

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, December 23,
Will be presented,
A TRAGEDY, called
The ORPHAN;
Or, **The Unhappy Marriage.**

Acafo,	Mr. Warren
Castalie,	Mr. Moreton
Polydore,	Mr. Wignell
Chamont,	Mr. Cooper
Ernesto,	Mr. Warrell
Paulino,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Cordelio, (the page)	Miss L'Estrange
Chaplain,	Mr. L'Estrange
Monimia,	Mrs. Merry
Serina,	Mrs. Francis
Florilla,	Mrs. Burvey

End of the Tragedy a new Ballet Dance, (composed by Mr. Byrne) called
THE BOUQUET;
In which will be introduced, the favorite
TAMBOURINE DANCE.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, (written by Foote) reduced to one act, called

The Mayor of Garrat.

Sir Jacob Jollup,	Mr. Francis
Major Sturgeon,	Mr. Warren
Jerry Sneak,	Mr. Harwood
Crispin Heeltap,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Bruin,	Mr. Warrell
Roger,	Mr. Blisset
Mrs. Sneak,	Mrs. Francis
Mrs. Bruin,	Mrs. Meckler

On Saturday the Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;
Or, **The Mistakes of a Night.**
With a celebrated French Opera, in 2 acts, called
LES SOULIERES MORDORES.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar.
And Gallery, half a dollar.
Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store,
No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the
Theatre.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the
front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from
10 till 4 on the days of performance.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the
Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.
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 remain.

VIVAT REPUBLICA!

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from
London, a large assortment of **WARRANTED**
WATCHES, consisting of horizontal, capp'd and
jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior
workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd
and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewel'd, capp'd,
seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches;
eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks
with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass
works, &c.
December 23, 1796. dsm

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;
MR. FENNELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen
of Philadelphia, and its vicinity, that an Instructory
Reading will be delivered at the College-Hall, on Tuesday
evening next, at 7 o'clock. Where, by permission of the
honorable, the Trustees of the University, the course will
be regularly continued during the winter.

Occasional admission tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson,
Jun. at the Library; at Mr. McElvec's looking-glass-store,
No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Book-
seller, Market-street.
Dec. 21. dgt.

Just Arrived,

Per schooner *Daphne*, Captain *Morse*, from *Aux-
Cayes*,

A Cargo of SUGAR and COFFEE.

Also, per brig *Betsy*, Captain *White*, from the *Ile
of France*,

72 Hogheads, 1 puncheon, and 25 canisters, of
Batavia Sugar
45 Hogheads Pepper of Malabar
65,000 lb. Coffee
23,000 Cotton
4,000 Indigo—For Sale by

F. Coppinger,

No. 221, South Front-street

December 21.

On Wednesday, the 28th inst.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, will be sold at public
auction, (if not before disposed of at private sale)
at the City-Tavern,

All that capital mansion-house, stables, out-houses, &c.
and three contiguous tracts of land situate on the West-side
of Schuylkill in the township of Blockley and county of
Philadelphia, generally known by the name of Landdown,
containing 199 acres 181 perches more or less and a messuage
plantation and tract of land in Blockley township a-
foreaid adjoining Landdown, containing 64 acres one
perch.

The premises are so well known as to need no particular
description. Few seats in America can compare with
Landdown for convenience and elegance; it commands a
variety of rich beautiful prospects and is remarkably healthy.
Terms of sale will be made known by

PHILIP NICKLIN, Attorneys in
AND
ROBERT E. GRIFFITH, James Greenleaf.

Dec. 12. 528.h

This Day is Published,

PORCUPINE'S

POLITICAL CENSOR,

For **NOVEMBER, 1796.**

CONTAINING
OBSERVATIONS

On the Insolent and Seditious Notes,

(Attacking the sovereignty and independence of the
United States)

Communicated to the People, by the late French
minister, **ADET.**

December 21. 51w

**LIST of PRIZES and BLANKS in the
Washington Lottery, No. H.**

46th Days Drawing, December 10.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
122	9534	10	24282	40678			
274	857		712	10	678		
421	10063		25353		823		
572	11404		26074		41021	10	
574	599		277		339	10	
659	653	10	485		587	10	
669	12657	25	27478		48165	10	
728	13092		769		194	10	
883	354		45165	10	244		
1103	963	10	712		373	10	
689	14274		29033		401		
785	10		068		577		
961	15019	10	169	10	546	10	
2305	16325		186		591		
382	754	10	878	10	938		
533	984	10	30072		43258		
855	17315		159		312		
941	10		282		649		
972	883		727		668	10	
3154	18197	10	31548	10	44684	10	
652	19335		31344	10	45555		
4607	10000		381		46357		
807	325	10	636		717	10	
5136	10		335		497		
746	471		2786	10	987		
6129	717	25	26625	10	47271	10	
781	921		640		523		
903	10803		37054		618		
913	481	10	307		862		
7135	728		316	10	936	10	
459	22354		33783		48228	10	
628	20		870		936		
898	22620	10	879		49553		
8198	10		669	10	963		
435	810	10	39447		45		
672	930	10	528		215	10	
745	24914	10	905				
9012	278		40083				

47th Days Drawing, December 12.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
363	10771		23773	19	38479		
922	11552		24452		485	10	
1526	10		627	10	825		
2298	14069		718		40995		
428	521		750	10	43219		
561	10		824		294		
662	15607		25513	10	376		
3403	10		677		498		
4774	10		26938		668	10	
895	16136	10	27384		43754		
5408	17402		657		44704	10	
463	10		28429	10	45340		
6380	10		29462		392		
910	19306	10	801		476		
7269	465		29306		503		
663	20689	10	799		565		
697	21069		813	50	952	10	
8784	293		31566	10	46004		
9688	348		32707		724		
713	10		812	50	988		
10211	10		34158		47346		
281	22513		36166		824		
363	719		37037		887	10	
381	740		589		48436	10	
385	23485	10	855		49208		

FOUND

Yesterday afternoon, in Second, between Arch and
Race-streets,

A small sum of money; whoever has lost the same,
may have it by proving their property, and paying for
this advertisement.—Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 23. *gt.

FOUND,

By a Gentleman, a SUM of MONEY.

The owner may have it by applying at the Indian
Queen. Dec. 22. *gt.

Dancing.

MR. FRANCIS of the New-Theatre, in conjunction
with Mr. BYRN, late Ballet-master, and principal dancer
of Covent-Garden Theatre, London, now of the
New Theatre in this city, opened their 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.

The days of teaching for their young pupils are Thurs-
days and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon
till six—and on Tuesdays & Thursdays, from six till nine,
for those of a more advanced age.

For farther particulars enquire of Messrs. Francis
and Byrn, No. 70, north Eighth-street.
* * * Private tuition as usual.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1796. oaw

Any PERSON

**Who is well acquainted with the River
MISSISSIPPI,**

And will give Directions for finding out the same,
that can be depended on, shall be generally reward-
ed for his information, provided he will leave the
directions with Mr. John Pearce, printer, Philadelphia,
or Edmund M. Blunt, Newburyport.
November 3. 12wam

WANTED,

A MUSICIAN,

Who is capable of composing Accompaniments to
Songs for an Orchestra. He must have no other en-
gagement as a composer. Enquire at the Office of this
Paper.
December 22. 3

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

The Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual
Election for Officers for the ensuing year, will
be held at the Company's office, near the Bank of the
United States, on the first Monday in January next,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By the Board of Managers,
WM. MOORE SMITH, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1796. 62851D

For Sale,

Seven elegant Sites for Buildings,
Opposite the State-House Garden and Congress-
Hall; each Lot being 25 feet front on 5th-street,
and 120 feet deep to a 14 feet Court, agreeable to a
plan which may be seen at the Coffee-House at the
office of Abraham Shoemaker, No. 124, 3d South-
street, where the terms will be made known.
December 16. 203

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Continuation of the debate on the address in answer
to the President's speech.

Thursday, December 15

Mr. Giles said the gentleman last up had talked
of improper language being held on the difference
between the French republic and this country. The
facts he had mentioned, he said, were as well
known to the French directory as to any gentle-
man in that house. He spoke of things as they
existed, and spoke of them with a view to caution
the house against war. He wished that gentleman
to look upon all the gloomy things he had said in
the last session on the subject of war, when, in his
opinion, it was much less probable than at pre-
sent. With respect to the probability of a rupture
with France, every one knows that a suspension
of the powers of the minister of that country had
taken place. This, it had been insinuated, was to
have an influence on a certain election. This was
too improbable to be imagined. He would ask
gentlemen when they saw any thing in this country
which placed us in so delicate a situation as we were
at present with the French republic; for, from the
revocation of the British edicts of the 6th of No-
vember, he never believed there was any probability
of a war with Great-Britain—but, at present, he
acknowledged he had very serious apprehensions.

The gentleman from Massachusetts had alluded
to certain information from Paris. If he supposed
there was any other information than such as was
received from one individual to another, he believed
he was misinformed. Mr. Giles said he had him-
self lately seen a friend from that country who had
given him information on affairs there. He did
not think there was any thing treasonable in that.
Much had been said about improper correspond-
ence with France. He believed gentlemen dreamt
of such things until they fancied them real. There
might be persons, he owned, wicked enough to
inflame the citizens of one country against another,
but these could have little effect, and he disbelieved
their existence at present. Such ideas were merely
the fabrications of prejudiced minds, and it became
necessary to speak to them.

Mr. Kitchell thought it was full time that gen-
tlemen on both sides of the present question should
have exhausted themselves. He thought too much
had been said, and he wished the question might
be taken.

Mr. Sitgreaves agreed that a great deal of time
had been spent in useless discussions foreign from the
question before them. He would however say a
few words to the motion before them. It was first
moved to strike out "free and most enlightened."
It was now moved that the passage should read,
"free and among the most enlightened." He
thought the criticism in itself of like consequence;
and he should not have troubled the committee with
any remarks on the subject, had he not heard one
gentleman doubt our being the most free, and another
that we were enlightened. Since the motion
of the fact was called into question, he wished the ex-
pression might not be struck out or altered, because
the doing so, would countenance the idea that we
were not free and enlightened. The light spoken
of, he said, was political light, and had no refer-
ence to arts, science or literature, and in that sense
he believed the assertion to be founded. The present,
he said, ought not to be considered as a public
act to be noticed by other nations, but as a com-
munication entirely domestic—as a conversation of
individuals; they should be considered as speaking
in soliloquy, and if another nation chanced to over-
hear them, it should be considered as a kind of
leaves dropping.

This sentiment was valuable, he said; because,
to believe we are the free and most enlightened,
would have a tendency to make us so; and if we
were not so, we ought to take shame to ourselves,
since we have the power of making ourselves what
we chuse. The belief was therefore valuable, and
if it ought to be cherished, it was proper and pru-
dent to express it. But to judge of the propriety
of this, or any other sentiment, it ought not to be
considered in the abstract only, but in its applica-
tion. The President of the United States, whose
administration had been so valuable to the people
of the United States was about to retire from his
station, and the house of representatives were go-
ing to express their approbation of his services.
This approbation, said he, is the only reward he
can receive; it ought, therefore, to be made as un-
equivocal and valuable as possible. Now, will any
one deny, he added, that the whole force of the
compliment is derived from our being free and en-
lightened; for, if the acknowledgment was not
from such a people, it would cease to be valuable.
The more strongly, therefore, this sentiment could
be expressed, the higher was its value. (Mr. S.
read the passage.) Would any gentleman say that
the spectacle of a nation which was not free and
enlightened would either be "novel or interesting?"
History tells us that such an expression would nei-
ther be novel, interesting, or valuable. Those,
therefore, who voted for striking out these words,
should move to strike out the whole passage. He
was opposed to all amendment of the original.

Mr. Thatcher said he did not think the object
before them of consequence. He wished to see
the house unanimous on this subject, and he would
propose an amendment which he hoped might have
the effect to make them so. He moved to have
the passage read "the spectacle of a free and en-
lightened nation."

Mr. Christie's motion was put and negatived.
Mr. Thatcher's was then put and carried.

Mr. Livingston moved to strike out the word
"tranquil prosperity," in the sixth paragraph. He
had two reasons for this motion. The first respected
the sentiment, the second the form of wording. He
could not consider the present period as a period
of tranquil prosperity; if he did, he should mock the
distress of his constituents, whom he saw greatly
embarrassed; but though he could not agree to that
term, he did not believe we were so miserable as
those nations to which we were compared, and
therefore he thought the language of the address

might be retained, as far as it drew consolation from
that view. The other objection which he had to
the passage in question was, to the wording of it,
which indeed he should not have thought of, if
sufficient consequence alone to have made his motion,
had it not been connected with the other objection.
He believed it inaccurate to compare tranquil pros-
perity to period, as there was no similarity between
them.—He hoped this amendment would take place
and that the address would at length pass unani-
mously. Whilst he expressed his gratitude to and
admiration of the character of the President, he
wished not to hurt his feelings or principles, the
former, indeed, he might sacrifice a little on the
occasion, but his principles he could not sacrifice to
any man.

This amendment was put and carried 42 to 37.
Mr. Livingston moved to strike out in the next
paragraph, "wife, firm and patriotic administration,"
and to insert in their place, "widow, firm-
ness and patriotism." Mr. L. said he did not be-
lieve that all the acts of the President's adminis-
tration had been wife and firm, but he would say that
his wisdom, firmness and patriotism have been sig-
nally conducive to the success of the present form
of government.

Mr. W. Smith thought the gentleman who made
this motion considered the words objected to as em-
bracing more than they were intended to embrace.
They signified no more than that his administration
in general had been wife, firm and patriotic. This
did not embrace every act. If the words had not
been in the address as reported, to have omitted
them would not have been of consequence; but
now they were there, to strike them out, would
convey censure.

Mr. Giles said, it was well known that many
gentlemen in that house had been particularly oppo-
sed to the British treaty, and to the emission of the
quantity of transferable paper which had been emit-
ted. The gentleman last up had said, because the
words were in the address reported they ought not
to be struck out. He did not think that commit-
tee ought to be influenced by what had been re-
ported to them. The thing stood as if they had whol-
ly to form the address. He acknowledged, if the
amendment took place it would make the thing
more palatable to him. He believed the President
possessed talents, virtue and wisdom, but that these
qualities had not been so eminently displayed in the
government as in the other acts of his life.

Mr. Gilbert spoke against the motion. He
thought to separate the widow, virtue and patrio-
tism of the President from his public character, was
to take away the force of the compliment intended
to be conveyed to him, as it was his public, and not
his private character which they meant to approve.

Mr. Craik said the gentleman from Virginia
(Mr. Giles) seemed to think it immaterial whether
the subject was before a committee of the whole or
a select committee. The distinction was certainly
material. What was done in a select committee
was known only to themselves; but what was done
in a committee of the whole was made public; as
no gentleman could be at a loss to know, that the
reported address, with the present debates, would
be published in all the papers. The principal rea-
son urged for striking out the expressions in ques-
tion, had been grounded on the opinion that some
of the acts of the President's administration had
not been wife and firm. Much discussion had ta-
ken place. Some objected to these expressions on
account of the British treaty, some on account of
the emission of transferable paper. If therefore,
the amendment proposed was adopted, the objec-
tions would be admitted to have force, and that the
administration of the President had not been wife,
firm and patriotic. And were there, he asked, a
majority in that house who would support this opi-
nion? Besides, as it had been justly observed by
the gentleman last up, the compliment intended to
be conveyed, should be confined to the public char-
acter of the President, or it would imply a tacit
reflection on his administration. On these grounds,
he felt, as he trusted a majority of that house would
feel, a desire to express his opinion, in favour of
the wife, firm and patriotic administration of the
President.

Mr. Isaac Smith.—The sin of ingratitude is
worse than the sin of witchcraft, and