

New Theatre.

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

M A C B E T H.

Macbeth, Mr. Chalmers. Duncan, Mr. Green. Malcolm, Mr. Warrell, jun. Donalbain, Master Warrell. Macduff, Mr. Moreton. Lenox, Mr. Marshall. Banquo, Mr. Whitlock. Fleance, Miss Solomon. Siward, Mr. Morris. Seyton, Mr. Beete.

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, Bliffett, Mitchell, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Warell, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Hervey, Miss Milbourne, Miss Rowton, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Doctor, &c.

The Vocal Parts by

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, Sig. Doctor. Scaramouch, Mr. Darley, jun. Bumpkin, (the Clown) Mr. Bliffett. Waiter, Master Warrell. Punch, (Vice President) Mr. Francis. Landlady, Mr. Rowton.

Groups, Mess. Beete, Morgan, Mitchell, Mrs. De Marque, Miss Milbourne, Miss Rowton, Miss Oldfield, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Gillingham, Mad. Lege, Mrs. Doctor, Mrs. Hervey, and Miss Gillette.

To which will be added, A Farce, (never performed here) called

THE GHOST.

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

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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as secured to Dr. ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with instruments and directions necessary for the practice, are to be sold at No. 128 North Second street. This mode of treatment is particularly useful in relieving pains in the head, face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back, rheumatism, recent gouts, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not presumed but there are cases in which this and every other remedy may sometimes fail.

May 30 3t

LOST.

THIS afternoon, between Mr. Ross's Stores and Mr. Connolly's Auction Room,

A Red Morocco Pocket Book,

containing a number of papers that can be of no service but to the owner; among the rest, a number of Certificates for Lots in the town of Milford, signed John Biddis.

Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, or the subscriber, at his lodgings, sign of the Oley Wagon, in Third street, above Vine street, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN BIDDIS.

May 28, 1796.

N. B. The Public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating any of the above mentioned Certificates; except from persons that they know, as it is possible they may have fallen into dishonest hands.

May 30 e03t

Teneriffe Wine.

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes, hogheads, and quarter casks, and 170 Filtering Stones, just arrived per the schooner Polly & Sally from Teneriffe, and for Sale by

John Craig, No. 12 Dock street.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE, Best Soft-shell'd ALMONDS, RAISINS in Fraills, SHERRY WINE, in Quarter Casks, Irish CANVAS, Bristol and Irish WINDOW GLASS.

May 30 e0

Will be landed,

TOMORROW MORNING, at South street wharf, the Cargo of Brig Peggy, capt. Kilby, from Anatto Bay, Jamaica,

100 Hhds. Sugar, 76 Hhds. Coffee, 300 Bags Ginger.

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT, e02w

May 30

MAPS OF MARYLAND.

I HAVE a quantity of Maps which I will dispose of on very advantageous terms to any person inclining to purchase—and will also sell the plates and copy right. The Map is laid down from actual measurement of all the principal waters and public roads in the state—was executed under the patronage of the Legislature thereof, and a prospect by it at their session.—Apply at No. 59, north second street.

D. GRIFFITH, \*6.t.d.

Sales of Coffee.

NEXT Wednesday, precisely at 12 o'clock, on Stamper's Wharf, near Spruce street,

Will be sold by Auction.

A Quantity of Coffee, saved from the Wreck of the Ship Henry & Charles, Captain Slade, stranded on Cape Henlopen, and sold for the Benefit of the Underwriters. WM. SHANON, Auctioneer.

May 30

From the Centinel of the North Western Territory.

CINCINNATI, February 20.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the Township of Columbia, at the house of Mr. William Stanley, on Monday the 25th of January 1796, pursuant to public notice.

Judge Goforth being placed in the Chair, a motion was made for reading the ordinance of Congress for the government of the North Western Territory, which being done, a motion was made that a committee be appointed to examine the said Ordinance, and inquire into the grievances of the citizens, when Judge Goforth, Mr. Wm. Brown, Mr. Daniel Lambert, Mr. Joseph Reader and Capt. Ephraim Kibbey, were a committee appointed for the purposes aforesaid, and were instructed to report to the citizens on Monday the first day of February next ensuing at 4 o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. Wm. Stanley, to which time and place the meeting adjourned.

Monday, February 1.

The inhabitants met agreeably to adjournment. The Rev. John Smith being placed in the chair, the committee appointed at the former meeting, delivered their report in writing, which was twice read, and is as follows, viz.

Mr. Chairman,

Your committee agreeably to your appointment and instructions of the 25th ult. have devoted as much of the small portion of time allotted them to examine the Ordinance of Congress of the 13th of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and to enquire into the grievances of the citizens of the North Western Territory.

Your committee are well aware that you have placed them in a peculiar dilemma, on the one hand if they should not speak with the firmness and liberality becoming citizens, you would not hesitate to charge them with tarnishing the glory of the American character; and view them as having degenerated to the despicable rank of slaves and sycophants—and on the other hand, should they speak with faithfulness and candor, they are sure to be enveloped in the fulminating tempests of their political superiors, and their minions.

Your committee are of opinion, that the citizens of the North Western Territory, do by virtue of the aforesaid Ordinance, sustain a deprivation of the rights of freemen; and that by the movements of the executive and legislative departments, they have been neglected, aggrieved and insulted.

First, The Ordinance consists of two parts, the first is a platform for the government of the North Western Territory, the second is a solemn and unalterable compact, entered into by the general government, with the citizens then among themselves, whose intrepidity might induce them, to migrate to this remote region.

Congress at that period deeming it of national importance, that a lodgement should be made North West of the Ohio, and viewing it more advantageous to the first adventurers, that they should for a time surrender their elective privileges, than that they should come forward destitute of law and government, proposed the aforesaid Ordinance, backing it at the same time, with the solemn compact, which the honor and faith of the nation is bound to perform, in which they have divided the Territory into states, and described their boundary lines. They appear not to wish to enslave the inhabitants of the Territory, thereby to raise up a number of degenerated citizens, who might be useful in the hands of designing men to subvert and overturn the general government, so far from it, that they have declared in the fifth article of the compact, that "whenever any of the said states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government" the Congress have carried the matter farther, in the same article of the compact, they go on to say, "so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand." And as the federal constitution, which is of later date than the Ordinance, has determined that the number of representatives in the union shall be as one to thirty thousand citizens, and as it cannot be supposed that Congress wish to curtail the privileges of those citizens, who at every risk have extended their possessions, the presumption is, that if we have thirty thousand free inhabitants within any of our Territorial states, they will cheerfully restore to the rights of freemen; but it seems to be the opinion of some of the best informed citizens, that if the back posts are given up we shall have sixty thousand souls in the eastern state within a year. It is true Congress by the first article of the Ordinance, have a right, if they choose to exercise it, to divide the Territory into two districts; but the moment any of the states in the Territory have sixty thousand free inhabitants, they are no longer bound by the division, it is then they are to experience a resurrection to the enjoyments of the rights of freemen—and the faith of the United States is concerned in its completion, and your committee have no doubt, but Congress would glory in effecting it.

Congress have evinced their great regard for our safety, and well being, having expended the whole revenue of the union for several years, in order to afford us ample protection, which demands our acknowledgments & gratitude—and your committee are of opinion, that the inhabitants of the Territory have only to complain of one single instance, in which they have been aggrieved by the general government, which they deem it their duty to mention; in the Ordinance we find these words, "there shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court," since which we are taught by the declaration of the judges, and their practice, that one judge forms a court. By what fatality the alteration could have taken place, without the acquiescence, or even the knowledge of the people so immediately interested, your committee presume not to divine, but by the alteration, the property and lives of the citizens are suspended on the judgment of a single man. By

the Ordinance it appears, that the inhabitants of the Territory are placed under governors who are in every sense independent of the people—that they are governed by laws, without participating in the privilege of choosing their representatives, and that they are deprived of the benefit of the high court of chancery, which is deemed to be essentially necessary to the interests of the several states in the union. and would be immediately so to the people of this Territory especially, when it is considered that the first judge of the supreme court, is perhaps, the greatest land jobber on the face of the earth, and must eventually, either mediately, or immediately, feel himself interested in many, if not most of the legal decisions respecting lands lying between the Miami rivers. These things your committee conclude, will justify the assertion, to wit, that the inhabitants of the Territory, sustain a deprivation of the rights of freemen.

Secondly, it is the opinion of your committee, that by the frequent and long absence of the executive and high judicial officers of the Territory, by the infrequency of their fitting in their legislative capacities and the chafms in the proceedings of the supreme or general court, the people have languished for want of legislation, and suffered many inconveniences for want of the due execution of law, and consequently, that they have been neglected.

Thirdly, your committee are of opinion, that the citizens have been made accountable to the laws that have not been promulgated, and subjected to judicial officers, the tenure of whose commissions, render them dependant on the will and pleasure of the executive, and consequently, that they have been aggrieved.

Fourthly, your committee are of opinion, that the citizens have not only sustained a deprivation of the right of freemen, have been neglected and aggrieved, but also, that they have been insulted. It is much to be lamented that our species are naturally inclined to treat their fellow beings with neglect if not with oppression and insult, when they view them deprived of the rights of men. It is said, that when the British commissioners arrived in America, prior to the revolution, with the avowed purpose of collecting the duties on tea, &c. they viewed the Americans as insignificant beings, (being divested of their rights) and used when speaking of the then poor and distressed people of Boston, to call them the natives.—In the same manner, and with the same spirit, his excellency Governor St. Clair, appears to look down upon the citizens of the North Western Territory, (they being stripped of their elective powers) he speaking of them, seems cautiously to avoid the common and respectful appellations of inhabitants, or citizens, and with great art, and in a diminutive way, makes use of the term Settlers, and assigns it as a reason, because they are settlers, therefore their judicial officers, should hold their commissions during his will and pleasure, his excellency's words are "in all new settlements, it is more for the public good that the judicial officers who are to be chosen from among the settlers should be appointed during pleasure" the whole of his excellency's famous resolution, may be seen in the ninety third number of the Centinel of the North Western Territory. Where in the name of all the old whigs, does his excellency expect to get his judicial officers from, does he wish to draft them from the British lines?—Or does he mean to use his influence with Congress to have them imported from Scotland? His excellency seems to be so crowded with British and princely ideas, that he apparently plumes himself on his being analogous to a King and expresses himself as follows, "it is to be remarked, that there is some analogy between the powers of the King of England with respect to commissions; and those of the governor of this Territory."

On motion, Resolved unanimously, that this meeting do approve of the report of the committee, and that all the proceedings of this, and the former meeting, shall be committed to the press.

Resolved unanimously, that the Reverend John Smith be requested to see that the foregoing resolution is carried into effect.

On motion, Resolved unanimously, that it is the opinion of the citizens assembled, that we ought to continue our usual respectful demeanour to the officers of government, and submission to the laws, without troubling the congress of the United States, or asking any favours from the high departments of the Territory, as we conceive it will be but a few months, before our legislature and our officers will be chosen from among ourselves, and be accountable to us. The governor and judges of our supreme, or general court, have a temporary power, to adopt any laws that they may find in the codes of the several states in the union, be they ever so ancient and obsolete, and should we receive them, with a few splices and convenient mutilations, it is of little consequence to us; when we consider the shortness of the time that our submission can be constitutionally called for.

Resolved unanimously, that this meeting adjourn sine die.

LEXINGTON, April 12.

On the 20th ult. a certain James Wallace left the mouth of Bracken for the Miami, in a perogee laden with sundry kinds of produce, and the day following his craft was found at the house of one Coin, about six miles below the mouth of Coaste, by some person acquainted with Mr. Wallace, who is missing. From the appearance of blood in the craft and other circumstances, it is suspected he was inhumanly murdered. At the Three Islands he took in a man of the name of Barnabas Roberts, as a passenger, who has absconded, and is suspected to have been concerned in perpetrating the murder. Roberts has been lately discharged from the army, and was dressed in old regimentals. Coin is apprehended on suspicion, and now in Cincinnati jail. It is hoped every good citizen will use their exertions in apprehending said Roberts, in order to bring the truth to light, and the guilty offender to punishment. Roberts is between 30 and 40 years of age, five feet ten inches high, slim made and ordinary appearance.

WALPOLE (N. H.) May 17.

The first report and the recent confirmation of the decision in the House of Representatives, in favor of the treaty occasioned the highest exultation, among the good subjects in this vicinity, and particularly in this place. It was delightful to overhear the honest husbandmen congratulating each other upon the good news, and remarking that the plough would be again prospered, and the wheat of our valleys fold for a price.

Last week returned from Philadelphia, Daniel Buck, Esq. the Federal Representative of Vermont. Passing through Greenfield the inhabitants vied with each other in exhibitions of gratitude to this genuine Republican. It was regretted by the inhabitants of Walpole that his route on the other side of the river precluded an opportunity to thank him for his patience of labor to investigate, eloquence to discuss, and success in gaining a political question, contemplating the best interests of his country. Sober and good men wished to demonstrate their respect for one, who in battle was a valiant soldier and in debate an inflexible patriot, to whom without flattery, might be applied Pope's praise of the Duke of Argyll.

"His country's thunder born to wield, And SHAKE alike the SENATE and the field."

Philadelphia, MONDAY EVENING, May 30, 1796.

Mr. Ames's Speech, when pronounced, was said to be the finest display of eloquence ever exhibited in this country. The audience were wrapped in silence, and most of the hearers found it impossible to restrain tears at his affecting description. It is probable that much of the spirit is lost in transcribing; so that the reader cannot enjoy the richness of the repeat which must have regaled the audience. But as it appears on paper, it is a luxury to every man of taste and virtue.

The speech has been charged with being rather an address to the heart than to the understanding. On reading it, we find there is some truth in the remark, that it is addressed to the heart. But it is not merely an address to the passions. It is rather an address to the moral sense. We do not recollect ever to have seen a more sublime and delicate display of what may be termed national morality.—The discourse every where enforces that strict regard to good faith and integrity between nations which constitute the morals of nations. This is a conspicuous trait in the speech, and the arguments drawn from this source are addressed, in a most delicate manner, to the heart, as well as to the understanding. [N. York Minerva.]

The Committee of Merchants, of London, had a meeting with Ministers on the subject of the alarming scarcity of money. The causes of this scarcity are stated to be; the advances made to government by the Bank; the drain of specie from exchange being against England; monopolies; and excessive speculations. Several financial schemes were proposed, to remove the evil; some borrowed from the French; the issuing a paper currency among others. The Morning Chronicle states, that the Bank has discounted to the usual amount, and that the disappointment on that ground arose from the excessive call for discounts. That paper states the rapidity of the decline, from a removal of the causes that originated it.

The April Packet arrived at New York last Friday evening. She brings accounts to April 7.

It is reported that there is an arrival at New York, which brings London accounts to April 9, one day later than those received here.

MARRIED]—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. John B. Smith, Mr. EDWARD CARNES, merchant, of Boston, to Miss REBECCA PINKERTON, daughter of Mr. John Pinkerton, merchant, of this city.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, dated 5th April, 1796.

"We hear that Preliminaries between the French and Austrians are concluded on. Yesterday our markets sunk at least 10% per quarter. The adventurers in grain and flour will be great losers, and the speculators in rice still more. American Wheat, 66s. a 76s. per quarter. Indian Corn, 40s. a 44s. per quarter. Flour, 25/6 a 31 per cwt.—And the prices merely nominal."

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city. London, April 2.

"Since my last the price of grain, &c. has fallen most rapidly, and there now seems a prospect of the country having a superabundance instead of want, as it is coming in from every part. Great losses have been already sustained, and immense ones will ensue. Indian corn and meal will fall at no rate, as those ideas of their supplying the deficiency of wheat are relinquished in a great degree. In France also there is plenty at present; money seems very scarce in both countries; on the continent they are trying to get a new series of paper issued. The Minister can make loans with ease, but finds it difficult to get the payments punctually fulfilled. American stocks continue very low.—Bank shares 108, six per cents 82, 5 per cents 77, deferred 60, in short prices seem affected by a general idea that a peace will soon take place; a great many rumors are afloat relative to pending negotiations, and it indeed appears to me as if the several powers are actually in earnest in their desires to agree, but whether they can or no a short time must now develop. Pitt, in a few days, is to bring forward to Parliament the amount of what has been done, and this perhaps will decide whether peace is now to be looked for or no.

April 8. The Hebe has been unexpectedly delayed till to day. Great alarm prevails among those who have produce here; the fall is so great and so rapid that it will not sell at all.—Tis said 8000 bbls flour are coming over from Hamburg."

Translated from the French Gazette, printed at New York. New-York, May 27.

It appears that the troubles which have agitated the Cape since the arrestation of general Laveaux and the administrator Perroud, are not yet subsided; divisions continue with the same violence; neither party has yet a decided advantage. A letter from Port-au-Prince announces the arrival of Roume at St. Domingo, but no troops.