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NEW-YORK, December 8.

The highest compliment perhaps ever paid to public virtue has been exhibited by the legislatures of several States, in ordering the late address of the President to the people of the United States to be entered on their Journals or published with their Laws.

Compared with this testimony of approbation, expressed by an affectionate and grateful people, the triumphs of a Roman general leading kings in chains, and of a French conqueror, hearing standards, pictures and statues from the vanquished, into the hall of the Convention, dwindle into insignificant puerilities.

More pleasure than the GENUINE PATRIOT feels,
"Than Caesar with a Senate at his heels."

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.

In Council, Dec. 1st, 1796.

Virginia, to wit:

The following are the names of the persons who have been returned Electors to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States, viz.

William Nimmo, Nathaniel Wilkinson, John Taylor, Wilson Cary Nicholas, William Madison, Benjamin Temple, Josiah Riddick, John Mason, Robert Walker, George Markham, Peter Johnson, Nathaniel Terry, David Saunders, Cateby Jones, Daniel Carroll Brent, Levin Powell, Moses Hunter, Archibald Stuart, John Bowyer, John Brown and Robert Crocket, Esquires.

Advertised by order of the executive, pursuant to an act of the general assembly, entitled, "An act for appointing Electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States."

A BLAIR, C. C.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceedingly low prices, which for several years past have been in distinguished manner recommended to the notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of BUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

Nov. 8. tuck3w

FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Fresh Teas, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, 3taw3m.

FOR SALE,

A valuable PLANTATION,

IN Frederick County, Virginia, bounding nearly three miles on the river Shenandoah, between Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Ferry; 66 miles from Alexandria, and the like distance from the Federal City. It contains 1075 acres, 600 of which are cleared, the residue finely timbered; the whole Limestone or River Bottom; abounding in fine streams and springs; above 80 acres on the bank of the river may be watered at pleasure. It is capable of being divided into Lots of 200 acres, with water in each, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing or culture. Its situation for Health or elegant improvement is not to be surpassed in any inland country, and if deemed too large for one Farm, may be divided into two or three smaller ones, uniting in common advantages. There is now erected on the Estate a good Merchant-Mill, with two pair of stones (on a large limestone spring) that rents for 460 dollars per ann. and on another never failing spring a good Saw Mill, with a flatter wheel; there is plenty of pine timber in the neighboring mountain, and a stream sufficient for another Mill with four pair of stones—these are adjacent to or immediately on the banks of the river, the navigation whereof is about being opened into the Potomac and for more than 100 miles above the mills. The other improvements on the Estate are a new commodious Barn, the loft of which is capable of containing 1500 bushel; the threshing-floor is 42 feet square, well plank'd; another (double) Log Barn, with sheds all around; a Distillery, with three large Stills, and a Granary above that will contain 500 bushels, well covered with shingles, and a stream of water, conducted by troughs, running thro' it; at a small distance is a large Cow-House and Stable, with stalls for 22 cows, paved with stone in the European manner, with room for above 40 wagon loads of hay; a little further is a strong stone-walled Spring-House, completely fitted for a Dairy.—The whole of these Mills and Buildings are at a proper distance from each other, and from the Dwelling, which consists of three commodious Fram-Buildings, with the necessary conveniences. A well enclosed Garden of the finest soil, with a stream of water running thro' it; two large Apple Orchards; several good Quarries for building and lime stone; a number of Out-Houses for Managers, Blacksmith, Cooper, and lodgings for Men of Colour;—add greatly to the conveniences and value of this Estate.

The Purchaser, on paying one half the price agreed for, may be accommodated with a considerable credit for the remainder, and with the Cattle, Horses, Waggon, Farming Utensils, and Furniture, at a reasonable valuation. For other particulars, application may be made to the subscriber on the Estate, to Thomas Fitzsimons in Philadelphia, or Matthias Slough, Lancaster.

J. HOLKER.

Springbury, 18th October, 1796.—31st 1aw6

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road; containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stable, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Of 31. 1aw Surviving Executor

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.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1796.

The result of the election for President and Vice President at Harrisburgh, in this State, is as follows:

Jefferson, 14
Adams, 1
Burr, 12
Pinckney, 3

FIRE AT NEW-YORK!

Letter from New-York, 9th December, 1796, to the Editor.

This morning at 1 o'clock, a fire broke out on Murray's wharf, below the Coffee-House, and consumed the whole block of buildings from that Slip to the Fly-Market, about 50 or 60 in number. The buildings consisted of large warehouses filled with merchandise, and good houses.—It was one of the richest blocks in the city. Much property is saved—more lost.—The amount is incalculable. The principal sufferers are Robert Bowne, John Murray, John Taylor, John Marlton, Stewart & Jones, Robinson & Harthorne, Loomis & Tillinghast, David G. Hubbard, David Wagstaff, &c. &c.

NEW THEATRE.

M A C B E T H.

The performance of this Play, last evening, contrary to expectation, drew a full house. Many of the characters in the play were weakly cast, and the piece was, of course, not given with that strength we had been accustomed to see in it. Some amends were, however, made, by the splendor of the new dresses and decorations, and the fine performance of Cooper.

Commencing his theatrical career in America, as he had done in England, with the character of Macbeth, the ultimate issue will probably be very different. If Mr. Cooper's Macbeth has been thought worthy of censure in England, we shall, with all due deference to the London Levitations in Critique, take the liberty of forming an opinion wholly opposite. Whether this is to be attributed to a deficiency of judgment in the writer of these remarks as to the performer's advances in improvement in the interval, I know not: the general applause of a numerous audience, is at once a striking reinforcement of the latter opinion, and forms a decided testimony to his merit.

Mr. Cooper had, however, attained the highest respectability, previous to his departure from England.

In America, if Mr. Cooper be thought by some to have been surpassed by that excellent performer, Fennell, his Macbeth, in our opinion, entitles him at least to an equal rank. In point of figure he will not bear a comparison with that performer, yet the chasteness of his action and his correct diction, effaced any ideas of a deficiency in that respect.

Mr. Cooper's voice is clear and sonorous; and though he did not perhaps come up to Fennell in energy of tone and countenance, he certainly possesses in an eminent degree, all the stamina of a first rate actor.

The principal speeches were given with nice discrimination and accuracy of judgment, above all at his death.

It appears not to have been a favorite custom with the Immortal Bard, to put lengthy speeches into the mouths of his dying heroes. Whenever these occur they are to be traced to the hands of modern reformers. Nature and Shakespeare both suffer from their labours.

"Time was that, when the breath was out,
"The man would die."

To make a man deliver a labored speech a quarter of an hour in length, after he is "hurt even to death" is a palpable absurdity.

It is a pity the Drama in America cannot shake off the trammels imposed on it by European prejudices and false ideas.

However fresh in our recollection may be the excellence of Mrs. Whitlock, in Lady Macbeth, we are of opinion that the applause bestowed on Mrs. Morris, in the sleeping scene, was richly merited. Her taste and judgment, in regard to her attire, demand the palm of pre-eminence.

Upon the whole, though we cannot be of opinion that the characters of this play were, generally, well cast, yet justice requires the tribute of applause to Mr. Cooper, in Macbeth, for the eminent satisfaction afforded by his natural performance of that arduous character;—to Mr. Warren, in Banquo, for his chasteness and excellence;—and to the Managers, for their liberal and expensive exertions in bringing forward the tragedy in so elegant a style.

Mr. Cooper is said to be a young gentleman of only 24: His talents are uncommon for his years; and by having judiciously marked out the line of nature for his pursuit, he bids fair to attain to the highest honors of his profession.

W.

Last evening, Mr. Cooper from Covent-Garden Theatre, made his first appearance in the character of Macbeth. His figure is handsome and his countenance expressive and interesting—he played with fine discrimination and great effect. During the first acts he seemed defective in energy, which, perhaps was owing to the embarrassment of his situation; but his subsequent scenes could not fail to impress the public with a favorable idea of his talents. There was no violent ranting or pompous declamation; but he copied nature, and nature in the end is sure to please: we wish, however, to see him in two or three more characters before we form any decisive judgment on his merits.

The farce of the Prize, was played with infinite humor by Mr. Harwood, Mr. Francis, and Mrs. Oldmixon—the latter sang her burlesque Italian air with inimitable drollery.

We could wish the managers would obviate the tedious delay that takes place between the acts; it is irksome to the audience, and contributes in a great measure to detain them to very unfeasonable hours.

DRAMATICUS.

WALPOLE, (N. Hamp.) Nov. 29.

CONGRESS

Are to assemble at Philadelphia on Monday next. We anticipate a session less turbulent and divided than the last. By this term, the political effervescence, occasioned by the treaty, is abated; and men naturally expect, that even the southern members will be "sober minded." Notwithstanding the vulgar plea of the youth of our country, it is now sufficiently mature to foster the arts. It is high time for Americans to think less of foreign relations, and more of her internal polity and improvement. The useful and the fine arts, have a claim upon the attention of Congress; a claim, which is paramount to both the French and the British interest. It is a matter of the highest moment, that works of public utility, and NATIONAL and domestic concerns, should employ the statesman's care. Genius, invention, merit, are personages much more consequential than citizen Adet; and better is it to cherish one deserving American, than to pronounce a score of speeches, in praise of French magnanimity.

election of representatives, in the ensuing congress a copy of the proceedings to supply the vacancy in the present congress, occasioned by the resignation of Daniel Heister—a general statement of the progress that has been made in executing the contracts for improving roads and rivers; a copy of a report, from which it appears, that the new edition of the laws, is nearly ready to be delivered; and a schedule, specifying the acts, which, on account of their respective limitations, will claim a share in your deliberations. You will indulge me, while I subjoin, to these miscellaneous matters, a personal request, that bills, after passing both branches of the legislature, may be so seasonably presented for examination, as to rescue me, in future, from the dilemma, of either giving the executive sanction to the laws, without due consideration, or protracting the sessions of the general assembly, beyond the period which the convenience of the members might prescribe.

A perfect view of the interests of Pennsylvania, leading us naturally to contemplate her relative situation, as a member of the Union, it will not, gentlemen, be deemed obtrusive or improper, at this important era, to close my communications with a reference to the general tranquillity, order, and prosperity of the latter states. Our country had scarcely recruited the strength exhausted in her revolutionary contest, and scarcely surmounted the embarrassments produced by her first feeble confederations, when the sudden and irresistible explosion, which still shakes the political atmosphere of Europe, urged to a severe and painful test the passions of her citizens, and the energies of her government.—The love of liberty and the sense of obligation created in the American mind an honorable predilection for the cause of the French people; but the duties and the interests of a neutral character imposed upon our government the adoption of a system, by which none of the belligerent powers might have reason to complain of the violation of our faith, and all would be compelled to acknowledge the rectitude of our impartiality. The same skillful and patriotic hand that had led us, triumphantly, through the gloom and conflict of a seven year's war, was again employed, at that arduous period, in pointing out the path of justice, honor and peace; and the effects of the auspicious course that has been pursued are visible throughout the land. Notwithstanding the inconveniences and outrages to which our commerce has been unhappily exposed, the cities and towns of the Union have flourished in arts and opulence; the face of the country has been universally improved and beautified; and all the staple products of the American soil have been cultivated and matured beyond the most sanguine anticipation. The blessing of being preserved from a participation in the European war, has been consummated by the cessation of Indian hostilities on our frontiers; nor will it be estimated as a gratification of inconsiderable value, that the exertions of the federal government have, at length, released our unfortunate fellow-citizens from the Algerine captivity, restoring them to civil freedom, and domestic comfort.

But, at this moment, gentlemen, circumstances arise which are calculated to cast a shade upon the splendour of the scene that has been described, and to interrupt the current of our enjoyments:—You will readily perceive that I allude to the President's retreat from public life—and to the dissatisfaction which the French republic has expressed at the conduct of our government.

With respect, however, to the latter of these painful events, we may implicitly expect, that the prudence, moderation and wisdom of the federal authority, and the justice and magnanimity of the executive directory, will speedily furnish an effectual relief, by restoring the nations to that state of confidence, concord and amity, which can alone be congenial with the popular feelings, and the political interests, of both the republics. But in relinquishing the active services of a patriot, who has so meritoriously swayed the affections of his fellow-citizens; and so successfully executed the councils of his country; we must, in vain, attempt to calculate the loss, and can derive consolation from this reflection alone—that, while the grateful love and veneration of his contemporaries shall give to his retreat all the solace that this world can bestow, the rich inheritance of his example and his fame shall be the palladium and pride of our latest posterity!

Thus deprived in our public transactions of the benefit of those virtues and talents, that might well inspire universal confidence; and of those auspices, which have hitherto given a propitious stamp to the fortunes of America; the crisis will demand from every department of government, from every member of society, a zealous and faithful co-operation. Let us, then, gentlemen, by laws judiciously framed, and punctually executed; by private example, as well as by official vigilance; discharge the important trust confided to us; discountenancing, at all times, and by all means, the ungenerous asperity of party spirit; and inculcating the principles of benevolence and harmony. By the observance of a policy thus enlightened, you will confirm the virtue and happiness of your constituents, and raise a lasting monument of your own wisdom and patriotism: You will perpetuate the individual prosperity of Pennsylvania, and enlarge the scale of her influence, in maintaining the rights and dignity of the union. In a career so glorious, I shall cheerfully, though diffidently, accompany you with all the powers of my office, and all the faculties of my mind—enjoying the best of all rewards, if, at the close of a long and arduous political life, I shall prove to my fellow-citizens, that I have not been undeserving of the generous partiality, with which I have been uniformly honoured and supported.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1796.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike

Road Company.

A Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of a President, Managers, and other officers, will be held at the Company's office on Monday the 9th Jan. next, at 10 o'clock.

By the Board.

WM. GOVETT, Sec'y.

December 8, 1796. 1aw18J.djy h

buted to create it; I will not pretend, gentlemen, that it is in my power to suggest, or in your's to provide, an adequate remedy. Some reformation, however, would probably be produced, by augmenting the penalties against all kinds of gambling—by amending the laws for the relief of insolvent debtors—and by reviving the act for the regulation of bankruptcy. It must be remembered, likewise, that every measure which tends to annihilate a fictitious credit, and to counteract a fraud in trade, will, with equal force, invigorate the real capital of our commerce, and encourage its fair and salutary operations. And if, after the establishment of a system that will do ample justice to creditors, by preventing their debtors from committing a waste or concealment of property, you shall be disposed to abolish the practice of imprisonment for debt, the principles of our constitution, of the common law, and of sound policy, will, in my opinion, warrant and approve the act.

At the opening of the last session, it was intimated, that the footing on which marine insurances, inland bills of exchange, and promissory notes, existed in Pennsylvania, might be rendered more secure and satisfactory to the public, by adopting, in relation to the respective objects, such of the positive regulations of foreign countries, as experience had proved to be beneficial. Allow me, under the pressure of increasing inducements, to renew the recommendation at this time; and particularly to observe, that the preference given by law to promissory notes, discounted at the bank of Pennsylvania, (an institution in which the state has vested its pecuniary capital) has been deemed a singular departure from the disinterested and liberal policy, that characterizes our legislative code.

Having thus reviewed the general situation of the public affairs, and cursorily pointed out the principal improvements that may be made in our police, I proceed, gentlemen, with the highest satisfaction, to inform you, that the state of our finances will assure to all your undertakings, for advancing the interest and happiness of our constituents, an abundant and constant supply of wealth. The debts and duties paid into the treasury, from the first of January to the first of November last, (to which several important payments have since been added) amount to the sum of 265,580 dollars and 82 cents; and this sum, together with the pre-existing balance of 90,189 dollars and 32 cents, constitute a fund of 355,770 dollars and 24 cents, which is much more than sufficient to meet all the contingencies of the expiring year. For, the deduction to be made during the corresponding period, in order to defray the expenses of government, to discharge the public debts, to advance the public improvements, (including the several grants for enlarging the Pennsylvania hospital, and finishing the house intended for the accommodation of the President) and to supply the variety of miscellaneous disbursements, stated in the report for the department of accounts, amounting only to the sum of 282,444 dollars, will be found to have left in the treasury, on the first of November last, a specie balance of, at least, 73,326 dollars.

The principal sources of revenue, which have been established, preclude, likewise, (as I have stated) the apprehension of any failure or disappointment, in prosecuting on a liberal and judicious scale the important objects of your administration.—From the public capital, vested in the Bank of Pennsylvania, an annual dividend of 90,000 dollars may be confidently expected. From the stock of the United States, which is the property of Pennsylvania, an annual sum of about 6,679 dollars is now enjoyed; which, when increased by the eventual product of the deferred stock, will amount to an annual sum of about 35,690 dollars, liable, however, upon the payment of the principal, according to the stipulated instalments of the acts of Congress, to be gradually diminished, and finally extinguished at the close of the year 1818. From the duties & fees collected on tavern & marriage licenses, on sales at auction, and in the public offices, we may compute an annual accumulation of 50,000 dollars: And the combined result of these several items, constituting the ascertained revenues of the state, furnishes an income of 146,699 dollars.

But it must, also, be taken into our view, that the contingent resources arising from the arrerages of taxes, from the sales of the town and out-lets on Lake Erie, and on the western frontier (including the forfeited lots in the town opposite Pittsburgh, which I directed to be disposed of,) from the receipts of the Land-Office, and from the collection of various debts, will in the progress of several years greatly augment the existing capital of the state.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In this bright, but faithful prospect of our Finances, possessing all the materials for adding, in your peculiar province, upon the principles of an enlarged and generous policy, you will not, I am confident, be wanting in the disposition, or the wisdom to improve them. For the expenses of government, computed at the annual sum of 135,000 dollars, for the decreasing claims of the Pension list, now computed at the sum of 10,000 dollars; for the unfunded state debt ascertained during the recess, to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars, and for the other unavoidable contingencies, in administering the public affairs, you will, doubtless, make the ordinary appropriations during the present session; but allow me again to recommend the reimbursement of the loan, obtained from the bank of North America, on a pledge of the duties arising from sales at auction; and to press upon your consideration the expediency of establishing a general rule, for employing the surplus specie, which accumulates from time to time, in the treasury; and which, according to the existing system, will often, for a considerable period, and to a great amount, be useless and unproductive. The policy recommended in this address, and your own patriotic researches, will satisfactorily indicate the proper objects of such an arrangement.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, In addition to the papers to which I have already referred, the secretary is directed to present, for your information, copies of the proclamations, respecting the election of electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, and of the

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