

NEW THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, December 9, Will be presented, a TRAGEDY, called MACBETH.

- Macbeth, Mr. Cooper, (From Covent-Garden Theatre, being his first appearance on this stage.) Duncan, Mr. L'Estrange, Malcolm, Mr. Fox, Donalbain, Master Warrell, Macduff, Mr. Moreton, Banquo, Mr. Warren, Lenox, Mr. Warren, jun., Siward, Mr. Morris, Seyton, Mr. Darley, jun., Doctor, Mr. Warren, Messinger, Mr. Mitchell, Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Morris, Gentlewoman, Miss Oldfield, Herate, Mr. Darley, First Witch, Mr. Wignell, Second Witch, Mr. Francis, Third Witch, Mr. Harwood.

With the original Music and Accompaniments, by Matthew Locke.

The Vocal parts by Messrs. Darley, jun. Mitchell, Warrell, jun. Blissett, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. Gillingham, Mrs. Doctor, Mrs. Mechtler, Mrs. L'Estrange, Miss Milbourne, Miss L'Estrange, &c.

With new Dresses and Decorations.

To which will be added, A COMIC OPERA, in 2 acts, called The Prize, Or, 2. 5. 3. 8.

- Doctor Lenitive, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Heartwell, Mr. Fox, Mr. Caddy, Mr. Warren, Label, Mr. Francis, Boy, Master Warrell, Juba, Miss Milbourne, Mrs. Caddy, Mrs. L'Estrange, Caroline, Mrs. Oldmixon.

On Monday the FAIR PENITENT, and WHO'S THE DUPE.

Box, One Dollar, twenty-five cents. Pit, one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

FIVAT RESPUBLICA!

OLD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, December 8, Signior FALCONI

Will exhibit his Natural and Philosophical Experiments; Among several new experiments, too tedious to enumerate, there will be

The Astonishing Magnetism,

The virtue of which the Performer will communicate to the distance of twelve feet, both by sight and feeling.

A curious and philosophical discovery of lighting a Candle with a Card, Knife, or Sword, without any Fire.

After a New Exhibition of philosophical experiments, which the exhibitor omits to mention, with a view to surprise the company, will be a representation of that Terror of Nature,

A Thunder-storm at Sea.

In which will be seen the swelling of the sea, and the waves rolling with incredible impetuosity; the sky wonderfully covered with clouds; the natural appearance of hail, with its concomitant noise, and a Ship in Distress, which after a long struggle is distressed and goes down. The manœuvring of the vessel in this dreadful situation will not only excite admiration in the spectators in general, but to every feasting person present, who must acknowledge the whole calamitous scene to be exceedingly natural, and the greatest piece of ingenuity of the kind ever exhibited in this part of the world—All to be accompanied with THUNDER and LIGHTNING, so near a resemblance as to astonish the company.

After the storm will follow an appearance of all kinds of fish, and the result of the loss of the vessel—which the exhibitor is confident will give entire satisfaction and a perfect idea of a Shipwreck, to such persons as have never seen any thing of the kind.

To conclude with

The appearance of a Young Lady,

Who will dance a complete Hornpipe, in a beautiful falcon, equal to any Dancing-Master.

Tickets to be had at Mr. North's, next door to the theatre—Boxes may be taken at the same place. No money received at the door.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, last evening, a small packet of FRENCH PAPERS, among others, an account due to the Citizen MARTINET, and a power of attorney to the Citizen THIBEAULT. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer, or with Citizen Thibault, No. 25, South Second-street, shall have the above reward. December 7.

WILLIAM SHEAFF, No. 168, HIGH-STREET.

HAS FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, MADEIRA WINE, of 1st quality, Old Sherry, Lisbon, and Port Wines, Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Wine bitters and Claret in cases.

Also for sale, A few barrels of excellent Beef. December 7.

Centee Boarding and Lodging, For Two Gentlemen, may be had at No. 63, South Third-street, opposite the New Bank—Where a few Gentlemen may be accommodated in the best manner with Boarding only. December 5.

WANTED, A WOMAN of good character, to undertake the care of a child, and who would occasionally do other work in a family. Apply at No. 109, Spruce-street, 5th December.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FERNO, A STRANGER lately arrived from Europe, has taken the liberty to address you on a subject of great importance to all emigrants to these United States, and to request a candid answer from some one of your ingenious correspondents, to the following queries, viz.

How ought a stranger to demean himself in mixed companies, where politics are the only topic?

Would a German or an Englishman be more or less esteemed for speaking favourably of his own country, and of its customs, when questioned on these subjects?

I am induced to ask these questions, from having heard, that several foreigners, now in respectable offices, have been promoted for their affected contempt of their native countries. As this is contrary to all general rules and maxims, I do not wish to, "befoul my own nest," until I am confident that this is the true line to promotion in America.

I offer these scruples, that my adviser may be under no mistake respecting my original opinions on the points in question. Can it be expected, that an individual, who vilifies his native country, and his nearest connections and relations, will be true to any other? May not those persons, who have sacrificed their original social compacts to foreign views in a foreign country, be more liable to make a second sacrifice, if a second prospect of gain should ever present itself, than if they had continued ever true to the purest social principles?

If a foreign emissary should attempt to carry an important point, by intrigue or bribery, would he not single out those persons as his instruments, who having already got rid of all local ties and conscientious scruples, have of course less reluctance to repeat their sins, than others have to commence sinning?

I know it may be said as well of a man as of a woman, that "to deliberate on a question of virtue, is to be lost;" but as this is entirely my own concern, I beg that my respondent may confine himself to modern expediency, rather than to old-fashioned morality.

GERMANY.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FERNO, SIR,

THE attack upon the conduct of the managers of the New-Theatre, relative to the advanced price of box and pit tickets, which appeared in your paper of Monday last, under the signature of Honest Policy; is equally illiberal and unjust. Illiberal from the arguments adduced against the advance, and unjust from the personal attack made upon the managers, who certainly cannot be accused of any want of industry or exertion, in placing the theatrical entertainments of this city, upon a respectable footing.

The first assertion of your correspondent is certainly taken for granted. It is yet to be ascertained, whether the policy of the managers, be "equally unpleasant as it was unexpected." The managers have "relied not upon the general rage for novelty," but "upon the liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia;" and for my own part I believe, that the exercise of that liberality, may yet contradict the confident prediction above quoted. His next remark, deserves the severest animadversion; such a phrase as "encroachments upon our purses," can be deserved only by impostors and swindlers. I believe that the inhabitants of this city will not join with your correspondent, in the application of it, to the conductors of the entertainments of the New-Theatre.

Your correspondent next remarks, that, "supposing that the funds of the Theatre are in the situation represented, the plan of the managers is inefficient." On that head they may be mistaken, but even admitting that his ideas are just, their error does not call for such loud and malignant terms of reprehension.

I beg leave only to observe, that if the Theatre has been more than large enough to contain all who have hitherto attended it; the disbursements necessary to decorate and illuminate such an extensive building must be proportionably great. This circumstance therefore furnishes a plea for their conduct. The epithet of "abuse," which is applied by your correspondent to the "increase of price without an increase of entertainment," would be with more justice applied to his own remark. If I apprehend his meaning rightly, he would wish the managers to struggle through their present difficulties, with nothing more than a bare subsistence. If amidst increasing disbursements they are not permitted to raise their prices, theatrical entertainments must soon come to a period. No man can be expected to devote his time, his talents, and his ingenuity, to any particular profession, without a chance of remuneration proportioned to the demands which may be made upon him. The liberal and enlightened will not hesitate to acknowledge that a man who gives his whole time and attention to any mechanical employment, or to any liberal art, has a claim upon his fellow-citizens, for funds not only adequate to his present support, but also to the contingencies of futurity. The divine, the lawyer, the physician, the merchant, expect, and with justice expect, that they are not to consume the best years of their life, in toil and exertion, without the prospect of safe and compensation in their old age. Neither of these characters exerts more assiduity in the service of mankind, than they did formerly; yet, unless their fees and emoluments, were adapted to the increasing exigencies of the times, each of these professions must soon be deserted.

Upon the comparative merit of the former or present company, it belongs to the public to decide. I have been often delighted with the representations of preceding seasons, and I do not expect to be less entertained during the present. With respect to your correspondent's remarks upon the theatrical arrangements of the last season, I have only to observe that they betray equal illiberality and equal ignorance, with the rest of his letter. I do not believe that the managers would for a moment hesitate to acknowledge their gratitude for

the support that they received; but surely it is a reflexion upon the taste of our citizens, to suppose that their liberality would have been extended to performances "deserving of nothing but contempt." They were supported by most of the performers whom your correspondent mentions in another part of his letter, with apparent approbation; and that taste must have been fastidious indeed, that could not have derived entertainment from their talents and exertions.

He addresses his remarks to the lovers of the drama—to them also I would address this reply. When they contemplate the improvement of theatrical exhibitions in the New-Theatre, the elegance of the decorations, the increasing salaries of a company, respectable for numbers and for talents, and the expense of constantly maintaining a large and well disciplined band; when they recollect that for all these improvements, no greater compensation has been hitherto asked, than what was demanded for the entertainments of the Old-Theatre, they will surely not accuse the managers of "shameful and unjust impositions, on account of their moderate advance." The theatrical entertainments of this city are at present upon a most respectable footing. I hope that the liberality of our citizens, will attend the exertions of the managers, and invite them to still further improvement.

IMPARTIAL.

BOSTON, November 27. By captain Blanchard, who arrived on Sunday, we received London papers to October 18, four days later than were before in America.

WAR OPERATIONS. LONDON, October 18.

Another mail from Hamburg arrived yesterday, being the last but one of the three which were due. The most important intelligence which it contains is the narrative of the skirmishes which general Moreau has had to sustain in his retreat. We have no accurate account, however, of his losses, or even of his true position. In one paper it is said he has lost 16,000 men; in others, that his losses has been very insignificant; and every other article respecting the march of the armies, is equally doubtful.—Ulm, in one letter, is said to have been surrendered by capitulation; in another, that it was abandoned by the French in the night. From all these contradictory rumours it appears, that nothing precise or authentic was known to the journalists, on the subject of this retreat; and we see only that Moreau is in full march, with such a start of his pursuers, as to ascertain his retreat with the major part of his army; a circumstance which the great zealous in the prosecution of the war thought it impossible that he should effect.

The Vienna Gazette contains a number of details from Italy, in which we are given to understand, that Wurmer's situation was much less disastrous than the French papers announced it to be. Private letters from Bremen, state various reports of a defeat suffered by Buonaparte; in one he is said to be killed, in another to be a prisoner; but the whole of the story, in all its versions, has so little character of probability, as to be entitled to no credit.

The position of general Bournonville is so strong, and his army is so much reinforced, that the journals say he is beginning hostile operations; but no movement has as yet taken place. The archduke was, on the 1st instant, at Graben.—Morn. Chron. Yesterday morning arrived a courier from Sir W. Hamilton, at Naples, and also the second of the three mails that were due from Hamburg, with letters from thence of the 7th inst.

It will be recollected, that the last letters from general Buonaparte were dated the 16th of September, and only gave an account of the operations of his army to the 15th ult. They merely respected the events that had taken place near Mantua, but did not allude to any thing that had passed in the Tyrol, or in the vicinity of Trente. The information contained in the Vienna Court Gazette only regards general Wurmer's operations to the 13th; there is of course no mention made of the battle of St. George, which happened on the 14th near the gates of Mantua; & the result of which, according to the French general's account, forced general Wurmer to take refuge in that fortress, which he expected would capitulate in a few days. Buonaparte has not, however, succeeded in his expectations.

According to the advices from Naples it appears, that field-marshal Wurmer made forties from Mantua on the 21st, 22d, and 23d ult. and attacked and defeated the French on each of those days near Duo Castelli and Roverbella, between Mantua and Verona, to which latter place Buonaparte had fallen back on the 26th. These events evidently shew, that the Austrian army in and near Mantua, is by no means in that distressed situation in which Buonaparte's official report asserted it to be; and that we may still hope to receive ere long, some satisfactory news from that part of the theatre of war.

The progress of general Davidovich in the Tyrol, and his march to Trente, noticed in the Vienna Court Gazette, confirms our former conjectures, that Buonaparte may be hemmed in between that general's army and that of Wurmer. This event appears by no means improbable, when we consider, that the Austrian army in the Tyrol is constantly reinforced by fresh troops from the emperor's hereditary dominions, who are sent forward in waggons, in order to expedite their progress. We may hope that this army will soon be in a state to act offensively; and to retake the whole country of Tyrol.—The Times.

A whole week has elapsed without our receiving a printed newspaper from France,—and it is perfectly understood that the French government has stopped the intercourse. Whether this is done to prevent our hearing any account of the misfortunes which they apprehend on the Rhine; or to keep from the knowledge of the French, as communication is reciprocal, the preparations of our embassy; we know not, but in either case it augurs ill to the success of the negotiation.

For if they are unwilling to permit the communication to be open, they will hardly suffer Lord Malmesbury to remain in France; since a degree of intercourse must take place while he resides as our

accredited minister in Paris. We have no doubt but that Mr. Pitt will furnish them with a speedy pretence for sending him back, *re infecta*. Three hundred hories are at Calais, appointed to escort Lord Malmesbury and his suite in safety to Paris.

From Dover, Oct. 16. From Constantinople we learn, that a very important change has taken place in the ministry of the Porte. The Reis-Effendi, who had on all occasions exerted himself for the interests of the French republic, has been dismissed in the most disgraceful manner.

The Spanish ambassador's furniture and effects are all for sale. The Spanish consul and charge d'affaires, M. Las Heras, have taken their passage on board the neutral ship Zeclan, Capt. Janens. The ambassador will follow, if his health permits.

The Spanish consul took his departure from England on Tuesday last. The ambassador still remains for instructions from his court. By the Corunna mail of Friday, it appears that the 11,000 men stipulated for by the late treaty with France, were on their march for Italy, to reinforce the army of Buonaparte; and a fleet was about to sail towards Leghorn and Genoa, for the protection of the Spanish against the British cruisers.

THE THEATRES OF WAR.

In Europe, arrest most forcibly the attention; and to state with minute detail either operations or losses, is deemed an arduous task there. Its difficulty is augmented on the United States. It is not the interest, and it cannot be the duty of Americans, to misrepresent European events; and they ought to rejoice in none other than those which tend to restore peace and happiness to mankind.

Of General Moreau's Army, &c.

STUTGARD, (Suabia) September 28. The rear-guard of general Moreau is said to be at Ulm, (about 15 leagues from this); a continual firing is heard. The Austrian troops are at Nordlingen. A corps of this army have reached Tubingen, and Villingen, where Gen. Petrasch's commands.—[Those two last places are between Ulm and the Rhine, on the road to Strasbourg, and in front of the Black Forest.] Twelve pieces of cannon, and four howitz, have been taken by the peasants near Zell, with 60 chateaux. They were destined from the Rhine for Moreau's army. It is said the peasants in the Brigaw are rising en masse. They are well treated by Petrasch, and are to have medals and money.

ULM, September 28.

Gen. Nauendorff began to bombard this place the 26th, but yesterday the French left it, and retired to Lepheim. The Austrian body is at Ehingen, (farther up the Danube.)

RATISBON, (Bavaria) September 27.

Our army pushes forward, La Tour's Headquarters at Wessenhorn—Nauendorff's near Ulm, the day before yesterday—Moreau in his retreat bends towards the Brigaw. "Thus is the superb plan of uniting the three republican armies, in the centre of Germany, altogether frustrated."

The Austrian official accounts say, that the French were defeated near Hisey, the 26th, and lost 1200 men; and that La Tour had taken 1500 prisoners, a military chest and 3000 barrels of powder. The peasants very generally join the Austrian corps.

BISCHOFFSHEIM, September 25.

The garrisons of Kehl and Strasbourg are to be reinforced by 10,000 men from the interior of France.

[The above accounts are from German sources, extracted from the London Morning Chronicle.]

Of the Armies on the Lower Rhine.

The accounts are confused. The French under Gen. Bournonville were advancing towards the Lahn; after being reinforced to 30,000 men.

HAGUE, October 1.

Couriers from General Bournonville succeed each other, and demand money, forage and provisions for the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Our government has already sent him 60,000 *Reins*, and the most active measures are taking to send him cattle, flour, &c. Several waggons with necessities are already on the road. It is said General Bournonville has desisted the Directory to appoint General Pichegru to the command of the army in his stead.

October 4.

"The day before yesterday the Portuguese minister Chevalier d'Arango, let out for Paris to negotiate a peace for Portugal, attended by M. de Britto, secretary of legation, who had brought him his final instructions.

"A most alarming desertion prevails among those Dutch troops who are on their march to join the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The number of the deserters amounts already to 800 men.

"Our trade is losing every day more and more, as the English block up our ports, and foreign merchants fear to remit goods to this country.

"In the course of last week 700 workmen were discharged from the dock-yards at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and other places, have petitioned the Convention to revoke the decree which prohibits the importation of English goods. The petitioners state, among other observations, that they, for their own part, could remove their manufactories to other countries, but that in this case a great many families whom they had been able to support, would be thrown into the utmost misery."

VIENNA, September 24.

The States of Hungary, in their assembly, have undertaken to furnish the Sovereign with as great a proportion of men, horses, money, and provisions, as they are capable of procuring. In the course of a few weeks they will hold a formal Diet.

The news of the arrival of the Russian army on our frontiers is confirmed, but no use will as yet be made of it; it may for some time to come be considered as an Imperial corps of reserve.