

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, December 27,

Will be presented, A TRAGEDY, called George Barnwell.

- Therowgood, Mr. Warren
Uncle, Mr. L'Esfrange
George Barnwell, Mr. Moreton
Truceman, Mr. Fox
Blunt, Mr. Francis
Gaoler, Mr. Morgan
Maria, Miss L'Esfrange
Millwood, Mrs. Francis
Lucy, Mrs. Harvey

In act I. a Song by Mrs. Warrell.

To which will be added, A speaking Pantomime (written by Garrick) called Harlequin's Invasion;

Or, The Tailor without a Head.

With the original music—the accompaniments by Mr. Gillingham, with an entirely new Medley Overture by Mr. Reinagle.

- Harlequin, Mr. Francis
Mercury, (with songs) Mr. Darley, jun.
Forge, Mr. Moreton
Bounce, Mr. Warren
Frontin, Mr. Blissett
Bog, Mr. Morgan
Simon, Mr. Wignell
Snip, Mr. Harwood
Abraham, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Justice, Mr. Warrell
Crier, Master Warrell
Padlock, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Dolly Snip, Mrs. Francis
Mrs. Snip, Mrs. Dozor
Sukey Chitterlin, Mrs. Harvey
Old Woman, with a song, Mr. Darley

With a variety of magical changes and whimsical transformations.

A Cottage Scene, which changes to a Wood and Cave, in which is discovered the Fairy Grouse.

The Magical Bush which changes to a Tailor without a Head.

The Transforming Chairs, &c.

The whole to conclude with

The Downfall of Harlequin in the Realm of Shakespeare.

- Tragic Muse, Miss Oldfield
Comic Muse, Miss Milbourne

On Wednesday the favorite Comedy called the Child of Nature; with (for the second time) the new ballet of the Bouquet, which was received with unbounded applause.

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. 12 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!

COLLEGE-HALL.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNEL

Respectfully informs the Public, that On TUESDAY EVENING, December 27, at seven o'clock, will be delivered An EXPLANATORY ADDRESS.

After which will be recited an Allegorical Poem, in three parts, called The CAVE OF NATURE; Or, A Picture of the Virtues, Views, and Passions, of the Human Mind.

Occasional admission tickets to be had of Mr. Peniston, Jun. at the Library; at Mr. M'Elroy's looking-glass-store, No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Book-feller, Market-street.

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 situated on the West-side of Schuylkill in the township of Blockley and county of Philadelphia, generally known by the name of Lansdown, containing 199 acres 1 1/2 perches more or less and a medium plantation and tract of land in Blockley township aforesaid adjoining Lansdown, containing 64 acres one perch.

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

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

A CARD.

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chestnut-street, who will give him some information of importance. December 24, 1796.

FOR SALE,

The fish-failing Schooner ORION; Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the best of white oak. She is a faithful built vessel, handsomely finished off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to sea without any expense on her hull, sails or rigging; she flows six hundred barrels; has a handsome cabin and storeroom, and a half deck which will flow from twenty-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-streets, Or to the Captain on board said schooner at Messrs. Willis and Yardley's wharf, adjoining Chestnut-street wharf; where there is for sale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels, the best of American Melt Beef, and some very excellent Boston manufactured Chocolate. December 26

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS in the Washington Lottery, No. II.

43th Days Drawing, December 17.

Table with 4 columns: No. Dols., No. Dols., No. Dols., No. Dols. listing prize amounts and winners.

49th Days Drawing, December 19.

Table with 4 columns: No. Dols., No. Dols., No. Dols., No. Dols. listing prize amounts and winners.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 19.

Mr. Potter, from Rhode Island (in the place of Mr. Bourne appointed district judge) appeared and took his oath and seat.

Mr. W. Smith said that the bill to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia of the United States was amongst the orders of the day. He wished that business to be taken up, in order to determine the principle, whether the militia should be continued upon its present footing, or whether it should be divided into two classes, viz. a select corps and a reserved corps, as contemplated by the present bill.

The house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Mashenberg in the chair, when the first section being read, which is in the following words,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passing of this act, the militia of the United States shall be composed of all able bodied white male citizens of the respective states, resident therein, who shall, respectively, be of the age of twenty years, and under the age of forty years. That the said militia shall be divided into two classes, the first class to be denominated the select corps of the militia of the United States; the second class to be denominated the reserved corps of the militia of the United States.

Mr. W. Smith made a motion to strike out the first section of the bill. When the subject was formerly under discussion a number of objections were made to this clause, particularly to the great expense, to the inconvenience of drawing out a number of people from their homes to form companies, and other difficulties which appeared insurmountable.

Mr. Dearborn seconded the motion. He did it with the same view which the mover had expressed for making it, viz. to shorten the business, by saving the time which a discussion of the several parts of the bill would necessarily consume, taking it for granted, as he did, that the bill would not pass.

Mr. Harper believed considerable difficulty would attend the carrying into effect the bill proposed. But he believed also that their choice was betwixt this difficulty and the total want of an effectual military system. He would submit it to the consideration of the committee, which of these alternatives should be adopted. It was stated that to organize a select corps would be attended with great expense. He believed that any effectual system would be attended with great expense.

If then the present system was not adequate, it must be altered. How was this to be done? Could it be done as the old system stood? He believed not.

Mr. Sigreaves said he had not the honor of a seat in that when this subject was formerly under discussion; he was therefore but partially acquainted with it. With respect to the state of Pennsylvania, he believed all concurred in opinion, that there was an absolute necessity of some new arrangement to give efficacy and spirit to the military system.

With those impressions, it was impossible he should agree to strike out this clause. He hoped it would be retained, and that the bill would be discussed throughout, as he was convinced no other system could be reduced to practice.

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The bill before them, Mr. Sigreaves said, was the system of Baron Steuben. He knew this was a favorite system with the citizens of this state. It was said there were states in the Union in which the militia laws required no amendment; if so, he wished gentlemen from those states would communicate to the committee the means which had been used to

attain this perfect state, that the militia of the middle and Southern States might be put upon a better footing. If not, he should not consent to part with the plan before them.

Mr. Henderfon wished to have the militia put upon a respectable footing, as much as any member of the committee, but was of opinion, that the system proposed by the bill under consideration, would not have that effect—He hoped the motion to strike out the first section might prevail, as the principles it contained, were to his mind very objectionable.

Mr. H. observed, that in a republican government, the burthen of government, (of which the militia are the most irksome,) ought to be distributed in as equable a degree as possible among the citizens; this would not be the case if the system proposed was carried into effect—He observed, that the inequality of the burthen upon the select corps, as contemplated by the bill now under consideration, must strike us forcibly, when we consider the class of citizens that is to bear it—This corps, is to be composed of persons from the age of 20, to 25 years, perhaps not more than one fifth part of the number of citizens able to bear arms, of this number, there will be many that will pay a legal equivalent rather than render personal service, he supposed, for the sake of calculation, one fourth part, then says Mr. Henderfon, there will be left three fourths of one fifth part of the whole number of citizens able to bear arms, that must stand as a bulwark of defence for the Union, making about every sixth man, and those of the most indigent part of the community—He was of opinion that it would not be safe for government to depend upon them, detached from the rest of the militia, that they would be unequal to the defence of our country in case of emergencies.

He viewed that part of the system, which relates to the calling out of the select corps, any given space of time, for the purpose of acquiring military discipline, or for training of them, as unconstitutional. Mr. H. observed he had not the constitution before him, but he would venture to quote from memory the words thereof relative to the subject now under consideration—They are these, "The Congress shall have power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, referring to the states, respectively, the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." Here the power of congress is confined to certain objects, and cannot be extended to embrace the measure proposed by the bill, viz. that of training the militia.

Mr. Henderfon thought the measure very exceptionable on account of the great expense that would attend it—The select corps, he observed, would not be put into motion fit for service, as contemplated by this bill, under the expense of between two and three millions of dollars, and it will require the annual expense of between three and four hundred thousand dollars, to keep up the corps, according to the calculations he had made, which have been founded on the supposition, that the select corps would contain about one hundred thousand men, officers included, and to be kept out fifteen days yearly, for the purpose of acquiring military discipline—He would not venture for the accuracy of his calculations, but would venture to say that he had not exaggerated.

The measure, Mr. H. said, was objectionable upon another ground—It is but a short time since the general government had by law abolished the old militia system and established a new organization of the militia—By this law the officers were degraded from the major-general, through all the different grades, down to the lowest rank—New companies have been formed, and all the officers newly elected—a large proportion of cavalry was taken into the organization—companies of grenadiers, infantry and artillery were to be established—How far this law has been operated upon generally he could not determine, but with regard to the state he had the honor to represent he believed it had been carried into complete effect, but not without great expense to individuals—He thought the militia of New-Jersey was upon a very respectable footing, a spirit of emulation had been excited among them to appear well in their military character. And shall we, said Mr. H. discourage this spirit? He was of opinion the proposed system, if carried into operation, would effectually do so. Besides, the several States have scarcely had time to regulate their systems agreeably to that organization, and the militia time to settle down under their regulations, and shall we again disorganize, and derange the whole? He hoped not—It would in his opinion add greatly to the agitation of the public mind, which was already, upon other occasions, considerably excited. He observed further, that it would argue such a want of ability in government, as he wished might never be exhibited. He believed his constituents were well satisfied with the present system, or with the general principles thereof, and that the militia at present was equal to any demand which the government could have upon them.

He was not for having the militia laws, for compulsory, he should for his part prefer a militia of the will, to a militia of the law—Make it the interest of the citizens, says Mr. H. by good and wholesome laws to exert themselves, and he was well assured, that upon the present system, government would at all times have a force equal to the emergency. The gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Harper) had allowed that the present system was practicable in the most populous states; and he would ask, if it were practicable in the most populous parts of the union, why those parts should relinquish their customs, and subject themselves to great inconvenience, to accommodate a small proportion of the citizens, and they widely dispersed over the country? Or why should the convenience of the greater, give way to that of the lesser? Mr. Henderfon contended that this argument went against the measure which the gentleman himself advanced. He should therefore be for striking out the section, and for endeavouring to amend the present system.

[Debate to be continued.]