

NEW THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, December 16, Will be presented, A COMEDY, in four acts, called The Child of Nature. From the French of Madam Genlis, by the author of Every one has his Fault.

Marquis of Almanza, Mr. Wignell. Count Valantia, Mr. Marston. Duke Murcia, Mr. Warren. Seville, Mr. Warrell. Grenada, Mr. Warrell, jun. 1st Peasant, Mr. Coopers. 2d Peasant, Mr. Mitchell. Marchioness Merida, Mrs. Morris. Amanthis, Mrs. Merry.

End of the Comedy, a new Pantomime Ballet Dance, (composed by Mr. Byrne) called DERMOT and KATHLEEN, Taken from the favorite opera of the Poor Soldier, and performed with universal applause, upwards of 200 nights at Covent-Garden Theatre.

Animal Magnetism. Marquis de Laney, Mr. Morison. La Fleur, Mr. Harwood. Doctor, Mr. Francis. Picard, Mr. McDonald. Francois, Mr. Warrell, jun. Jeffery, Mr. Bliffett. Constance, Mrs. Harvey. Lisette, Mrs. Francis.

Stated Meeting of The American Philophical Society, Will be held at their Hall next Friday evening at 6 o'clock; when the annual Magellanic Premium is to be awarded.

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

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

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef, Chocolate, Rice, Boston mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-casks of Sherry Wine, and a few barrels of Cyder—for sale by Ezekiel Hall, No. 42, North Water-street. December 14th, 1796.

FOR SALE, At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House, No. 99, North Second Street. Imperial Hyson, Young Hyson, Fresh Teas, Souchong, Bohea.

A Genteel House. FOR SALE, a new, convenient, three-story HOUSE, situate in Fifth, near Spruce-street. Possession may be had in two months, when it will be finished in a neat modern style.

WANTED, As COOK, in a private family, A YOUNG WOMAN who can produce good recommendations of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printer. November 12.

Just Landing, At South Street wharfs, from on board the ship Sedgely, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg, The following Goods: Russia Sail Duck, first quality. Do. Sheetting do. Do. Diaper. Do. Huckaback. Do. Crabs. Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size. Do. White Candle Tallow. Do. White Soap in small boxes. Do. Cordage of fine yarn. Ravens Duck. Hinglass, 1st and 2nd sort. Horse Hair uncurled. Russia Bar Iron. Do. Hoop Iron. Do. Nail Rods. 10 Tons Oakum and Junk. St. Petersburg Clean Hemp. For Sale by Philips, Cramond, & Co. October 12.

LONDON, October 18. Extracts from the speech of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, on opening the Irish Parliament, October 13. "My lords and gentlemen, I have his majesty's commands to acquaint you that he has thought it necessary to require your attendance in parliament at this early period, and to refer to your deliberative wisdom at a time when the ambitious projects of our enemies have threatened to interrupt the happiness and prosperity of his people, by making a descent on this kingdom and Great-Britain. And although his majesty looks forward with the utmost confidence to the spirit, loyalty, and ability of his faithful people of Ireland to repel such an attack, it will yet become your wisdom to neglect no precautions which may preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion of the enemy."

"His majesty has been graciously pleased to direct an addition to be made to the regular forces in this kingdom, by troops sent from Great-Britain, the greater part of which are already arrived; and in pursuance of his majesty's commands, I have also encouraged the loyal and zealous disposition which has generally displayed itself, to associate in arms under his majesty's authority for the better security of property, and the preservation of tranquillity and good order. "My lords and gentlemen, The expediency of the vigorous measures which you have adopted in the late session of parliament has been amply proved by the outrages, which they were intended to suppress, having in a great measure subsided. I am, however, to lament that in one part of the country good order has not yet been entirely restored, and that in other districts a treasonable system of secret confederation, by the administering of illegal oaths, still continues, although no means within the reach of government have been left untried to counteract it. "The prosperity and resources of the kingdom, so highly improved by your meritorious care, will remain unimpaired by the pressure of the war; and I trust to your unremitting attention for the further advancement of our national prosperity."

HALLOWELL, Nov. 26. Last Saturday afternoon Henry M'Caulland, (who is confined in gaol in this town for the murder of Mrs. Wing of Pittston, and burning the Church there, in October 1794, had his trial at Wiscasset, July, 1795, but judgment was suspended on the supposition of his being insane) after having solicited Mr. Partridge, the gaoler, for three or four days to come into his room and clean his love—he accordingly went in and took the ashes out & carried them to the door, and while he was doing this, his child, about two years old, followed him in, and M'Caulland, as usual, carelessly the child—Mr. Partridge then stepped out for something to carry away the ashes in, and M'Caulland immediately seized a large club which he had concealed in his bed, and struck the child on the head; the mother, who stood near the door, heard the blow and flew to the child, but did not reach it before he had repeated the blow on the head; it was apparently lifeless, but revived in about ten minutes, and there are hopes of its recovery, although the skull appears to have been cracked by the blows. Whilst the attention of the family was taken up with the child, M'Caulland ran to the door and attempted to escape, but was prevented.—It is supposed that M'Caulland intended to have killed Mr. Partridge and make his escape; but, perhaps, fearing he could not effect this, he struck the child.

NEW-YORK, December 13. This day the Election for a Representative in the Congress of the United States, for this district commences in the different wards of this City. At a meeting of the Associated Underwriters in the city of New-York, it being unanimously agreed to express the thanks of that body to capt. Sharpe, of his Britannic majesty's packet Swallow, for his exertions at the late fire—the following letter was yesterday addressed to him by their president. JOHN FERRERS, sec'y.

SIR, The Associated Underwriters of the city of New-York, take the opportunity, before your departure from this port, to express the sense that they entertain of the services you rendered the commercial interests of this city, by your ready assistance and exertions at the fire which happened in the night of the 8th inst. to which must be attributed, in a great degree, the safety of a number of vessels from the consequences of that calamity. They also request the favour of you to distribute the enclosed sum among those persons who aided you with their services on that occasion. I beg leave to subscribe myself, in behalf the Association, With much respect, Sir, Your very obedient servant, C. SANDS, president. JOHN SHARPE, esquire, commander of his Britannic majesty's packet Swallow.

To which captain Sharpe returned the following answer. SIR, It gives me infinite satisfaction to find that any part of my conduct, during the late melancholy and distressing conflagration, should be considered as meriting, in the smallest degree, the attention of so respectable a body of merchants; at the same time I beg to assure you, on that calamitous occasion, I felt it no less my duty than my inclination, to exert my best endeavours to stop the rapid progress of an enemy, which threatened the total destruction of so great a commercial city. I feel, Sir, deeply for the very heavy losses which many of the inhabitants of New-York must have experienced on the occasion, and lament that it was not in my power to have rendered them more effectual aid and assistance. I cannot omit to express to you, how much I feel myself indebted to Dr. Wm. Bache, for his inde-

fatigable exertions and assistance on board the two first ships transported from the flames. The sum of money which you have so liberally voted, shall be distributed agreeably to your wishes. I have the honour to be, With the utmost respect, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, JOHN SHARPE. His Britannic majesty's packet Swallow. COMFORT SANDS, esquire, president of the Associated Underwriters. Dec. 12, 1796.

On Saturday, Nicholas Low, esquire, president of the United Insurance Company, went on board the British packet Swallow, at the desire of the company, to offer their thanks to captain Sharpe, but he not being on board, Mr. Low left the following note.— "Mr. Low called to have the pleasure of paying his respects to captain Sharpe, and the gratification of communicating to him the acknowledgments of the United Insurance Company, in which Mr. Low has the honour to preside, for his exertions at the late melancholy and distressing fire; but most particularly to return the grateful thanks of the company to captain Sharpe, for preserving the ship Matilda, in which the company are interested as underwriters, from destruction. Mr. Low wished also to know from captain Sharpe, the names of the persons who assisted him upon that occasion, in order that he might make them a pecuniary compensation." To this captain Sharpe has since returned an answer, similar to the one addressed to the president of the Associated Underwriters, and in which he acknowledges the receipt of the pecuniary donation mentioned in Mr. Low's note.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the New-York Insurance Company. Resolved unanimously, that the exertions of captain Sharpe, of his Britannic majesty's packet Swallow, and his officers and crew, in preserving the shipping in the harbour of New-York, during the calamitous fire on Friday morning the 9th inst. deserve the thanks of this company. An extract from the minutes. By order of the president and directors, DAN. PHENIX, sec'y.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 14. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a plan for direct taxes. The petition of Mr. Hill was re-committed to the committee of claims. The report on the petition of Thomas Lloyd, and Thomas Carpenter was taken up in committee of the whole. The report contemplates, that each member shall be provided with copies of the debates proposed to be published, at the choice of each member. The report was rejected, 19 members only rising in the affirmative. The report of the committee of the whole against the report of the select committee was agreed to. The order of the day in committee of the whole, on the draft of an answer to the President's speech was then taken up, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair. On motion of Mr. Venable, the word interior in the second paragraph was struck out and the word western substituted, so as to read—"and to maintain the tranquillity of the western frontier."

Mr. Giles did not approve of the expressions contained in the reported answer to a very important and delicate part of the President's address. The present he said was a very important crisis of our affairs with respect to France. He considered a rupture between this country and France as a threatening danger, and in that view he did not altogether approve of the clause in the report that had relation to the subject. There was some difficulty, he suggested in amending the paragraph; he would therefore offer an amendment more with a view of expressing his objection to the report, that it might, if the committee concurred with him, be re-committed. He wished the house to express unequivocally their wish for a preservation of peace with the French Republic, that was the object of his motion, and he conceived the phraseology of it could be well modified by a recommitment.

His motion was to introduce the words marked in Italics into the following sentence: "Your endeavors to fulfill that wish, and by all honourable means to preserve peace and to restore the harmony and affection which have heretofore so happily subsisted between the French Republic and the United States cannot fail therefore to interest our attention." Mr. Smith, S. C. had no objection to the amendment. He considered it as merely an amplification of the sentiment already contained in the report. He believed it was the wish of every one to preserve peace; and he could not object to dilating on that subject in the answer, if it was the wish of any one member.

Mr. Ames wished to know whether the motion went to concluding the paragraph with the words above stated, or whether the remainder of it was to stand as in the report. Mr. Giles suggested that there might be a distinct amendment introduced to the latter part of the paragraph after the present had been disposed of. Mr. Ames wished the intentions of the member with respect to the whole paragraph might be disclosed at once. He suggested, that it was well that members when they agreed to amplify the first part of the clause should understand what was meant to be altered in the latter part. By the amendment great reliance was to be placed on the French for the maintenance of harmony, and if the last part of the paragraph was to be struck out, none would seem to be placed on ourselves. It might be more patriotic, in the opinion of some gentlemen, to place this great reliance on a foreign nation, and little on ourselves; but for his own part this was not his opinion.

Mr. Giles said that he had no idea of proposing any amendment to the remainder of the clause in any manner connected with the present. He wished the House to express in the first instance unequivocally their sentiments with respect to the preservation of peace, and not leave their opinions on this important head to be deduced by construction. He did not wish this to be done by referring to what the President had expressed; but that the House should express their own feelings on the occasion. He contemplated, he said, submitting another amendment after the present one was decided. Though he conceived no connection between the two, yet he would here, he said, mention it by way of information.—This amendment was to the latter part of the sentence. The drift of it was, by a trifling alteration, to express the reliance of the House on the mutual justice and moderation of the two nations for a continuance of harmony, and not a reliance on the moderation and justice of France only. The question was put upon the first amendment and agreed to, nem. con. as was also the second amendment.

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The question was put upon the first amendment and agreed to, nem. con. as was also the second amendment. Mr. Parker objected to the last clause but one in the report in which Americans are made to stile themselves the freest and most enlightened nation in the world. He moved for striking out those words, observing, that though the fact were so, we ought not to be the heralds of our own praise.

Mr. Harper wished to make a motion that would supersede the last, it was to strike out of the latter part of the address, all that part which related to the President's services, talents, virtues, &c. and to substitute one paragraph expressing sentiments of respect for his character much more concisely. We could not catch the words of the substitute, as it was but once read.

Mr. H. observed, that he did not make this motion, because he himself disapproved of any thing contained in the report as it stood; but the substitute he proposed was more simple and concise; and in this way he conceived the sentiments would be expressed with better effect on the public mind, and more suitably to the dignity of the House and of the character addressed. Amplification, he remarked, often diminished the force of expressions. Mr. Giles said he had objections to several paragraphs of the report; to the whole of it from the sixth clause inclusive. He wished the whole of that to be struck out and the report re-committed, not doubting but that the committee will be able to bring it forward again in a shape more consonant with the feelings of the House, and more agreeable, indeed, to those of the President.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) wished to know whether it would be in order to move to strike out clauses of the report already agreed to.

The Chairman decided that such clauses as had not been amended might be moved to be struck out. Mr. Harper was opposed to striking out for the purpose of recommitting. Good manners, he said, forbid the House putting off an answer to the President till to-morrow, when it could as well be done to-day. The committee of the whole, he conceived, were well qualified to make any amendment now as ever. When all the parts of a system were to be weighed and balanced, or matter of fact to be collected, a reference to a select committee was necessary; but on the present occasion he could see no such necessity; every information necessary was in the possession of the committee, and they were now as competent to decide on any amendment as they ever would be, and they were as competent to do it as any other committee of a smaller number.

The motion was declared to be on striking out from the sixth clause inclusively, as that motion superseded that of Mr. Harper, as it included more. Mr. Smith (S. C.) called for a division of the question, so that a separate motion should be put on each paragraph. He was opposed to striking out any expression of the feelings of the House, which he conceived ought at this time particularly to be expressed. He adverted to the address of the House on the re-election of the President and to the glowing language then used; why should it not, he asked, be as glowing on the present occasion.

At this crisis, particularly, the House ought not to be backward. He conceived that no objection to language ought to operate as an inducement to recommit. It was impossible to use such a phraseology as would be perfectly agreeable to every person. If the sentiments expressed were not objectionable, he hoped any verbal criticisms would not be deemed a sufficient inducement for striking out and recommitting.

Mr. Giles said he did not object to every sentiment expressed in the portion of the report which he moved to strike out; he had no objection that the address should be complimentary, but wished it to be so within the bounds of moderation and justice. He would state the parts which he conceived objectionable. He objected to the 6th paragraph because he conceived it unnatural and unbecomingly to exult at our prosperity by putting it pointedly in comparison with the calamities of Europe. It was not necessary to tell persons unfortunately involved in a calamity, that we were so much happier than they. This had no relation with the business of the house.

In the next place, if he stood alone in the opinion, yet he would declare, that he was not convinced that the administration of the government for these six years past had been wise and firm. Indeed he had opposed every measure of theirs respecting our foreign relations, and unless he could be convinced that he had been wrong in that opposition, he could not be made to feel the existence of that wisdom. If the measures of that administration with respect to foreign powers had been wise, we should not have been brought to the present crisis; a want of wisdom and firmness has conducted the affairs of the nation to a crisis which threatens greater calamities than any that has hitherto occurred.

If the report had been so framed as to express a sense of the patriotism, virtue and uprightness of the President it might have obtained the unanimous vote of the house; but it was not to be expected, that many of the members should so far lose sight of "self respect" as to condemn by one vote the