On WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 14, Mill be presented,
An Historical Play, (never performed here) written
by Shakespeare, called

THE FIRST PART OF HENRY THE IVth; Or, The Humours of Sir John Falkaff.

Mr. L'Estrange. Mr. Moreton. King Henry, Prince of Wales, Prince John of Lancaster, Master Warrell.
Worcester, Mr. Fox,
Northumberland, Mr. Darley. Hotspur, Douglas, Sir Richard Vernon, Westmoreland, Sir Walter Blur Sir John Falftaff,

Mr. Darley.
Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Darley, jun.
Mr. Warrell, jun.
Mr. Warrell.
Mr. Wignell,
Mr. Warren.
Mr. Harwood.
Mr. Mitchell.
Mr. Morgan.
Mr. Blifett.
Mess. Morris & Francis.
Mrs. Morris.
Mrs. L'Estrange. Lady Percy, Hostess Quickly,

To which will be added, a FARCE, in 2 acts, called The Widow's Vow.

Mr. Morris.
Mr. Fox.
Mr. Darley, jun.
Master Warrell.
Mr. Harevood.
Mrs. Morris. Don' Antonio, Marquis, Carlos, Servant, Jerome, Countefs, Mrs. Harvey. Miss Oldfield. Donna Isabella, Mrs. Doctor.

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

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

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

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the

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.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to examine

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any ion, on any account whatsoever, admitted behind

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

On Wednesday, the 28th inst. At 6 o'clock in the evening will be fold at Public-Ven-due, (if not before disposed of at private fale) at the City-Tavern,

All that capital mansion-house, stables, out-houses, &c. and three contiguous tracts of land fituate on the West-side of Schuylkill in the township of Blockley and county of Philadelphia, generally known by the same of Lansdown, containing 199 acres 101 perches more or less and a messure plantation and tract of land in Blockley township aforesaid adjoining Lansdown, containing 64 acres one perch.

The premifes are fo well known as to need no particula Landown for convenience and elegance; it commands a variety of rich beautiful profpects and is remarkably healthy. Terms of fate will be made known by

PHILIP NICKLIN,

AND

ARTORIES in fact to

ROBERT E. GRIFFITH, James Greenleaf. Dec. 12.

For Sale.

capital stand for business—That well known tavern the Ewe and Lambs, North Front Street, No. 333, in the Northern Liberties; a brick house containing nine sire-places, and ten rooms well finished; good stables and chair-house, with a frame-house on Water street; the building stands on four lots, seventeen seet front each, making a front on front-street, thirty-sour seet, and nearly the same on Water-street, and is one hundred and forty feet deep from street to street, subject to £8. ros. each lot per annum, ground rept, this property is near the hear lot per annum, ground rept, this property is near the hay-fcales, and public docks, eafy communication with the Delaware waters and advantageously situated for business of various kinds.

The above premifes are now rented until December next at £.175 per annum.—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 12. §1w2aw6w.

MRS. GRATTAN respectfully informs the subscribers LADIES' CONCERT,

That the first will be on Thursday the 22nd of December, and Mrs. Grattan takes the liberty of requesting the subscribers to send for their tickets any day after Thursday the 15th, at No. 39, N. Sixth

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the subscription-book is at her house, No. 39, North Sixth-street, for the reception of those names who wish to honor her with their commands. A subscription for eight nights sixteen dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, both transferrable. Half subscriptions eight dollars, including one ticket. Single ticket two dollars.

Hibernian Society. A stated meeting of the Hibernian Society, will be held at Mr. M'Shane's Tavern, Phird-street, on Saturday the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Supper will be on the table at half after nine.

Dec. 12. MATHEW CAREY, Sec'ry.

NOTICE. AVING Proposals to communicate, of great importance, both to those to whom I am indebted, and to myself, I request the saver of all persons who have demands against me, to meet at the City-Tavern on Friday next, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, December 13, 1796. §tth

Old London particular Madeira Wine, board the barque Eagle, Capt. Bates, ROBERT ANDREWS, No. 86, South Wharves, codtf Landing from o

November 29.

To be Rented,

A Large Vault and Cellar, That will contain 200 pipes, stuate in Walnut between Fourth and Fisch-streets. Also a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, with Stalls for five horses. N. B. Goods Stored by the month.

November 30.

mwf12

DUBLIN, September 29.
Sunday se'unight, as Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr.
Thomas Mead, of Drumcondra, near Ardee, was walking in the garden, accompanied by her fifter, Mils Bashfort, their attacked in a most furious manner, by a mad dog. The animal first leaped on Mrs. Mead's back, without doing any other injury. He afterwards ran at her fister, and bit one of her arms and legs in a most shocking manner, and withdrew. The dog, after going a short distance, returned, as if not contented with what he had done, eaped on her, and entirely tore the nose from her face. She has hope continued in a most deplorable state. The animal afterwards bit eleven people in the town, and a number of pigs, dogs, &c. He was purfued by a party of the Dublin militia, who overtook and that him, about a mile from the town. October I.

It is remarkable, that though vessels from the Well-Indies, and bound to the fame quarter of the globe, have been for some time in the river, unload ing their cargoes of fugar, &c. they have not taken on board any beef or butter, unless for seastores, tho' last year, before this time, there were large export extrics of provision for Jamaica and the Leeward iffends. The chief reason affigned is, that fuch articles can be estained at cheaper rates in the parts of the United States of America, than in those of this country, especially beef, which, from circumstances, we hope, must very foon fall in price.

· NEW YORK, December 12.

Citizens of New York, you have been witnesses to a terrible catastrophe, in the sudden destruction of a rich square in the center of the city, by the devouring element of fire. To fay that all generous hearts most fincerely sympathife with the sufferers, is not doing justices to their feelings. This broad waste of buildings, filled with wealth, the fruits of industry, and the means of subsistence for a numerous body of good citizens, is an occasion that deeply afflicts the human mind. Are there any families reduced to diffres? the charitable hand of benevolence will doubtlefs afford fuccour, and every generous effort be made to replace the means of active industry.

But while you are spectators of the yet smoking ruins of property, and while your liberality is exerted to relieve the diffressed, do not forget to profit by this melancholy event: turn your thoughts to the means of guarding against a similar calamity; and convert missortune into utility. A pestilence annually afflicting some part of the city, sweeping away valuable men, and checking that business which is the support of its inhabitants; together with frequent conflagrations, which prostrate the fortunes, alarm the families, and disturb the apprencies of the citizens—These are calamities that denels of the citizens-Thele are calamities that detract immensely from the enjoyments of life, and retard, beyond conception, the growth and opulence of this commercial city.

It becomes you to take into ferious confideration, what means, and whether any can be devised, to prevent the frequent repetitions of such distressing events. These are not subjects to be passed over with slight resection, or trisling efforts to provide against the return of disasters. They are subjects that involve the character of the eity, the fecurity of property, the facety of life, and the preferva-tion of that tranquility of mind, without which life is hardly a bleffing.

Will not the government interfere to reftrain the avarice of individuals from thus exposing life and property to the perpetual depredations of disease and the slames? Is there no spirit in the citizens, who are the victims of these disasters? Is there no wildom, firmsels and justice in the superintending administration of the city, to controll the felish passions, and bend them to the regulations necessary for the public fafety? Is the difference in the expence of wooden walls and brick ones, an object of luch magnitude, that the properties and lives of citizens must be momently exposed, and frequently facrificed to it? Are a few feet of earth, on an island that presents near twenty miles of good har-bour, so immensely precious to an individual, that even a gangway cannot be spared for a fire engine, to extinguish stames that threaten a whole city with destruction? Must every inch of ground be occupied by the penny-wife landholder, to the exclusion of light and of free air, the principle of

man, without which he must ficken and die?

Pardon, fellow-citizens, these ardent expostulations, in a man who has less interest in the welfare of the city than mest of you; but whose feelings are alive to the fatal policy, which has laid the foundations of iucalcolable evils in every part of this flourishing metropolis. A city, now an embryo of one of the largest mercantile towns on earth, every stone and brick of which should be laid for perpetuity, is mostly built of slight materials, and exposed hourly to be laid in one vast mass of ruins!

> ASTONISHING IMPUDENCE. [FROM THE ARGUS.] COMMUNICATION.

Is any additional proof of the hostility of our government to the French nation was wanting, it would be found in the President's Speech. Tho' fince the last meeting of congress, and the solemn ratification of the treaty, fifty vessels have been ta-ken from us by the British, where one has been ta-ken by the French; tho' our seamen have been enflaved, fettered, and exposed to contagious dif-orders and the sword; though even the masters of our ships have been ignominioully whipped by British officers, not one word is mentioned on this subeet in the President's address. All memory " of what is due to the character of our government and Britain," all " felf respett" seems to be lost where Britain is in question; thus we are content to rely. dy " on the justice and magnanimity of the Bri-h monarch;" from them even common justice is tish monarch;" from them even common justice is Mr. Williams said there was no precedent on to be purchased by unworthy humiliation, and the their journals to countenance a delay on the presacrifice of our dearest interest. It is with their sent occasion. When a report was made, he said conquerors only, with the French people, that we date to talk of our dignity. What alas I Will our dignity avail, when put in the scale against their power? The true dignity of government would have been to have given no first cause of offence; precedent would now be made.

to have confirmed our treaties fairly and impartially; to have filled the delicate office of fecretary of state with some man who understood the law of nations, the forms of politeness, and who would not have substituted arrogance for dignity, and unfounded pretentions for self-respect.

Notes on the foregoing.

Fifty to one ! Where are the proofs ? The Briis have not probably taken that number of vessels from the Americans fince the treaty, nor condemned one fifth of the number, containing real American property. There are now lying in one French port in the West-Indies, more American vessels than the British have condemned in two years-the cargoes feized by the administration-the vessels rotting-fome of them abandoned-the feamen dying, or enduring every species of want and distress.

The mention of Capt. Jessup's case, at this mo-

ment, is uncandid; when we have just received advice that on the representation of Mr. Liston, the British ministry intend to make an example of Capt.

The President's speech a proof of the hostility of our government to the French Nation !!! Know, reptile, that a respect for the laws alone will save you from the prompt vengeance of an infulted

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 13.

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee to whom was referred the petitions of Thomas Lloyd, and Thomas Carpenter, stenographers, reported a re-folution to the following effect, which was referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

" Resolved, that the clerk of this house cause the members to be furnished during the present fession with copies of the debates of Congress, printed in this city, such as the members shall chuse to be delivered at their lodgings, provided no higher price be charged for them than is charged to the citizens of Philadelphia."

The bill for providing for the more effectual pro-mulgation of the laws of the United States, was

read a third time and paffed. Mr. W. Smith called for the order of the day

on the answer to the Perident's speech.

Mr. Giles hoped the gentleman would permit
this subject to lie over till to-morrow. The anfwer contained a variety of important matter, and he had scarcely had time to read it over-

Mr. Parker spoke to the same effect. Mr. W. Smith said it was unusual for the anfwer to the President's address to lie over more than one day. He thought the subjects contained in it

were such as did not require much consideration.

Mr. Heath hoped the business would not lie over. The session, he said, was short, and as nothing would be done until the exiquette of the address was gone through, he thought no time should be lost.

Mr. Ames had no objection to other bufiness being taken up before the subject in question, in order to give gentlemen time to think upon it, but he hoped they should not rife without entering upon its consideration.

Mr. Giles did not think the object of his coleague (Mr. Heath) would be aufwered by preffing the subject upon the house before gentlemen were prepared to meet it. If ever there were a subect, he faid, which required mature confideration t was the prefent, which embraced time prefent, past and to come. He wished not unnecessarily to protract business; but he saw in this answer to the address many things objectionable; and he wished time to think on the subject, and to prepare substitutes for them. He hoped therefore the business

Mr. Sitgreaves hoped no delay would take place. He recollected that on a former occasion when a message was received from the President respecting the colours of the French Republic, although fe-veral members wished the subject to lie over till next day, these very gentlemen who now called for de-lay, then declared, that to postpone the business, would be to lose the effect. He was of opinion that there was full as much respect due to the Prefident on this occasion, as was due to the French Republic at the time alluded to.

Mr. W. Lyman faid that gentlemen feemed to consider the answer to the President's Speech as merely a complimentary thing; but he confidered it as of quite a different nature. The Prefident being charged with the execution of the laws, made communications to them on the subject from time to time. The present communication introduced new matters to their notice, and were not gentlemen to make up their minds upon them? The an-fiver to be returned would shew how far the house concurred in the proposed projects. It was not a thing, therefore, that could be transacted in a moment. And shall gentlemen be refused a day to confider these important matters? He hoped not

The Speaker informed the House, that the first question would be whether the unfigished bufiness should be postponed, in order to take up the answer to the President's speech.

Mr. Parker hoped the unfinished bnfiness would not be postponed. He was not ready to vote upon the important matters contained in the address. He was of opinion they should be very careful at this critical juncture how they committed them-felves. The Prefident had informed them they did not fand well with the French nation; the Senate had already accorded with all he had faid on that subject (Mr. Parker was reminded it was not in order to introduce what the Senate had done). He hoped a day would be allowed for confidera-

it was usual to commit it to a committee of the whole House; and, if there were any different opinions on the subject, the answer was either re-committed or amended, and he trusted that no new The Speaker reminded the House that the quef-

ion was on postponing the unfinished business.

Mr. W. Smith observed that it had always been customary to take up the answer to the President's speech the day after it was reported, and sometimes on the very day. If they were now to deviate from this practice, he faid it should be for good reasons. The first reason which had been offered for a postponement was that gentlemen were not fufficiently acquainted with the answer, and yet they had proceeded to comment upon it. It would be found, he faid, that the committee had dealt only in general terms, which could not be difapproved. There were only two objects upon which here could be a difference of opinion, viz. what related to the French republic, and what was com-plimentary to the Prefident: the first was expressed n generals, and he trufted the House needed not to wait till to-morrow, to confider upon the expressions to be used towards the latter (the Speakr again reminded the House of the question). Mr. Smith faid his intention was to shew that a deay on the present oceasion would have an unpleaant appearance. The business on a former occafion relative to the colours of the French republic (as had already been noticed) was hurried through the House, lest a failure of respect should appear. He wished every respect now to be shewn, and could fee no reason for delay. In relation to the unfinished business, it had yesterday been postpon-ed for want of information, and he did not suppose that information had been yet obtained. He hoped, therefore, when the chief thing in the address was to compliment the President for his services, they should hew their zeal by an unanimous and ready

Mr. Nicholas thought it was not right in gen-tlemen to press the business in question upon the House before it had been duly considered. Nor did he think it would be so respectful to the Presilent, to precipitate the question, as by doing fo, bjections might be brought forward, for want of duly understanding the subject, which, perhaps, by afferding a little time, might be done away. For his own part, he owned he scarcely knew the the meaning of the answer. The subject required consideration, and he thought, as to the respect, which gentlemen feemed to have most in view, it would not be lessened by the delay. As to precedents, he was surprised to hear them mentioned. Were the Prelident's addrelles always the fame thing? No; they always took a review of past and prefent; and to talk of presedents where cafes could never be alike, were to trammel the House in an extraordinary manner. The cafe of the Prefident's message respecting the French colours had been mentioned If the House had then acted wrong, was that any rule they should continue to do fo? But the two cases were wholly diffimilar. The one was merely an expression of featiment which could at once be determined; but the prefent question was fo much interwoven with the polities of this country, as to require great circumspection. He hoped, therefore, the House would not be now pressed into the business. He wished as much as other gentlemen for an unanimous vote on the subject, and to make the departure of the President from office as agreeable as he could wish.

The question for postponing the unfinished businefs being put, it was negatived 43 to 31.

Mr. Stradwick from North-Carolina (in place of Absalom Tatem refigned) appeared and took his oath and feat.

On a motion being made to go into the order of the day on the report of the committee of claims

on the petition of Henry Hill, Mr. D. Foster hoped the business would be further postponed, as he had not been able to procure the necessary information on the subject. It was agreed to be postponed.

Mr. W. Smith renewed his motion to take up

wer of the Prefident's speech. Mr. Macon objected to the motion as not being in order; as it was an endeavour to accomplish the fame object by two different ways.

The speaker declared the motion to be perfectly in order, as gentlemen might have voted on the former question, from a wish to proceed with the unfinished business. He added that it would be equally in order to move to postpone the present business

to a day certain.

Mr. Nicholas accordingly moved that this business should be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Coit hoped it would be postponed.

The committee was appointed last Thursday to take the President's address into consideration, and they had not reported till yesterday. He found the answer reported on his desk this morning, but he had not yet read it ; and though he had so much confidence in the gentlemen upon the committee, as to be ready now to vote on the bufiness, yet if other gentlemen were not satisfied, upon a subject of this importance, he thought it wrong to press them to a hasty vote. The gentlemen say it is a thing of course; but others think not. He trusted, therefore, the motion would be carried.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Thatcher presented a petition from Conftant Freeman, a Canadian refugee, which was referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Madison presented a petition from Peter.

Gree, a soldier in the late war. He was stated to

be very old, infirm and indigent, and that he perfonally attended with his petition for relief. It was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Gilman, from the committee of revifal and unfinished business, reported the nearly expiring

Mr. Cooper presented the petitions of John Roth and Catliff Messher; the former for a reconsideration of his case, repecting some unsettled accounts, rejected by the committee of claims last fession; the latter, for compensation for services in the last war. Both were referred to the committee

Mr. Sherborne moved that the petition of Henry Titcombe, referred to the committee of claims, be referred to a committee of the whole house.

The motion was agreed to, and it was made the order of the day for Monday. Adjourned.