

MR. GREEN'S NIGHT.

New Theatre.

On Monday Evening, May 30,
Will be performed, the Tragedy of

M A C B E T H.

Macbeth, Duncan, Malcolm, Donalbain, Macduff, Lennox, Banquo, Fleance, Siward, Seyton, Murderers, Mess. Darley, jun. Morgan and Solomon. Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Whitlock. Hecate, Mr. Darley. Witches, Mess. Bates, Warrell, and Francis. Messrs. Marshall, Darley, Darley, jun. Robbins, Bates, Warrell, Francis, Blissett, Mitchell, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Warell, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Hervey, Miss Milbourne, Miss Rowson, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Doctor, &c.

In act II. A Regal Banquet.
In act IV. Incantation and Dance of Witches.
In act V. Grand Battle with the Defeat and Death of Macbeth.

End of the Play, Mr. Bates will sing the Comic Medley of

Four-and-twenty Fiddlers.

After which, a new, grotesque Pantomime Ballet, (composed by Mr. Francis) called

HARLEQUIN'S CLUB;

Or, PUNCH in his Cups.

Harlequin, (the President) Mr. Warrell, jun. Pierrot, Mr. Darley, jun. Scaramouch, Mr. Bates, jun. Bumpkin, (the Clown) Mr. Blissett. Waiter, Master Warrell. Punch, (Vice President) Mr. Francis. Landlady, Mr. Rowson. Groupe, Mess. Beete, Morgan, Mitchell, Mrs. De-Marque, Miss Milbourne, Miss Rowson, Miss Oldfield, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Gillingham, Mad. Lege, Mrs. Doctor, Mrs. Hervey, and Miss Gilalpie.

To which will be added,

A Farce, (never performed here) called

THE GHOST.

Sir Jeffery Constant, Mr. Warrell. Captain Constant, Mr. Darley, jun. Clinch, Mr. Green. Trufty, Mr. Francis. Roger, Mr. Bates. Belinda, Mrs. Harvey. Dorothy, Mrs. Shaw.

* Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Green, No. 44, North Seventh street.

On Wednesday, the Comedy of THE RAGE, and the Comic Opera of THE MIDNIGHT WANDERERS—for the benefit of Mrs. Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis's Night will be on Monday. 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:

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 RESPUBLICA.

Wanted to Purchase,

A good, well fitted, fast sailing

VESSEL,

of about 1200 Barrels burthen.

Apply to

PETER KUHN.

May 28

\$6

The Members of St. Andrew's Society,

ARE requested to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Swan Tavern in Third street, on Tuesday the 31st instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.

May 28.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC SALE,

On Thursday, the 2d of June next,

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

And immediate possession given, a large two story

STONE HOUSE,

FORTY-four feet front, and twenty-one feet deep, with an entry through the middle, a large kitchen and cellar under the whole, a pump near the kitchen door, and an excellent and never-failing spring within a small distance of the house; a large frame building adjoining the house, and lot of ground, containing four acres, chiefly in grass, and a number of different kinds of young fruit trees on the same; situate the upper end of Frankford, on the public road, six miles from Philadelphia; suitable for a summer seat, or any public business.

An indisputable title will be given. The conditions of payment will be made known at the day of sale.

ANDREW DOVER.

May 28

\$5th

FOR SALE,

The CARGO of Brig Fly, captain Hubber, arrived this day, from Jeremie,

143 Hhds. } Prime Green Coffee, } 270,000 wt.
1267 Bags }
500 Bags COCOA, } 64,000 wt.
6 Bales COTTON.

The Cargo has been put on board with an intention to proceed to Europe, and is reported at Custom House for that purpose. The quality is prime. Samples can be seen.



The Fly

Is an almost new vessel, and will be sold with or without the cargo. Can proceed immediately.

A liberal Credit will be given. Apply to

Peter Blight.

May 28

\$10

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

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is 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 of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

May 12.

\$

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, May 27.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house, that he had approved and signed an act altering the time of holding the District Courts in the State of Vermont and Rhode Island, an act relative to quarantine; an act for establishing new ports of call, &c. and an act altering the compensation of the accountant of the War Department.

A message was received from the President informing the house that the President had approved and signed an act originating in their house respecting the mint.

Messrs. Thatcher and Van Allen presented petitions in favor of the British treaty.

The bill providing passports for ships and vessels of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

A bill from the Senate for laying out into one State the whole of the territory south of the river Ohio, ceded by North Carolina to the United States, was read the first time.

Mr. Macon moved to reject this bill, as being predicated on directly opposite ground from that on which the house had come to a resolution to admit the South Western Territory as a state into the union. This called forth considerable debate; but those who were averse to the bill, expressing a wish that the bill might have a second reading, in order to be disposed of, the motion of rejection was put and lost; when, on motion of Mr. Giles, the bill together with the message of the President relative to this subject, and the resolution entered into by that house, were ordered to be referred to a select committee of five members.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee appointed to confer with the Senate on the subject of their disagreement on the bill regulating the compensation of clerks, reported that the committee on the part of that house had receded from their amendment, (which was to allow a hundred dollars a year to such of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the house of Representatives as may be employed the whole year.) The house agreed to the report.

Mr. W. Smith also said, that the Committee of Ways and Means had directed him to report the following resolution to the consideration of the house:

"Resolved that provision ought to be made for the appointment of an agent or commissioner to superintend the foreign expenditures of the United States, if the President of the United States shall find it necessary to employ such agent or commissioner."

This motion occasioned considerable debate. It was asserted in support of it, that the Secretary of the Treasury had stated that such an agent was necessary to transact our money concerns in Holland, which was at present done by merchants residing there, who had an interest opposite to that of the United States. It was on the contrary urged, that if such an agent was sent to Holland, he would still have to employ merchants to transact a business with which he would be totally unacquainted; that it was the interest of such an agent as much as it was now the interest of the Dutch merchants to keep up the foreign debt (contrary to the wish of government who were desirous of changing their foreign to domestic debt) because when it was done away his office would cease; and that our minister at the Hague might as well transact the business with the merchants at Amsterdam, as any person sent for the express purpose.

The motion was negatived; and then Mr. Macon moved that the farther consideration of this question should be postponed till the first of December next, which was carried by the yeas and nays being taken (on motion of Mr. W. Smith) as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Bailey, Baldwin, Benton, Bryan, Cabell, Claiborne, Coles, Crabb, Earle, Findley, Franklin, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Grove, Hampton, Harper, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Heister, Holland, Kitchell, Locke, Maclay, Macon, Milledge, Moore, New, Nicholas, Preston, Richards, Israel Smith, R. Sprigg, Swanwick, Swift, Tatam, Venable, Williams, Winn—40.

NAYS.

Messrs. Blount, Bourne, Bradbury, Brent, Coit, Cooper, Dent, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gallatin, Gilbert, Gillman, Goodrich, Grifwold, Harrison, Henderson, Hindman, Kittera, Madison, Malbone, Muhlenberg, Murray, Read, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, Wm. Smith, T. Sprigg, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracy, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Wadsworth, 35.

On motion of Mr. Christie, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of John Sears which they agreed to. It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day; which it afterwards received and passed.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means relative

to appropriations for the military and naval establishments, and for the payment of military pensions, and came to the following resolution.

"Resolved, that there ought to be appropriated for the year 1796, for the military establishment including the sum already appropriated by law, during the present year dollars; for the naval department, dollars; and for the military pensions, dollars."

The house agreed to the resolution, and the committee of ways and means were directed to bring in accordingly.

The house took up the consideration of the report of the committee of elections on the petition of Matthew Lyon, complaining of an undue election and return of Israel Smith; and the chairman of the committee offering a resolution to the house, clearing the election void, on motion the decision of the house was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne, the house formed itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Amey Dardin, who prayed for compensation for a very valuable horse which had been impressed during the war. The report was against the petitioner, on the ground of the act of limitation barring the claim. The case appeared a hard one, as a widow and orphans were in want of the money; and several members having suggested that application had been made before the act of limitation took place, proof of which could be substantiated, the committee rose, and the papers were re-committed to the committee of claims.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to satisfy the claim of Baron Steuben, which having agreed to, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Adjourned.

From a late London paper.

POLITICS WITH NAPLES.

[Extracted from the French Journal l'Ami des Loix.]

"The kingdom of Naples is the most considerable and powerful state in Italy, and, comprising Sicily, has nearly six millions of inhabitants, thirty four millions of livres of revenue, thirty thousand soldiers, a marine force of twelve sail of the line or frigates, and a very active commerce. The circumference of the kingdom is about 1400 Italian miles—to that it has more than 400 leagues of coast, which is protected by twenty fortified places, and 300 redoubts disposed at equal distances upon the shore where a descent might be attempted; thus the country can with ease be defended.

"The city of Naples, 350 leagues distant from Paris contains nearly four hundred thousand souls; the port is small, but the road is very good. It can hold four three deckers, and twenty frigates, or tartans. Trade, the military service, and public worship are almost all in the hands of foreigners; the mass of the people, furnished the Lazaroni, is estimated at 50,000, all devoted to those who pay them; more than once have they shook the Throne. The Commercial productions of Naples consist in essences, soaps, artificial flowers, confectionary, dried raisins, catgut, vermicelli, silks, and Spanish stuffs.

Sicily is justly called the granary of Italy: it is sixty miles long, and forty broad; contains a million of inhabitants, and several commodious ports. It produces corn in great abundance, and excellent wines; its principal traffic consists in silk, honey, wax, sugar and wool; there are gold, silver, and iron mines, precious stones of all kinds, and very fine coral is caught on the coast.

"Naples and Sicily would be the most delightful places of abode in the world, if they were not continually threatened by earthquakes, and the fatal eruptions of Vesuvius and Aetna.

"The king of Naples is so influenced by his wife, sister to Marie Antoinette and Joseph the 2d, that he knows no other interests than those of Austria. He would never accede to the Family Compact; and he prefers incurring the displeasure of the king of Spain, his father, by preserving his Prime Minister, Acton, the sworn enemy of France and Spain, and so attached to the Imperial and British Courts, that he has induced the King to grant them free admission into all his ports, and to furnish them daily with all possible assistance in troops, money, and provisions. He is one of our most bitter enemies.

"In this state of things what ought France to do?

"She ought to unite with the king of Spain, now become her friend and ally, to force the King of Naples to throw off the Austrian yoke; to engage the queen to confine herself to the care and education of her children; to dismiss the Minister, Acton; to replace him by a Spanish minister; and finally, to make a common cause with the French Republic, Spain and Sardinia. These four powers actuated by the same spirit and will, would acquire that consequence, credit and pre eminence that are due to them."

AN IRISH LEGACY.

On the 11 inst. Lord Viscount O'Neil presented a petition to the House of Lords, Ireland, from the trustees of Mr. Hutchinson, of the Inner Temple, praying to have a bill for regulating the trusts reposed in them. The following singular circumstances were stated by the Lord Chancellor:

Mr. Hutchinson had bequeathed fifteen thousand pounds to purchase an estate, from the issue of which, his relations of every the most remote degree, were to have annuities; the lowest five, and the highest ten pounds. A Master in Chancery was authorized to call upon the claimants by a public advertisement, to produce their claims, which he did; and a northern attorney published, at the same time, an advertisement in a Belfast newspaper, offering, for a shilling each, to establish a right of inheritance. The consequence was, that there were sixteen thousand claimants of five and ten pounds annual produce; and the Master in Chancery applied to the Lord Chancellor to make such a partition, which not being possible, he had recommended an application to the legislature. The principal object of the bill was to limit the right of

inheritance to the sixth degree of affinity, which was the limitation of the canon law.

ANECDOTE.

A merchant of Liverpool, in the reign of James I. having a demand on the king of Spain, for some damages which he had sustained by one of the Spanish men of war; and not having any other means of procuring redress, according to the advice of his counsel, proceeded against his majesty in Westminster Hall, where, for want of an appearance, the king was after some process outlawed; whereupon Gondemar, the Spanish ambassador immediately paid the money; the king, his master, having at that time several suits against the English merchants depending, he could not during the outlawry, proceed as plaintiff.

Interesting particulars of Madame DE FAYETTE.

A little work by a M. Marchena, lately published in Germany, under the title of "Quelques Reflexions sur les Egarimens Français," has produced a very considerable sensation. It is spoken of by M. Archenholtz, the author of Minerva, with high praise. After making a very just distinction between those emigrants, who, animated by foolish ambition, and blind attachment to the ancient system, fled only to stir up foreign powers against their native land, and those men who fled only to save themselves from the horrors of the mountain, he makes a very sensible reflection on the present posture of things:

"In the mean time the war against France, continues without interruption. The united powers persist in their projects against the French revolution; some of its first and most illustrious authors still groan in the prisons of Olmutz; and it appears by their long and cruel captivity, that their oppressors still wish to wage war against liberty, while the king of Prussia, brought back to justice by the voice of true policy, has delivered one of these interesting victims, Alexander Lameth. The narrow limits of German liberty (says M. Archenholtz) restrain me from saying all that I feel upon the subject; but there is one fact which I ought to reveal for the sake of every feeling heart:

"The journey of Madame de la Fayette to Vienna, was mentioned in the journals in the month of October last. The Emperor gave her a kind reception, and permitted her to go to Olmutz, to attend her husband and to soften his doom. She flew thither, and arrived with her two daughters, the one 18, the other 16 years of age. They were all searched with the most scrupulous care, and then thrown, as if they had been malefactors into the depth of the dungeon, where M. de la Fayette was immured; and, from that moment to the present, the fate of that unhappy man has been theirs: deprived of exercise, of air, of all communication with the living, this virtuous lady and her two beautiful daughters find the same horrors in Germany, which they suffered under the iron of the Jacobins in France! What a fate is theirs! Madame de la Fayette, after 18 months of the most cruel imprisonment in Paris; after having by a miracle escaped the scaffold upon which all her family were immolated, she traverses the sea to Hamburgh, arrives at Vienna, is favourably received by the Emperor, flies to his residence to Olmutz, and finds herself plunged to the bottom of a dungeon!

"Surely this must be without the knowledge of the Emperor; but this act of barbarity is committed under the name of a prince with the warm affections of a youth, and who enjoys the character of humanity!"

The German writer concludes with a generous sentiment: "How dismal, then, is the destiny of sovereigns! they are always deceived! The greatest talents, and the genius even of the Great Frederic himself, which embraced every thing, could not protect him against this unhappy lot, necessarily common to all kings."

LITERATURE.

OF CHARLES FOX.

From Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works.

"The Man of the People escaped from the tumult, the bloody tumult of the Westminster election, to the lakes and mountains of Switzerland, and I was informed that he was arrived at the Lyon d'Or. I sent a compliment, he answered it in person, and settled at my house for the remainder of the day. I have eat, and drank, and conversed, and fat up all night with Fox in England; but it never has happened, perhaps it never can happen again, that I should enjoy him as I did that day, alone, from ten in the morning till ten at night.—Our conversation never flagged a moment; and he seemed thoroughly pleased with the place and with his company. We had little politics; though he gave me, in a few words, such a character of Pitt, as one great man should give of another his rival; much of books, from my own, on which he flattered me very pleasantly to Homer and the Arabian Nights: much about the country, my garden (which he understands far better than I do) and upon the whole, I think he envies me, and would do so were he minister. The next morning I gave him a guide to walk him about the town and country, and invited some company to meet him at dinner. The following day he continued his journey to Bern and Zurich, and I have heard of him by various means. The people gaze on him as a prodigy, and he shews little inclination to converse with them." Vol. I. p. 192.

Mara has given her husband 500l. to be finally off.—How many of the married of both sexes would rejoice to make such a bargain!

The French Government have adopted the most effectual mode to make their troops celebrate the anniversary of their murdered Sovereign; by giving them on that day meat with their bread, and allowing each soldier 50 sous in specie.

Mr. Jennings, of Suffolk, is thought to be the richest capitalist in England. He has an annuity of 40,000l. a year in one Fund only.—The three per cents.

Reynolds, the Dramatist, is already at work again, animated by the success of his friend Morton's Way to Get Married. Reynolds, however, does