

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, Mr. Warren,
Macduff, Mr. Moreton,
Bangoo, Mr. Warren,
Lenox, Mr. Warren, jun.
Siward, Mr. Morris,
Seyton, Mr. Darley, jun.
Dochter, Mr. Warren,
Meffenger, Mr. Mitchell,
Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Morris,
Gentlewoman, Mrs. Oldfield,
Hecate, 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, Warren, Warren, jun. Blissett, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Gillingham, Mrs. Doctor, Mrs. Meebler, 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. Paddy, Mr. Warren,
Labely, Mr. Francis,
Boy, Mr. Warren,
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.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

OLD THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Saturday, Dec. 10, Signior FALCONI

Will have several new Experiments, too numerous to be expressed herein, among which will be introduced a principal Piece, called Theophrastus Paracelsus.

This performance exhibits to view a little solid Gold Head, to be sealed up in a tumbler, and will answer by signs every question put to it.—This Agent of Gold is entirely a new discovery, and has always excited the admiration of the connoisseurs.

The SURPRISING WATCH,

Which may be handled by any of the company.—The exhibitor will cause it to stop or go, at the pleasure of the spectators, without touching it.

A curious and instructive experiment of Augmenting or Diminishing the Weight of Gold, Silver, Diamonds, and Precious Stones.

The PALENGENESIS.

The wonderful one of the PYROL.

And, for the third and last time, the celebrated and much-admired

Thunder-Storm,

With many improvements and amendments, which will render it highly interesting, and cannot fail to excite more astonishment and approbation than it has yet done.

The IRISH FARMER,

And various other curious interludes

To conclude with the ROPE DANCER,

Who will display himself in a more masterly manner and with more activity than he has hitherto done.

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.

To begin precisely at 7 o'clock.

Washington Lottery.

The 44th and 45th days' drawing of the Washington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-street, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.

December 9, 1796.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

Of the Bank of the United States

Are hereby informed,

THAT, according to the Statute of Incorporation, a General Election for Twenty-five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon

And, pursuant to the eleventh section of the Bye Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble a General Meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Board of Directors,

G. SIMPSON, Cashier,

and Fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected.

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Gloucester, and State of New Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a fruitful plantation of which is woodland and improved meadow, great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of wheat. On said plantation there is a general two-story house with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar, and the whole, together with a barn, corn-cribs and various outbuildings. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to

ANDREW HUNTER,

July 29

PRICES CURRENT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9.

PER QUANTITY—DOLLARS AT 100 CENTS.

Table with columns for item names and prices. Includes categories like ANCHORS, Nails, Oil, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and various other commodities.

C O C K S .

Table listing various types of cocks and their prices, such as Hens, Pigeons, and other birds.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations including London, Amsterdam, and others.

From the MARYLAND HERALD.

Mr. Cowan, YOU will oblige a correspondent by inserting the following extract of, and remarks on, an address of the Executive of the French republic, to the Spanish nation.

"Ancient and natural allies of France, dignified people, generous and loyal nation, &c. &c. We have not both of us the same form of government; France is forever a republic, and you have placed in the hands of a single man, the august deposit of your laws. But it is not the resemblance of constitutions that forms between two nations the firmest political tie: the trust and belief alliance consists in their national interests, and above all, in the honourable profession of the same principles of morals, loyalty and universal justice, &c."

In the golden days of Genet and Fauchet, the reverse of this doctrine was held up to our citizens as the only sound faith. It was the interest of France to inspire our citizens with such a hatred against all monarchies, as to dispose them to endure any sort of connection or treaties with crowned heads. It was the interest of the French to prevent the United States from settling their disputes with Great Britain, because, as the wished us to make a "common cause" with her in the war, she naturally saw a greater prospect of bringing us to join in the war, while the old disputes with England were unsettled, than in a state of things where, in these differences should be amicably adjusted by treaty. Her ministers and her minions of course attempted to direct the nation's will, by propagating political sentiments and dogmas, co-operative towards her views upon this country. A favourite principle among these abstract philosophers was, that republics ought not to form any treaty of amity or commerce with kings; and that, resemblance in forms of government was the best basis of friendship, alliance and intercourse between nations. We now perceive, that as it became the interest, so it was the avowed policy, nay, theory, of the French directory to propagate a different sentiment. In the address, they set out with the proposition, that though France is a republic, and Spain a monarchy, in which the king is "the august deposit of the laws," it is not a resemblance of constitutions that forms between two nations the firmest political tie.— Thus, it is said, and so it will be with us, as long as we are prone to accept as proper, those sentiments which the British or the French find it convenient to inspire. Common reason will tell every man, that every nation has enough to do to take care of itself: and a very small knowledge of politics is sufficient to convince every man, that interest is the great object of every government on earth. The above doctrine, as laid down by the directory of France, is a singular demonstration, added to other proofs, of the danger we run in greedily embracing foreign dogmas. Many people were, for some time, distractedly delighted with clubs and fraternities; and some were almost enamoured of the guillotine. These, and some better and wiser than these, adopted the principle, that a republic should hold no friendship, no treaty with a monarchy.— All this delusive fanaticism, and, in many, this philanthropic error, will, if they proceeded from imitation of the French, cease, when the rotation of every year for three years past, has brought forward, for fresh imitations, modes of political faith, directly the reverse of such as had, like a dress, been a little while before in vogue, and are now out of fashion. Clubs are now abolished in France, not as here by contempt, but by law. "Remembrance of constitution" is not now the best tie between nations in France; and we find our good ally and sister republic, drawing closer the bonds of amity and eternal friendship with her good and "natural ally" the kind of Spain; who, for a king, is very well: but at the same time, this "august deposit of the laws, is, by hereditary title, one of the most absolute masters of his subjects that our republican sister could have found in Europe.— France is right in so doing, if her interest leads her to it. All that can be inferred is, that the United States have the same right, when their interests leads them; and that France, or her minister here, can have no pretence to object to the exercise of it, so long as we so exercise it as not to violate the rights of France.

22d Nov. 1796.

From a London Paper.

GENERAL PICHEGRU'S CAMPAIGNS.

This very interesting work contains a number of curious anecdotes, a few of which we have extracted.

In a brisk engagement which took place between Courtray and Ingelmuster, the 20th regiment of cavalry suffered their cannon to be taken. General Pichegru gave orders that neither this regiment, nor any other that should lose their cannon, should be supplied with any till they had taken an equal number from the enemy. Within three days after this affair, the 20th regiment took four pieces from the enemy.

In the engagement between Moreau's division and Clairfont's troops, near Linelles and Bleton, fifty of the enemy's horse made their way into our park of artillery. Some Belgian recruits, who were left to guard the park, threw down their arms and fled. Our cannoniers snatched up their muzzles, and planted themselves behind the ammunition waggons, fired upon the troopers, and killed several, and compelled the remainder to take to flight. This presence of mind saved the artillery of that division on this occasion.

During the siege of Ypres, a shell fell on the knapsack of a soldier of the second battalion of La Corzee, which cut the straps of his knapsack, and broke a pot of butter that he had placed above his necessities. This volunteer, who was a native of Limousin, was not at all affected by the danger, but, looking eagerly at the fragments, cried in his provincial dialect, "Ah! grand Di, moum toupi de l'urra! de quel larai yau mou foupou?" Ah, God! my poor pot of butter! what shall I do now to make my soup?

At the battle of Hoogleden, the 52d, or the 24th demi-brigade (I cannot recollect which of these it was) was posted by the side of the road leading from Rouffiac to Hoogleden. The regiment of Latour, which is one of the finest regiments of dragoons in the Emperor's service, advanced along the road, covered with their cloaks. The chief of this demi-brigade, not seeing the uniform of the Austrians, thought it was a detachment of our cavalry; and when his men were preparing to fire, he cried, "Stay, stay, I think they belong to us." The commanding officer of the dragoons answered, "Yes, we are French. But what do you do in that dangerous position? You will have the whole army of the enemy upon you. Take my advice and change your position." As he finished these words, he discovered his uniform. Our officer instantly gave orders for his men to fire, and a sharp engagement ensued. An entire squadron of the enemy were left on the field. The road was covered with the carcasses of men and horses. The carnage was shocking.

Through the whole of this campaign our infantry stood the shock of the cavalry with perfect steadiness. There was no charge in which they were broken or thrown into confusion. This is the incredible steadiness of our foot soldiers, which has made our armies invincible. Its conduct will form a period in the history of military transactions.

The moment the infantry suffer themselves to be broken by the horse, they expose themselves to be cut to pieces. But if they have the courage to remain firm, they seldom or ever fail of gaining the advantage. The cavalry of the enemy have often been seen to charge our foot on the full gallop. The first rank of infantry discharged their muskets and presented their bayonets. The second and third kept up a constant fire, and the horses were compelled to retire with loss. If our battalions had suffered themselves to be broken, the cavalry would have made a terrible carnage, and we could have succeeded in no enterprise.

Gaspard Thierie, colonel of the 9th regiment of Hussars, was reconnoitring with his regiment; and placing some troops in ambush, in a narrow way, he proposed to draw the enemy into it, by provoking them to action, and afterwards flying before them. He ordered his hussars to insult the enemy in every possible manner. They accordingly advanced pretty near the Austrians, calling them the slaves of despots, and giving them such other names. The abuse was returned by the enemy, who reproached our troops with being compelled to take paper food, with killing their king, and melting down their church-bells. They, mean while, suspected the snare, and could not be tempted to move. One of our hussars, at length, losing all patience, galloped up and killed an Austrian trooper with a pistol shot; but the enemy, instead of being drawn to seek revenge for this insult, cried out Bravo! mention honourable! insertion au Bulletin! Bravo! Honourable mention! insertion in the Bulletin!

A hussar of the 9th regiment, whose name was Petre, was sent to a village in Brabant, to protect the inhabitants from marauders. A party of these entered the place, and searching for concealed effects, dug up a small box, in which all the inhabitants of the village had deposited their money. Petre arrived at the very moment when they were carrying off their booty, and drawing his sabre, by his intrepidity and firmness, he induced the plunderers to take to flight. He called together the inhabitants, who opened the box in his presence. It contained ninety thousand livres, and Petre was desired to take what he pleased from it. Petre thanked them, and only added "I have done my duty, and you owe me nothing, but I would advise you to hide your money better in future."

It rarely happened that the emigrants suffered themselves to be taken alive, especially in any great numbers. The brigade of Jourdan, however, took sixty-six belonging to the Legion of Rohan, the greater part of whom were convicted of emigration and condemned to be shot. Among them was a young man from the Department of the Pas-de-Calais, who declared he had been driven to quit his country on the greatest extremity, and to escape from the fury of Lebon. He heard his sentence with the composure of an innocent man; and having begged permission to write to his brother who was serving among the Emigrants, he expressed himself on the spot in the following terms:—"Dear brother, at the time you will receive this letter, I shall be no more; I beg of you to tell my camp equipage, pay my debts, and take the remainder to your own use. You know I was driven to it to save myself from dying of hunger. The greatest of all crimes is to bear arms against our country."

After we had entered Nimeguen, it happened that I was left alone at the lead quarters. A beautiful woman, accompanied by her maid servant, entered the room in which I sat, and with marks of extreme terror, threw her arms round my neck and cried, "Dear General, I hope they will not fire any more bombs on the town." "No madam, we are now masters of it."—"But will not the English fire upon us?"—"I do not think they will," I answered.

She fell senseless, being quite overcome with fear, and when she came to herself, she told me that several shells had fallen on her house, and made it a heap of ruins; and that one of them fell very near her, from the terror of which she could never recover.

I offered every argument my mind could suggest to calm her apprehensions, but without any effect. A terror like this is with difficulty conquered.

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chestnut-Street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 44th and 45th days returns are received.

The Business of a Broker wanted on as usual. A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms. December 9

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.