

hole course of their own political conduct. If a view was taken, indeed, of our internal situation it would be seen that circumstances exist not usually attendant on a state of prosperity; public and private credit is shaken, arising in a great degree from the fiscal operations of the administration.

Another sentiment in the report he could not agree in. He did not regret the President's retiring from office. He hoped he would retire and enjoy the happiness that awaited him in retirement. He believed it would more conduce to that happiness that he should retire than if he should remain in office. He believed the government of the United States founded on the broad basis of the people; that they were competent to their own government, and the remaining of no man in office was necessary to the success of that government. The people would truly be in a calamitous situation of one man were essential to the existence of their government; he was convinced that the United States produces a thousand citizens capable of filling the Presidential chair, and he would trust to the discernment of the people for a proper choice. The voice of all America should declare the President's retiring as a calamity, he could not join in the declaration, because he did not conceive it a misfortune. He hoped the President would be happy in his retirement, and he hoped he would retire.

He reverted again to that part of the report which declared the administration to have been wise and firm in its measures. He had always disapproved, he repeated, of the measures of that administration with respect to foreign relations, and many members of the house would also, he was therefore surprised that gentlemen would now come forward and wish him in one breath to disavow all his former opinions without being previously convinced of having been in an error.

For his own part he conceived there was more cause than ever for adhering to his old opinions, the course of events had pointed out their propriety, and if he was not much mistaken a crisis was at hand which would confirm them. He wished that while gentlemen are willing to compliment the President, they would pay some respect to the feeling of others.

He then adverted to the last paragraph but one. Even if the United States were in fact the most free and most enlightened nation in the world, it was no evidence of it, that they should stoop to publishing it themselves. Besides a declaration of that kind had nothing to do with the business of the house.

He next adverted to the sentiment expressed in the same clause "that adulation would tarnish the lustre, &c." and observed that those words introduced in a parenthesis appeared to have forced themselves upon the committee as in fact self-condemning what had been written before in exalted praise of the President.

He concluded by a few remarks on the last clause of the report, which expressed a wish that the President's successors may keep him in view as an example worthy of imitation. It would be time enough, he said, to speak of his successor when he should arrive. His successor he did not doubt when he did come into office would exert his best judgment and abilities for the good of the United States, and would pursue the course without any example.

The objectionable parts of the report he observed were so interwoven with the rest, that he hoped his motion to strike out and recommit would prevail.

Several members spoke after Mr. Giles at considerable length. There was no decision.

The committee reported progress, and the house adjourned. [The foregoing sketch is from the Aurora.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

WHEN the electors of the President and Vice President of the United States, took their seats at the council-table in the court-house at Harrisburgh, Robert Coleman, esquire, moved, that a president or chairman should be appointed of their body, for the purpose of proceeding to business. It was a matter of astonishment to every person present, but the other fourteen electors, when he was answered, that they had already chosen a president, that the chief justice was chosen: they accordingly proceeded to business, and Mr. Adams had one solitary vote.

I hope we may be allowed to remark, that the conduct of the Jefferson gentlemen was not very delicate, in making an appointment that respected the election, without the privacy of Mr. Coleman. Pray let our friends in Philadelphia know, that we are not much obliged to them for their interest at the last general election. However, if we had got in all our ticket, the electors would have been equally divided, and we would have had the mortification to be lured by people of our own choosing. From the specimen they have given of their skill, I hope not one of those gentlemen who were present at forming the Whelan ticket, will ever pretend to, or be present at, the forming any ticket in future, for the federal interest in this state.

I hope any gentleman, hereafter, named as an elector to support a particular interest, if he is not in that interest, will declare it publicly, and in time, that he may be understood, and that the people may be deceived. When I vote for a legislator, I regard the privilege that he is to exercise his own judgment—it would be absurd to prescribe the delegation. But when I voted for the Whelan ticket, I voted for John Adams; and if Israel had got in, I think he would have had sense enough to know it, and candour to act accordingly. What! do I chuse Samuel Miles to determine for me whether John Adams or Thomas Jefferson is the fittest man for President of the United States? No—I chuse him to act, not to think. Did the enlightened electors of Washington, Northumberland and Philadelphia exert every nerve, and cheat into the bargain, for men that would hesitate between the two candidates? Certainly not. When two tickets are formed, does half of the state take up fifteen men to usurp the privilege of thinking for them upon one plain question? No, there is more sense in the country than that. Did the glorious county of York, that federal gem, turn out its honest inhabitants, and give Mr. Miles three thousand votes, for the purpose of furthering Mr. Jefferson's election? No, no, no.

Now the affair as to us is over, and not much to my mind, yet I honour the thirteen Jefferson electors, just as far as respects the circumstance of voting for Mr. Jefferson: the contrary would have been an imputation upon the good sense of the people who chose them, and would have been betraying their trust. I am of opinion, that the chief justice himself (who has as good a right to change sides, and think as he pleases, as any man in Pennsylvania) would have been with us, if he had been placed in our ticket: for, when at Harrisburgh before, as an elector, no man spoke so highly of Mr. Adams as he did.

Fellow-citizens, if we lose our republican federal President, I vote, that the federal gem, the honourable county of York, may be the first toast, at all tables where good wine is drunk, and good rare roast beef eaten.

AN ADAMITE.

Dauphin county, Dec. 9, 1796.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW THEATRE.

MACBETH.

AS MR. COOPER'S reputation as an actor had shone before him, the public expectation was much awakened, when the tragedy of Macbeth was announced for his first appearance. The character of Macbeth is calculated to try the utmost talents of any performer, and success ensures a solid reputation. Mr. Cooper must be aware that he placed himself in a conspicuous situation, full in the eye of criticism. If criticism is conducted with candor and decency, he cannot complain that it disapproves: while those whose expectations have been gratified may indulge the pleasing task of commendation, he must expect that those who have not been thus gratified, will express their disappointment and mark his errors. I must confess I am among the latter class, and that Mr. Cooper fell very far short of my idea of Macbeth. I feel the more confidence in my opinion, because *Dramaticus*, the friend and panegyrist of Mr. Cooper, informs me his Macbeth was not well received in London; because I understand he was not more successful in Baltimore; and because I know he was not so here. When *Dramaticus* speaks of the universal applause given to Mr. Cooper on Friday, he must be conscious he has strained a point to serve his friend. The plaudits were as unrequited, faint and cold, as could be given to any tolerable performer on his first appearance. It cannot be denied that Mr. Chalmers (tho' very unequal to the character) received vastly more applause; and I must confess, if I may judge from the interest excited in my own heart he deserved the preference: this opinion I should scarcely have ventured to offer if I were not strengthened in it, by finding it prevailing among most of those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and many gentlemen of distinguished literature and taste. Mr. Cooper knows too well what the universal applause of a crowded theatre is, to believe that he received it on Friday night.

The first thing to be observed in the performance of Macbeth, is the striking *dissonance* of his character—Macbeth, the noble, brave, and faithful, is entirely distinct from Macbeth, the murderer, traitor, and regicide: this discrimination of his character is finely observed by Mr. Richardson, in his criticisms on some of the principal characters of Shakespeare: he has traced with much taste and judgment the progress of this change in the mind and character of Macbeth. Mr. Cooper was one, and the same man, acting in different situations, from the beginning to the end of the play; he was not at one time the dignified hero, and then the resolute, abandoned, despairing villain. He not only failed in distinguishing the change in Macbeth's character, but by some sort of blending them, lost both. His whole demeanour, action and appearance was not that of the dignity of manly virtue, struggling under too much temptation, and falling thro' the ambition and artful intrigues of a daring woman; but that of a cowardly assassin, who feared the *deed*, not the *commission* of his crime. He created no interest for Macbeth—no sympathy for his fall—I followed him, from his crime to his punishment, with no other feelings than I should have had at the execution of an Italian assassin. There was nothing dignified—nothing sublime, in his manners and deportment. Through the whole of the first act he was awkward and uninteresting. From the commencement of the 2d act he rose, but never rose to Macbeth. His manner and action throughout the whole play, were forced, embarrassed, and very deficient in grace. The expressions of Mr. Cooper's countenance were forced and mechanical; not arising immediately from the sentiments and feelings of his soul, or specifically adapted to them. His emphasis was frequently misplaced. Among others I recollect one remarkable instance. When the king was out of the way there was nothing to obstruct the full completion and safety of Macbeth's ambition, but Banquo and his son. He recollected the prediction of the wayward sisters on this subject. He represents to himself the *daring spirit* and *dauntless temper* of Banquo, and his fears of him. As an evidence of this daring spirit, he says,

"He chid the sisters when they put the name of king upon me"—which Mr. Cooper repeated thus—

"He chid the sisters when they put the name of king upon me."

If I understand the meaning of the line, the emphasis should be placed thus—

"He chid the sisters when they put the name of king upon me."

The spirit of Banquo is shewn by his daring to chide the sisters? And for what did he chide them—for putting the name of king upon Macbeth and not on him. The beautiful soliloquy which begins "it is done, when 'tis done, &c." is a solemn deliberation in the mind of Macbeth, upon the deed before him, viewing it in its most horrible situations, and weighing its deepest consequences. If this is the case, it should not have been spoken with the angry violence which Mr. Cooper gave it—At the phrase "we'd jump the life to come," Mr. Cooper gave a motion to his body, imitative of jumping, by rising suddenly on his toes and bending forward; this may be called punning in acting. In short, it was evident throughout that Mr. Cooper was acting.

If he is to be considered as a young performer, he is certainly very promising; but if as the competitor or substitute of Mr. Fennell, he has much to learn and acquire. His address to the airy dagger—his return from the murder of Duncan, with the bloody daggers in his hands—and his recital of that beautiful speech, "he should have died hereafter," &c. were peculiarly fortunate.

CANDOUR.

* The Piece here alluded to, was signed "W." E.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1796.

ELECTION RETURNS.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT	A. A. M. S. P. T. C.					
	A. A.	M.	S.	P.	T.	C.
New-Hampshire						
Massachusetts						
Rhode-Island						
Connecticut	9	4				5
Vermont						
New-York	12	13				
New-Jersey	7	7				
Pennsylvania	1	2	14	13		
Delaware			3			
Maryland	7	4	3			
Virginia	1	2	20	3	10	6
Kentucky						
Tennessee						
North-Carolina						
South-Carolina						
Georgia						
Total,						

* Philo-Theatrics to-morrow.

We are informed, and communicate the information with pleasure, that the fire at Morrisville destroyed the grist-mill only, where it first caught.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated 30th. November 1796.

"On the 27th. instant I informed you by post of the dreadful calamity that had befallen us the night before, in having lost two thirds of the buildings in our City by fire. Since that date the inclosed half sheet has issued from the remains of Powers & Seymours press."

It gives in my opinion a just representation of the circumstances attending that unfortunate event.

As is usual on such occasions we have had the cries of fire repeatedly since but no further misfortunes were the consequences.

The losses sustained here we do not doubt will excite the humanity of our Northern Friends, no community ever stood more in need of their assistance—many of the sufferers are Widows, and orphans.

Joseph Clay, sen. Thomas Young, and John Harberrham, Esqrs. are appointed by the Corporation to receive donations."

* Published in last Tuesday's Gazette.

EXTRACT.

What would have been the conduct of the French Directory, if the American Minister had published an elaborate, and inflammatory address to the people of France against the government, reproaching the conduct of those in power, and extolling that of the party opposed to them; they would have done as the Parliament of England did in 1727, when the Emperor's resident presented an insolent memorial to the king, and published it next day in the newspapers. All parties concurred in expressing the highest indignation and resentment at the affront offered to the government by the memorial delivered by Monsieur Palm, and more particularly at this audacious manner of appealing from the government to the people under the pretext of applying for reparation and redress of supposed injuries. In consequence of an address from both houses Monsieur Palm was ordered to quit England immediately. And is it not necessary that we should adopt some remedy adequate to this evil, to avoid these serious consequences which may otherwise be apprehended from it?

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the first

LADIES' CONCERT

Will be on Tuesday next, at the Assembly-Room.

Act I.

Overture, Piehl.
Song, Mrs. Grattan, "Angels ever bright," Handel.
Concerto Piano-Forte, Mrs. Grattan, Krumpoltz.
Italian Ballad, Mrs. Grattan, Milico.
Miscellaneous Quartette.

Act II.

Harp Lesson, Mrs. Grattan, Cardon.
Song, "Ah se perdo," Mrs. Grattan, Sacchini.
Sonata Piano-Forte, Mrs. Reinagle, Pleyel.
Primrose, ballad, Mrs. Grattan, Webber.
Overture, Abel.

* To begin precisely at 7 o'clock.
Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, 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 16 dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, both transferrable. Half-subscriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket. Single ticket 2 dollars.

Mrs. Grattan takes the liberty of requesting the subscribers to send for their tickets any day after Thursday, the 15th of December, at No. 39, North Sixth-street.

December 15.

A number of the Creditors of the late House of Blair McClenachan and P. Moore, and of B. McClenachan, wishing to have the opinion of the Creditors generally on the measures necessary to be pursued under present circumstances propose, that a meeting shall be held on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, at the City Tavern, and hope for the attendance of all concerned.

Wednesday, 14th December, 1796. d52
Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,
For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.
December 15.

Bank of Pennsylvania, 15th Dec. 1796.
The Stockholders are requested to meet
At the Bank on Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT RALSTON, Cashier,
Pro tem.

Womens' Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-street,
Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Folsick, via London, an assortment of
Scarlet
Drab
Purple and
Pearl
Cloaks trimmed with fur and
ermine.
December 15.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.

ARRIVED.

Days.
Ship Newport, Robinson, Boston 28
Brig Rebecca, Thompson, Liverpool 50
Delaware, Dunphy, Port-au-Prince 35
Amiable, Creole, McKeever, do. 35
Schr. Betsey, Holland, Shockley, Virginia 5
Capt. Thompson left Liverpool 25th October—about 20 fail of vessels left that place, bound to different ports of the United States, about 8 days before. The Brig Sea Nymph, McDougal was to sail next day for this port. In the Rebecca came 6 passengers, among them is Capt. Bully of the brig Alexis, of Dartmouth, (Eng.) who had been taken by a French privateer of 14 guns, which Capt. Thompson spoke on the 22d November.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent. - - - - - 14/10 to 17
Three per Cent. - - - - - 10/6
4 1/2 per Cent. - - - - - 14/1
5 1/2 per Cent. - - - - - 14/3
Deferred Six per Cent. - - - - - 12/8 to 13/9
BANK United States, - - - - - 19 to 20 per ct
Pennsylvania, - - - - - 23 to 24 do
North America, - - - - - 40 to 45 do
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares, - 37 1/2 to 40 per ct.
Pennsylv. 2 1/2 to 3 per ct. below par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, par to 175
at 60 days, par to 170
at 90 days, 162 1/2 to par.
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilders. 40
90 days, 42

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 46th and 47th days returns are received.
* The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.
* A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms.
December 15. tttf

Dancing.

MR. FRANCIS of the New-Theatre, in conjunction with Mr. BYRN, late Ballet-master, and principal dancer of Covent-Garden Theatre, now of the New-Theatre—will open an Academy at Mr. Oellers Hotel, on Tuesday, December 13, where they propose to teach in the most new and approved methods, dancing in its various useful and ornamental branches.

Mr. Byrn's recent attention to the dances of London and Paris will enable him to complete this branch of education in the most finished style. Favorite Scotch reels will also engage their particular attention.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Francis and Byrn, No. 70, north Eighth-street.

* Private tuition as usual.
November 30. mww&f

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,
WELL situated, lying on and between Marsh and Beach Creeks, Millin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to
Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street.
October 31. mwwf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors. He has on hand an extensive assortment of the
Most Fashionable GOODS,
And of the best quality, suitable for the season. At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.
November 10. ws

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, stables, 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. 124w Surviving Executor.

To be Rented,

A Large Vault and Cellar,
That will contain 200 pipes, situate in Walnut between Fourth and Fifth-streets. Also a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, with Stalls for five horses.
N. B. Goods Stored by the month.
November 30. mwwf

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 suitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-house. 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. F