wednesday the 18th Instant, by Public Vendue, at the City Tavern, At 12 o'clock.

ALL that capital Estate, lately belonging to John Mayo, at Germantown, consisting of a good and commodious Mansion-House, out-houses, Stables, Garden, Orchards, &c. together with about 73 acres of good Land, the whole in the best order, and fit for the permanent residence of a large Family. Possession to be given immediately, free from every incumbrance.

Terms of payment, one half in three months, and the other half in six months, in approved notes.

John Connelly, Auctioneer. May 9

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public in, upon, and over the same, and that it would be attended with great public advantage, if such common, waste and uncultivated lands, were allotted and held in fealty, and improved by cultivation.

Therefore the bill enacts, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, his heirs, and successors, and all other persons whomsoever, to enter into agreements for referring to commissioners the setting out, dividing and allotting all or any part of the said commons, waste and uncultivated lands, in the manner directed by the bill; and all agreements being so made and entered into, being deposited with the clerks of the peace for the county, or place where the lands shall be, shall be binding on all parties making the same.

There are clauses enabling the lords of the treasury to give his majesty's consent to any such agreement. But that the division, allotment and inclosure shall not extend to his majesty's forests or chafes, without the consent of his majesty's officers, as in the bill directed.

On the 18th day of June next, at the City Tavern, in Philadelphia,

FOUR Lots of Ground in the town of Lambertton, county of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, adjoining the river Delaware, late the Estate of William Richards, deceased, with all the buildings and improvements, bounded by ground of John Mitchell, Lambert Cadwalader and others; a clear indisputable title will be given. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale. April 28. m&th.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, March 16, 1796.

WHEREAS sundry Letters, transmitted in the Mails of the United States, to and from Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, were opened, and Bank Notes of several denominations fraudulently taken from them at York, in the State aforesaid, in the months of October, November and December last: and whereas a part of said notes and some cash have been recovered and are now in possession of the Post Master General. In order therefore that such Bank Notes as shall be identified may be restored to the owners thereof, and that the remaining notes and cash be equitably distributed among those who are entitled to them. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have suffered by such fraudulent practices, within the period, and on the route aforesaid, to exhibit their claims without delay, supported by such reasonable proofs as may be necessary to substantiate them. Such notes as shall be identified will be received by application to the General Post Office, on or before the first day of July next: and the residue of such cash and notes will then be divided among the claimants in proportion to their respective losses, to be ascertained by the necessary proofs, which on or before that day shall be produced to the General Post Office. (sawt July) JOS. HAERESHAM.

From the Sun, a paper published in Dover, N. H.

YOU OUGHT TO BE CAREFUL

"AND who does not know that," said a young pragmatical coxcomb, before he had heard the rest of the sentence, "True my friend," I answered if knowing was all that was necessary to induce people to do as they ought, preaching would be little wanted, and the world would go round without so many jolts and tosses, and many of the egregious errors as well as the smaller evils and cross accidents of life would be avoided. "But who ought to be careful? I don't understand you sir, do you mean me?" "Yes, you" I answered, "in company with all the rest of the world; for observe them, from the Philosopher down to the fool—from a Washington to the most contemptible jacobin inclusive, and you will not find one of any age, sex, class, or denomination, but what at some time or other may feel obliged by having a friend at their elbow to whisper them to be careful. And the traveller is in duty bound to stand centry in turn, during his watch, as he has too much gratitude soon to forget the gentle admonitions and affectionate cautions he has received from his good friends, while he has been passing through the world.

Ah! and travellers too ought to be careful not to take a cup too much when they are to travel in the night, lest they should get a sore eye against a post or a fence, that should be so uncivil as not to move out of their way, as they are advancing on each side the road with their graceful bows, their genteel falxes their wonderful evolutions, and other pleasing attitudes, so highly entertaining to by standers.

Some have gone so far as to suppose that even lawyers ought to be careful and not persuade people into uncertain law-suits, by being positive they will recover; when they have doubts in their own minds whether by being positive they can lead them safe out again. It was said of them in old time, that they took great fees—that was an evil under the sun, which the present generation seems freed from—but if that was a fault, what name shall we give to those who if they can't do better, take less than the fee table, and for the sake of purchasing business offer writs at half price? If any such can be, the law has given them two names already, Pettifoggers and Barrators, and annexed punishments as disgraceful as such contemptible practices deserve.

And why ought not Doctors to be careful? The old ones, left their pockets being full and their feelings less acute they grow remiss and inattentive to the calls of distress. And the young medical Pettifoggers, who rush into the practice without a previous education or regular study, who know little more of medicine than some of the names, yet call themselves of the Faculty because they have the faculty of charging equal to the first rate practitioners—Surely such men ought to be careful when the lives of citizens are thus put in jeopardy by confiding in their skill. But the evil will never be fully remedied till the people themselves grow so careful as not to trust them.

These are not all—what remains must be referred till another opportunity.

A TRAVELLER.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 20.

Extract of a Letter from the hon. Robert Stopford, captain of his majesty's ship Phaeton, to Mr. Nepean, dated at sea, March 21, 1796, Cape Finisterre, E. N. E. 40 leagues.

I have to request you will inform my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the French Corvette, called La Bonne Citoyenne, mounting 20 nine-pounders, and carrying 145 men, was captured yesterday by the Squadron under my orders. Cape Finisterre E. by N. 50 leagues. She left Rochefort the 4th instant, in company with La Forte, La Seine, La Régénérée frigates, and La Mutine brig, destined for the Ile de France, and have troops and a great quantity of soldiers' clothing on board, for that place.

March 28.

BREVIAE OF THE BILL

For the cultivation of the waste Lands and Commons of the Kingdom.

The Bill sets forth, that a considerable portion of the Land in those parts of Great Britain called England and Wales, lie waste and uncultivated; and the said lands, or certain portions thereof, are subject to various rights of common, or other rights in, upon, and over the same, and that it would be attended with great public advantage, if such common, waste and uncultivated lands, were allotted and held in fealty, and improved by cultivation.

Therefore the bill enacts, that it shall be lawful for his majesty, his heirs, and successors, and all other persons whomsoever, to enter into agreements for referring to commissioners the setting out, dividing and allotting all or any part of the said commons, waste and uncultivated lands, in the manner directed by the bill; and all agreements being so made and entered into, being deposited with the clerks of the peace for the county, or place where the lands shall be, shall be binding on all parties making the same.

There are clauses enabling the lords of the treasury to give his majesty's consent to any such agreement. But that the division, allotment and inclosure shall not extend to his majesty's forests or chafes, without the consent of his majesty's officers, as in the bill directed.

LONDON, March 28.

On Saturday were deposited, in the Parish Church of Chalfont, St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, the remains of Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart, late governor of Greenwich Hospital. The funeral, in obedience to the requisition of the deceased, was a very private one: the chief mourners were admiral Bazely, Capt. Hartwell, George Hartwell, Esq. and another gentleman.

Sir Hugh Palliser was in unremitting pain for the last fifty years, in consequence of a ball having lodged in his hip, from the blowing up of an arm-chell, on which he was sitting. During the whole of the above period, he never enjoyed an uninter-

rupted night's rest, but bore the pain he suffered with the most manly fortitude.

The following circumstance relating to Sir Hugh Palliser is not very generally known: For more than the last fifteen or sixteen years of his life he seldom or ever lay down on a bed; from the constant pain occasioned by an issue in his withered leg, he was under the necessity of composing himself in an easy chair, sleeping at intervals, and when awake, he placed the wounded limb on the contrary knee, in which position he employed himself in rubbing the bone (for it was literally no more) to assuage the pain till sleep again insensibly overtook him.

DUBLIN, March 22.

Six of the murderers of Mr. Harman have been convicted at the assizes of Longford.

Saturday Patrick Hart was executed at the front of the New prison, pursuant to his sentence, for High Treason.

Before he left his cell sheriff Stamer proposed the following questions to him, which he answered in the presence of several gentlemen, with much calmness:

Q. Are you guilty of the crime for which you are to suffer? A. I am—I was a Defender, and acted as such.

Q. Do you know any person of consequence who is a Defender? A. No; I do not know the principals; but I am acquainted with a great many Defenders, and I wish to God I could bring them to a proper sense of their crime.

Q. What was the object of the Defenders? A. They took arms to overthrow the government but not to destroy life or property, the greatest part of what Lawler swore was true, but not all: I never told him that I was at Finnagan's house: the blunderbus found in my possession was given to me by one of the persons concerned in the robbery.

Q. Who is it supplies money for the fees of lawyers, and other expences attending on the trial of Defenders? A. I do not know.

He was then conducted from the cell. On his way through the prison, he repeated (in answer to the sheriff) that the intention of the Defenders in taking arms, was to overthrow the government.—When on the scaffold, "Good people (said he, in a loud and distinct voice) pray for me: I was a Defender, my sentence is just; I thank the sheriff for his indulgence to me—I forgive my prosecutors, and I hope to be forgiven."

After hanging twenty minutes the body was then taken up and the head severed from it; the executioner then exhibited it to the view of the surrounding populace, laying aloud, "behold the head of a traitor."

LONDON, April 1.

The British East India company are raising 3000 men for the navy, at a bounty of 35l. per man.

Among the many accounts of gen. Pichegru, since the report of his resignation, the following appears to be the most ably penned character of him that has been attempted:

"If we may trust to the report of this great man, made by the English and Germans, to whom he was opposed, he was as exemplary in his conduct, as a humane and generous enemy, as he was consummate in military genius, in gallantry and in skill.—He was the author of a new scheme of tactics, the value of which he demonstrated by success. When called to the command of a multitude of undisciplined boys, he found no one principle of an army upon which to act, except enthusiasm in the cause in which they were engaged; he seized upon this great passion and made it equal to all the rest; discipline, science, maturity, fell before it. With enthusiasm only as his support he attacked the veteran armies of Germany in mass, and to the astonishment of a surrounding world, for thirty three successive days, he brought this unorganised multitude to the charge, disciplined them in the midst of actual fire, and moulded them into a regular army upon heaps of slain. He exhibited a new science in the history of arms. To be repulsed was not to him a defeat—to have his squadrons broken was not to be put into disorder—and he was the first general who could rally his men, that though driven back to day, he returned to the field with the same alacrity to-morrow, and as the incessant drop pierces the stone, converted his series of defeats into the most brilliant conquest. Such was the splendid opening of his military character towards the close of 1793, when he took the command of the motly host of requisition men, to resist the impetuous inroad of general Wurmser, who had cut through the lines of Wesselsburg, and penetrated almost to the capital of Alliance. The whole of his military career since that time has been equal to the promise of his outlet. He recovered all that the treachery of general Darnourier had lost, and accomplished even more than his bombast had promised, and while he drove the veteran armies of Europe from the plains of Cambray to the Weser before him, his course of victory was flamed by no acts of violence—his reports to his country by no vain exultation.

"Such is the general, who is said to have retired from the command of their army! it is not unbecoming in an enemy to do justice to such talents, and when the passions which now blind mankind shall subside, and the characters of the present day come to be fairly estimated, such, we prophesy, will be the tribute paid to his name! we may therefore be allowed to say, that his retirement, if true is a most important thing to the cause of the French and of course to the cause of the allies. It is very material indeed to the Germans, when they have no longer a Clairfayt to lead them on, that they have no longer a Pichegru to oppose.

"But we speak only of his retirement from the loofe, imperfect hints which we find in the journals of Paris; and from the papers wanting, we are totally unformed as to the cause. The surmise is, that he is hostile to the unwise ambition of that party in France who desire to extend their boundary to the Rhine. If so, his policy is equal to his other accomplishments. He who is the best able to extend their territory has also the wisdom to advise them to moderation, which, of every country is its surest and its cheapest defence.

[London Morning Chronicle.]

NORFOLK, May 8, Quantity, Quality and Value of EXPORTS to Foreign Ports, from the District of NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, from 1st January to 31st March, 1796.

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Quality and Value of EXPORTS, and Total, Dollars. Lists various goods like Tobacco, Sugar, Bees-wax, Candles, Medicine, Flax-seed, Pickled Fish, Coffee, Prunes, Raisins, Corn, Oats, Rice, Peas, Beans, Hops, Pig Iron, Dry Goods, Turpentine, Rosin, Oil, Lampblack, Meal, Bread, Fine Flour, Super-fine Flour, Pork, Bacon, Butter, Lard, Beef, Cheese, Crackers, Potatoes, Soap, Tallow, French Brandy, Vinegar, Madeira Wine, Malaga, Claret, W. O. hhd. Staves, R. O. ditto, Pipe Staves, Barrel Staves, Heading, Shingles, feet of Boards, ditto Plank, Hoops, Shook hhd.

Total, Dollars, 1,088,105 0/6

Yesterday arrived here the sloop Jenny, Captain Vaughn, in 33 days from Mariguane. Left there the following American vessels:

Brig Caroline, Cornet, from New York; schooners, Hope, M. Talbot, from Salem; William, Small, from Bolton; Neptune, Hews, from Philadelphia.

The cargoes of the above vessels taken by the Administration, and the vessels detained in consequence of non payment.

The schooner Federal, Coffin, of and from Baltimore, was to sail in five days.

The schooner Betsey, Townsend, from Salem, was at Petit Guave, waiting for an order from the Administration to go round to Aux-Cayes for payment.

A gentleman who came passenger in the above vessel, and was in sight of the action at Leogane, has furnished us with the undermentioned particulars.

That on the 19th March the English fleet, consisting of 73 sail, weighed anchor at Port-au-Prince. On the 21st they began landing the army, and by 2 P. M. the whole of them were ashore; they then formed into two columns, under command of Generals Forbes and Bowyer, one of which filed off to the eastward and the other to west of the town, the Swiftsure, Africa, and Leviathan anchored close to the fort with springs on their cables, and commenced the attack. By this time the veteran division had formed, and advanced towards Leogane. In their route they passed through a sugar plantation where a large number of French troops were in ambush, who attacked them with great intrepidity, and obliged them to fall back with the loss of 400 men killed and wounded. The French then set fire to the plantation, and the English troops advanced by another route close to the town, and a general action commenced between the main armies, which continued without intermission till dark, when the British troops fell back a mile from the town. During the night the English took possession of an eminence that commanded the town, on which they raised a battery of 4 guns. On the morning of the 22d at day light they opened the battery, and continued playing on the town for three hours, during which time three attempts were made to storm the town, but proved unsuccessful. About 9 o'clock a body of French troops, formed into two columns, came out of Leogane, stormed the British battery, and put all in it to the sword.

On the evening of the 23d, a cutter came down from Port-au-Prince to the commodore, who fired a gun and made the signal for raising the siege. By dark the troops were re-embarked, and the fleet got under way, leaving behind them a few bags of cotton and some horses. Every American vessel at Leogane were taken possession of by the British fleet and carried to Port-au-Prince. The town of Leogane was greatly injured by the shot from the shipping and 4 gun battery. The Reasonable man of war was greatly damaged, and obliged after an hour's firing to slip her cables and retire.

WEST-INDIES.

ANTIGUA, April 10.

The Atlanta, of 10 guns, has had a severe engagement near Guadaloupe, with a French Privateer of 16 guns, full of men, which she gave