

Mr. CHALMERS'S Night.

New Theatre.

On MONDAY EVENING, June 30.
Will be presented the celebrated tragedy of

The Revenge.

(Never performed here. Written by Dr. Edward Young.)
Don Alonso, Mr. Marten.
Don Carlos, Mr. Green.
Don Alvarez, Mr. Bate.
Don Manuel, Mr. Darley, jun.
Zanga, Mr. Chalmers.
Leonora, Mrs. Whitlock.
Isabella, Mrs. Harvey.

(End of the Tragedy.)

Belles, have at ye all!

Will be recited by Mrs. MARSHALL.
To which will be added, a Comedy, never performed here,
called

The Mock Doctor;

Or, THE DUMB LADY CUR'D.
(Translated from MOLIÈRE'S Médecin Malgré Lui.)
Sir Jasper, Mr. Beet.
Leander, Mr. Darley, jun.
Gregory, Mr. Bates.
Equire Robert, Mr. Warrell, jun.
James, Mr. Bluffin.
Harry, Mr. Mitchell.
Davy, Mr. Morgan.
Hellebore, Mr. Warrell.
Dorcas, Mrs. Rowlan.
Charlotte, Mrs. Harvey.

(End of 1st act of the Comedy.)

A Bravura Song—by Mrs. Oldmixon.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Chalmers, No. 68 north 8th Street,
and at the usual places.
Mr. Darley, jun. and Miss Milbourne's Night will be on
Wednesday, when will be presented THE DRAMATIST,
and THE PRISONER, with other Entertainments.
Mrs. Francis's Night will be on Friday next.
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
Franklin 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 lend 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 can-
not, on any account, be permitted to remain.

WVAT REPUBLICA.

Lottery

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven
dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per
cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz.

1	Prize of	5000 dollars	dollars	5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		100		2000
59		50		4950
200		25		5000
1000		10		20,000

5 Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each, 5000

2332 Prizes. 44,450
4012 Blanks.

6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each, 44,450
By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing
Useful Manufactures, the superintendent of the Pat-
ent Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the
foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them
to refund the money to those persons who have purchased
in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets
in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will
continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes
may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64
Fourth Street, who will give information where tickets
may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
YACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
NATHAN RHEA,

June 18. eo

FOR SALE,

A few hundred weight of Salt Petre in bags
Best Sherry Wine 1 H in quarter casks
Champagne in cases of 50 bottles
A quantity of White Lead, Bar Lead, and Shot in cases.
About 80 boxes tin plates. A few boxes of best Castile
Soap entitled to drawback
An invoice of Working Cans and Perfumery
Ditto Handanna handkerchiefs, and
Some Elegant Italian Statuary.

Samuel Breck, jun.

Rofs's Wharf.

June 18. eo6

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary.

Wholesale and Retail, now opened and for Sale by

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Book Seller, No. 52, Corner of Second and Chestnut Streets.
AMONG which are ENGLISH, LATIN, and GREEK
CLASSICS and DICTIONARIES, DIVINITY, LAW, HISTO-
RY, TRAVELS, VOYAGES, MISCELLANIES, and the most
esteemed NOVELS.

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS.

From the best manufacturers in Europe, and from his man-
ufactory on Brandywine, viz.

Imperial, plain and wove Small folio post, plain
Super-royal do. do. Ditto gilt
Royal do. do. Blefson paper assorted
Medium do. do. Transparent folio post
Demy do. do. Superfine and common foolscap.
Glazed and hot-pressed folio Marble papers.
and 40 extra large post COARSE PAPERS.
Thick post in folio ditto do. London brown, assorted
Ditto in 4to. ditto do. Hatters' paper
Folio wove post, lined Stainers' paper
Quarto ditto do. Common brown
Ditto gilt do. Patent sheathing
Common size folio post Bonnet boards
Ditto quarto, plain Binders' Boards.
Folio and quarto post, gilt.

Also, a variety of other Stationary Articles, viz.
Wedgwood and glass philosophical ink stands, well assort-
ed; pewter ink chests of various sizes; round pewter ink
stands; paper, brass, and polished leather ink stands for the
pocket. Shining sand and sand boxes, pounce and pounce
boxes, ink and ink powder. Counting house and pocket pen-
knives of the best quality, 2s. 6d. and memorandum
books. Red and colored wafers, common size, office ditto.
Quills, from half a dollar, to three dollars per hundred.
Black lead pencils, mathematical instruments, &c. &c.
All sorts and sizes of BLANK BOOKS, ready made or made
to order. Bank checks, blank bills of exchange and notes of
hand, executed in copperplate, bi. li. of lading, manifests,
farmen's articles and journals, &c. &c.

June 18. 23w3w

For Sale,

A Few Casks of First Quality

INDIGO.

Enquire at No. 71, South Water Street.

PROPOSALS,

By BLOREN & MADAN,

For publishing by Subscription, that celebrated Work,

Godwin's Political Justice.

From the last London Edition.

TERMS.

I. It will be published in two large volumes, 8mo. impo.
II. Price to Subscribers, two dollars, handsomely bound,
to be paid on delivery of the work.
III. As soon as a number of Subscribers appear, suffi-
cient to defray the expence, it shall be put to press.
IV. The names of the Subscribers shall be prefixed.

The following Character of this work
is extracted from the Monthly Review, p. 311, 312, for
March, 1793.

"We have no small degree of pleasure in announcing
the present work to our readers; as one which from the
freedom of its enquiry, the grandeur of its views, and the
fortitude of its principles, is eminently deserving of atten-
tion. By this eulogium, we would by no means be under-
standing to subscribe to all the principles which these volumes
contain. Knowledge is not yet arrived at that degree of
certainty which is requisite, for any two men to think a-
like on all subjects; neither has language attained that con-
sistent accuracy, which can enable them to convey their
thoughts, even when they do think alike, in a manner per-
fectly correct and intelligible to both. These difficulties
are only to be overcome by a patient, incessant, and bene-
volent investigation,

"Many of the opinions which this work contains, are
bold; some of them are novel; and some doubtless are er-
roneous:—but that which ought to excite it even to those
whose principles it may offend, is the strength of argu-
ment adduced in it to prove, that peace and order most ef-
fectually promote the happiness after which political re-
formers are panting;—that as the progress of knowledge
is gradual, political reform ought not to be precipitate;—
and that convulsive violence is dangerous not only to indi-
viduals (for that result comparatively would be of small
account) but to the general cause of truth. It is the op-
posite of this principle that inspires the enemies of politi-
cal enquiry with so much terror; it is the supposition that
change must inevitably be attended by the turbulence and
injustice of commotion; and that innovation cannot be
made without the intervention of evils more destructive
than those which are intended to be reformed. Under the
conviction of this philanthropic sentiment, of calm and
gradual reform, (which in its proper place he has fully il-
lustrated) Mr. Godwin proceeds without scruple first to en-
quire into present evil, through its essential branches, and
next to demonstrate future good.

"Dividing his work into eight books, and making THE
IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS the subject of
the first, he begins by an attempt to prove the omnipoten-
ence of government over the moral habits of mankind;
and that on these moral habits their wisdom, virtue and
felicity depend."

Subscriptions received by the publishers at their
Printing Office, back of No. 77 Dock-Street, Philadelphia.
June 18. 21w6cm

TO BE SOLD,

At No. 128, North Second-Street, and by several of
the Apothecaries in this City.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflamma-
tions from the human body, as secured to Mr. ELISHA
PERKINS, by patents, with instruments and directions
necessary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particu-
larly useful in relieving pains in the head, face, teeth, breast,
knee, loins, back, rheumatism, recent gonitis, &c. &c.
Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not pre-
sumed that there are cases in which this and every other
remedy may sometimes fail.
June 18. 1awtf.

A Small Invoice of

C A M B R I C S,

For Sale, by
N. & J. FRAZIER,

No. 95, South Front-Street.

June 18. 2w3taw.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR delivering to his Master, a Black Servant Boy,
named Jack Robinson, about 13 years of age, a
smart active and lively lad. Had on when he went
away, a short dark olive coloured cotton velvet jacket
with sleeves, a pair new fulian overalls of the same
colour, and an old round black hat, no shoes. His
time was purchased of Thomas Fisher, Sussex County
Delaware State, where his mother lives.

It is not unlikely he may be gone far away. The
above reward will be given if he is apprehended ten
miles out of the City, but if he is taken within less
distance, ten dollars, besides all reasonable charges to be
paid by the subscriber, No. 235, Market-Street.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

June 18. 21wtf.

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 Pic-
ture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indispensible reflec-
tance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public
of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their pa-
tronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Plan of the City of Washington,

By THOMAS FREEMAN,

Surveyor of the territory of Columbia and City of Wash-
ington.

CONDITIONS.

I. This Plan shall be an elegant and correct Copperplate
impression, of about four feet square, whereon will be
accurately delineated the natural state of the ground
contained within the lines of the city—plains, valleys,
rising grounds, springs, runs, creeks, &c. with the lines
of the grand avenues, streets, squares, public appropri-
ations for walks, gardens, as now corrected laid out and
permanently established—the river Potomac, and East-
ern Branch, opposite the city—the channels, coasts,
harbours and foundings of the same, as taken by order
of the Board of Commissioners.
II. On the sides of the Plan shall be represented a beauti-
ful elevation of the President's House and the Capitol.
III. To render the drawing still more intelligible and use-
ful, it shall be accompanied by a Pamphlet, containing
all the laws of the general and particular governments,
respecting the location and establishment of the city—the
orders and regulations of the Board of Commissioners,
approved by the President of the United States, respect-
ing the purchase and improvement of lots therein—a
particular description of the city and adjacent country
—of the river Potomac, with the productions, state of
cultivation, commerce, population, &c. of the country
through which that vital river flows.

IV. This work will be published under the sanction of the
Commissioners of the City, and shall meet with their
full approbation before it appears in public; and Mr.
FREEMAN pledges himself to make it as accurate useful
and entertaining as possible.

V. The price to subscribers 5 Dollars, to be paid on recep-
tion of the Plan and Pamphlet.
Surveyor's Office, City of Washington, June 8, 1796.

Subscriptions will be taken at the Surveyor's office,
in the city; Mr. Rice's Bookstore in Baltimore and Phila-
delphia; and at the principal Bookstores on the Continent.
June 17. 28w3w

From the Mineral.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

It is a remark worthy of notice, that the strength
of opposition to the administration of our govern-
ment, lies with the people of little or no property.
This remark will be best illustrated by reference to
the number of votes for Senators and Assembly-
men at the late election.

In the city and county of New-York, the votes
for Senators in the federal interest averaged for
each candidate 1140—but for the opposition candi-
dates only about 575. That is, among persons
possessing freeholds of the value of 100l. the qualifi-
cation of Senator votes, the federal ticket had,
within a few votes, 200 to one against the other
ticket.

In the ticket for Assemblymen, no property be-
ing required to entitle a resident to vote, the fed-
eral ticket had the advantage of less than 300 votes
out of 2284; about a seventh.

In another view, the difference is equally remark-
able. The votes for federal Assemblymen were
about 2250, on an average—for Senators, 1140.
That is, more than half the votes for the federal
ticket, are persons who have freeholds of 100l. value.

For the opposition members of assembly, the
votes averaged about 1740—for the Senators only
575, or less than a third—so that more than two
thirds of the voters for the opposition ticket, have
no real property of any value.

From the beginning of government to this day,
the fact has been invariably the same—faction has
found materials to work with among the poor and
ignorant.

Indeed it cannot be otherwise—ambitious men
cannot make tools of the well-informed, and, in
general, people of property are better informed
than the labouring poor, who have had no advan-
tages of education. Hence when we see men set-
ting up for the friends of the poor, and making a
proclamation about their patriotism, they are to be
set down, dangerous men—men not to be trusted.

When petitions were circulated in this city in
favor of the Treaty, the Argus told us, "That
was not the way to obtain the sense of the people."
The election was then to be the criterion of public
opinion.

As the election resulted in favor of the friends
of government by large majorities—one solitary
Senator and some dozen or fifteen Assemblymen,
out of more than a hundred, being all that oppo-
sition can boast of—it is desired to know whether the
Argus will now admit the election to be the criterion
of public opinion and the sense of the people.

Extract from

MR. FINDLEY'S VINDICATION.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette of June 17.

"Having an opportunity of a wagon starting
that day to Greenburgh which I did not expect to
again during my continuance in the city, I had pre-
pared to send up a trunk with a variety of goods
for my family and some of my neighbours, but left
the charge of it with a boy to have it secured and
brought to the wagon, and he not being able to
close the trunk so as to lock it, left it in Market
street open, but hoping that the vote would be taken
without further discussion, I declined paying
any attention to the goods, though called on for
that purpose, 'till it appeared almost certain that
the question would not be taken till the time of ad-
journing, if at all that day. It is well known that
when once a discussion commences with us on any
important question the vote is rarely taken till near
or after the usual hour of adjournment. The vote
on the call for papers relative to the treaty, though
it had been discussed nearly three weeks, was not
taken till after three o'clock. Capt. Robert Dick-
ey, of Greenburgh, and Mr. Stonemeltz, a re-
spectable merchant in Philadelphia, can testify whether
my call to go out was not urgent, and whether
I was not anxious to return before the vote would
be taken.

Before I went out I observed the gentleman who
had newly taken the floor branch on his argument
in such a manner as to induce me to expect a long
discourse, but not trusting to my own opinion, I
consulted two other members viz. Mr. Gregg and
Mr. Gillespie, who thought I might safely go out.
I did not expect to be detained half an hour; but
the member who was speaking dropped his argu-
ment so suddenly, that Mr. Page, with whom I
conferred at the outside of the door as I went out,
did not get in till the question was called and but
barely in time to answer to his name. In other
public bodies a member may have his vote taken if
he appear before the result of the vote is stated, or
even afterwards, if his vote does not change the
state of the question, but by our rules the name is
not admitted if the member does not answer when
his name is called in course. Mr. Sedgwick, the
member who was on the floor, is as seldom charge-
able with disappointing the house of a long argu-
ment when he takes the floor, as I am from being
absent on an important vote. When he took the
floor on the call for papers, though the house wait-
ed till after the usual hour of adjournment, he told
me he had not gone half through with his argument;
and I appeal to the journals of all the public bodies
in which I have ever sat, and to those who have sat
with me in those bodies, to testify if ever it was
my practice to avoid a question. It is known that
I have voted on questions of still greater importance
than a British treaty, and in circumstances more un-
favourable than appeared on this occasion, for not with-
standing the pains that was taken to promote agita-
tion, there was no mobbing in the lodgings, nor
hissing in the galleries during the treaty discussion."

Extract from the Pittsburgh Gazette, of the same
date.

"It has been insinuated in 'extracts of letters'
that Findley did not leave his place for the purpose
of evading the responsibility of a vote; but, that,
not expecting the question to be taken so immedi-
ately, he was absent for a short space of time on
an emergency of some business of his own which
demanded his attention. This is not so honorable
for the representative. His presence was due to
the public from the first moment of the session of
the house to the last; and on those days especially

when every moment was pregnant, if I may so ex-
press it, with taking the question, the absence of a
moment was unpardonable on any other principle
but necessity of nature itself, sickness, &c. The
discipline of the Senate is not like that of the field,
where desertion of a post incurs trial and punish-
ment, in some cases capital; yet in the moral na-
ture of the act, there is a great offence, and de-
bauch of duty. A want of punctuality in small
affairs, lessens respectability, and destroys the con-
fidence of trust; but in great affairs it ruins all cha-
racter totally, and becomes a crime. A crime al-
so of a mean nature, which draws with it contempt.
I would rather have had it said of me, that I had
been bribed by the French minister to leave the
house, and had received a trunk of Louis d'ors for
the purpose of sending home a trunk, filled with
less valuable articles of my own. For it would in-
volve in itself some compliment, that I had been
worth bribing, and in the one case I should be tho't
great, though a villain. In the other, I should,
in no respect, have either vulgar or philolophical
opinion on my side. If I were at the head of a
party, and one of my men should desert me at such
a juncture, and for such a cause, I would cashier
him from my politics for ever.

"I admit that our representatives Gallatin and
Findley have shown courage in resisting the sense
of this country, expressed by the petitions; yet not
so much as may at first view appear. They have
been in the habit of considering the country as but
an automaton in their hands, the machinery of the
public intellect moved and impelled by them at
pleasure; and in fact they have had considerable
reason, Findley especially, to entertain such ideas.
The treaty bias might have been considered by them
as a temporary derangement, which, when they
came home, they could easily set right.

"I do not charge it to these representatives as
any effect of their management; but the fact is,
that abroad, there is nobody thought of any con-
sequence in this country but themselves, and that
they have what amounts to a list of repre-
sentation from the people. Our petitions, therefore,
could not answer the purpose of furnishing an ap-
ology for these men with their party for deserting
their side, as in the case of Mr. Smith of Mary-
land, and several other members; for it would be
naturally said to them, will you be governed by
that country, which you have so long governed?
It is a rebellion that is on foot; act with your wonted
independence, and teach it to be dependent."

From the Aurora of Saturday.

NEW-THEATRE.

It must afford pleasure to the friends of merit to
observe, that the Benefit of Mr. Chalmers is fixed
for Monday evening next. The unremitting exertions
of this gentleman since he last joined the new
Company (having performed at almost every theatre
from that time) evince him to public notice; added
to this, his distinguished talents as an actor and
his personal merit, it is expected, will induce the
citizens of Philadelphia to give him positive proofs
of their satisfaction at seeing him again on the The-
atrical Boards of this City, by attending at the benefit
of him who is so universally esteemed and ad-
mired.

The pieces selected for that evening's entertain-
ment have very great merit. The Tragedy of the
REVENGE, is considered as ranking among the
first rate pieces on the English Stage. It was writ-
ten by the Reverend Dr. Young, (the well known
author of the celebrated *Night Thoughts*) and is es-
teemed as the best of all his dramatic writings. Its
diction is chaste and elegant, and the characters
highly wrought. The principal character, that of
Zanga, which it is expected will be done by Mr.
Chalmers, is admirably suited to his powers, and
it cannot be doubted that his performance of it will
afford general satisfaction. THE MOCK DOC-
TOR is considered as an excellent after-piece, ab-
ounding with genuine wit and humour, well cal-
culated to excite the risible faculties of the audience
and dispel the melancholy sensations inspired by the
anguinary vengeance of Zanga. It is therefore
hoped, that, on this test of public approbation, and
with so many powerful inducements to attend the
Theatre, Mr. Chalmers may be gratified on Mon-
day evening, by meeting with a crowded house.

LAND for sale.

ANY gentleman desirous of purchasing Land, in the
vicinity of the city of Washington, may now be
accommodated with a situation combining advantages as to
health, soil, and prospects, not equalled perhaps in Amer-
ica.

The subscriber has for sale from 100 to 380 acres of land.
It lies within 1-4 mile of the city of Washington, 2 1-2
from the President's Square, (from which it bears about
N. by E.) and 3 1-4 miles from the Capitol. It bears
nearly W. from the westernmost spring of the head waters
of the River, distant therefrom about 1-8 of a mile. The
situation is remarkably healthy, and every part of the
land is well watered—has great abundance of the choicest
fruit: about 80 acres are in wood, and there are about 50
acres of meadow-ground, great part thereof can be war-
ened, and the whole laid down in Timothy grass at a final
expense. There are several beautiful eminences on it: one
of the heights commanding a most beautiful and extensive
prospect—To the south, you have a full view of the city
of Washington, the town of Alexandria, and the river
Potomac, as far as the eye can reach. To the north,
a full view of the Sugar-Loaf Mountain, distant about 35
miles, with the surrounding country.—To the West, a ve-
ry extensive view of the lands in Virginia; the whole
forming a grand rural Amphitheatre. Any person inclined
to purchase, will find on viewing the situation, that the
Landscape is far superior to the sketch given of it in this
advertisement. For price, &c. apply to the subscriber,
living on the premises, or to George Walker, Esq. now
in Philadelphia. JOHN THO. BOUCHER.
District of Columbia, May 6, 1796.

May 12. 2aw3w

Treasury Department;

Revenue-Office, March 10th, 1796.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the
Commissioner of the Revenue, (No. 43, at the corner of
Third and Chestnut-streets, Philadelphia) for building in
North-Carolina,

I. A Light-House upon Cape-Hatteras.

II. A Beacon House upon Shell-Castle island.

Descriptions of each, and all other particulars, may be
seen on application at the offices of any of the Superinten-
dants of Light-Houses, or of the Supervisors of the Reve-
 nue, or of the Collectors of the Customs in any of the
States; or also at this office.