

of this reading, and the talents from which it was derived, so worthy of encouragement, that I am confident a more minute description of the entertainment will not be unacceptable to your readers or yourself.

Mr. Fennell opened with a general sketch, descriptive of his plan, and the design of his readings, composed in a style perfectly pure and classical, and spoken in a manner the most modest and unassuming: in the course of this introduction the taste was highly gratified, by the equable calmness, and the chaste neatness, with which it was delivered. No irregular attempts at false ornament or splendor, interrupted the temperate, and easy current of his address—all was calm, dignified and engaging.

The succeeding entertainment consisted of the recitation of an original poem, containing a few short quotations, written by Mr. Fennell with great poetical spirit, called, "The Cave of Nature" in which the different virtues, vices and passions are painted with uncommon force of coloring. Throughout the whole recitation his voice possessed a fulness of tone, and a sweetness and variety of cadence, which at once astonished and delighted, whilst his countenance, accompanied with the most graceful and elegant action, expressed in the full force and energy of nature the loftiest as well as the most violent emotions of the human heart. Where all was so excellent it is difficult to give a decided preference to any part. The involuntary emotion which the whole audience discovered at the description of the crimes and the fall of "Ambition," rather resembled the effect produced by the operation of a real object, than the slight emotions excited by a mere picture of the fancy. The remarkable impression made by the recitation of this part of the piece would seem to give it the preference by the sanction of general opinion; yet I believe it will hardly be said by any person present that the description and expression of *Hesitation, Guilt, Envy, Jealousy, Revenge and Domestic Happiness*, were or could be exceeded. Joy was beautifully and delightfully painted; and perhaps in point of poetical composition this part of the poem might claim the preference. These are the most striking parts of the reading of this evening, but not the most important. Whilst Mr. Fennell exhibited an elegant pattern for the orator, and gratified the man of taste, the whole piece was fraught with wise and pertinent reflections, equally calculated for the moralist and the citizen.

In retracing the impressions which have been thus left upon my mind, I cannot but reflect with satisfaction, that the citizens of Philadelphia, have so good an opportunity of displaying their taste and judgment, by the encouragement of an entertainment, in a national and pleasing, whilst they contribute to their own instruction and amusement. In point of manner or morality, no objection can be raised to these entertainments, which, as they are equally distant from vice and dissipation, are alike calculated to please the old and the young, the cheerful and the grave. And whilst pantomime, farce, and the votaries of every kind of dissipation, meet with unbounded encouragement, it is to be hoped, that the friends of rational recreation, will not permit the talents of Mr. Fennell to pass unrewarded, in a city which justly boasts of its science and its taste.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 27, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1796.

Table titled 'RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT' with columns for various states and candidates.

In North-Carolina, one vote was given for Charles Pinckney, and three for Judge Iredell.

We have received Savannah papers to the 13th inst. inclusive. They contain accounts of repeated attempts to burn the residue of that unfortunate city. On the 3d a fire broke out in Broughton-street, which, on examination, appeared to have been done by design: it was then extinguished. On the 6th, 20 houses and a number of out-houses were consumed. On the 10th there was another alarm, occasioned by a fresh incendiary attempt. No discoveries of the authors appear to have been made.

Mr. W. Smith brought forward a resolution on Monday last in the House of Representatives of the United States, proposing to grant a sum of money for the relief of the sufferers by the late dreadful fires at Savannah in Georgia. The resolution was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole yesterday.

The above motion was negatived yesterday, when Mr. Smith gave notice that he should renew it.

Charity, Improvement, and Entertainment.

Let those give now, who never gave before, Let those who always gave, now give the more.

The Entertainments at the New-Theatre THIS EVENING, being for the benefit of the sufferers by the delating fires in Savannah, an opportunity is afforded to the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia, of evincing that the high rank they enjoy in the scale of charity and munificence is not unmerited.

MR. FENNELLS,

Last evening, commenced his course of Readings, to a company which, if not very numerous, (not exceeding one hundred) is extremely flattering to his first attempt. The ladies and gentlemen who composed his audience were entirely of that respectability and taste calculated to give, by their approbation, a strong impression of credit to his performance and success. That their expectations were much more than merely gratified, may, without hesitation, be asserted. The introductory address was modest, elegant, and suitable, and delivered with masterly neatness and elocution. It contained a full expansion of the plan and design of his Readings, with appropriate observations on their probable utility.

"The Cave of Nature," which I understand is a poem composed for this occasion, by Mr. Fennell, exhibited an elegant and forcible display of the passions, virtues, vices and views of the human heart. As a composition, it reflects an honour on Mr. Fennell, as a poet, that has not often been equalled in this country; and the amazing force he threw into it by his expressive eloquence and delivery, will be doubted by none who have witnessed his astonishing powers in this way on the stage.

Upon the whole, his undertaking deserves a liberal encouragement; and the satisfaction expressed by those who attended its commencement, seems most fully to promise it. Instruction and entertainment are indeed most delightfully united.

NEW THEATRE.

George Barnwell, the favourite old tragedy of Lillo, has seldom been represented in a prettier manner than it was at the New Theatre last evening.

This Tragedy, simple and artless as it is, never fails in the representation, to interest as well the critical and refined as the careless and unlettered. Tho' it has fled to barns and petty theatres, it still keeps possession of the established stage, and generally draws a numerous audience.

The most prominent performance in the piece was the Millwood of Mrs. Francis. We have never seen that excellent address appear to greater advantage; and the odiousness of the character alone could have prevented her from obtaining the highest applause. The other characters requiring little more than mediocrity of talents, it is unnecessary to say more than that they were well performed.

In the after piece we again saw Mrs. Francis with pleasure, give striking proofs of her talents in a different line. Had this address an expression of countenance equal to its sweetness; and a melody of voice equal to her excellent judgment we know of no obstacle that could prevent her from attaining that eminent rank, to which, on the whole, she is richly entitled.

A Friend to merit.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Hint to Democrats, in the Aurora of this morning, intimating, that conflagrations in the cities of the United States will prove injurious to their cause, merits approbation—as this Hint, from this quarter, will probably be attended to.

A Jacobin paper (the Boston Chronicle) says, that the British party, meaning the federalists, are opposed to French influence because the revolution makes the great body of the people happy—and attached to Britain because the few are exclusively regarded.

The charming tendency of the principles of anarchy has blinded the eyes of our Jacobins, otherwise the happiness of their adoption and practice would not be so much extolled. It was indeed supposed that dreadful experience had stopped the mouths of the anarchists on this old theme of their enthusiasm. Take one fact for the confutation of a million lies and reveries about the happiness and liberty to be enjoyed in a country after law and order have fallen:—

In one week of Autumn, 1793 when there was great scarcity in Paris, only one hundred and fifty oxen were slaughtered in a week. In the same period, the slaughter of men was much greater. The British representatives, 30 or 40 in number, were guillotined at that time in thirty seven minutes.

The Boston independent Chronicle remarks on the thanksgiving. That we ought to humble ourselves for our rebellious despotism which that truly independent gazette exemplifies in our demeanor towards God and the French Republic. Modern patriotism and the worship of Reason seem to have made some progress in Boston.

In the debate on the answer to the President's speech several of the Virginia preachers of gratitude, declared they would not object to a respectful complimentary address to the President, although they cannot omit any occasion to reprobate his administration and although they deny that it has been wise: His firmness also is denied. Excellent compliments! But what sort of respect those had in their hearts who would clip and pare down the expression of it, may be judged by the studied singularity, if not indecorum, of the style of two of his Virginia corps. One spoke of the President as the man, the man might go to Virginia, the other spoke of him as the Gentleman. He is a man and a gentleman, no doubt.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

A Marylander can but remark upon the miserable, but rancorous attempt made in the Aurora to defame the people of Maryland by abusing their Legislature, because it has unanimously paid an elegant compliment to the President. The legislature of that state gave indulgence to their own virtuous feelings when they thus represented the sensibility of their constituents upon the character, services, and valedictory address of the President. There is no name on earth so venerable in the eyes of that state as Washington—no advice, merely humane, which they would bind round their hearts as soon as that which is traduced by the dirty hinclogs of that profaned press. The people of Maryland are aware that for some years, to prostitute the character of Washington has been part of the scheme of the French and of the American Jacobins—They know that more especially at this juncture this plot is in a very active state;—that Ader has attempted to rouse the suspicions of the people against the President—and that to give a popularity to French machinations against him, Pains's last dregs of maudlin declamation have been offered to the people—Doubtless they had seen the infamous letter of that wretch to the President. The legislature of Maryland knew the value of sound morals, of religion, and of pure and disinterested

love of country; and as they were sensible that nothing so well enforces precept as example, it was becoming in them, as guardians of the state, to illustrate all that they considered as great in these, by holding up to approbation him whom they justly and proudly consider as the most pre-eminent example in the world—To approve of such a man, by a public act, is to give the imprimatur to a volume of worth for the benefit of ages to come. Plutarch's Lives have contributed to form more great men than all the abstract theories of ethics of all the schools.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

SALEM, December 20.

By the brig Mary, captain Joseph Lindsey, who arrived at Marblehead on Saturday last, in 57 days from Cadiz, we have a positive confirmation of the declaration of war by Spain against England. It was proclaimed by the heralds of state, at the corner of every street in Cadiz, the day before captain L. failed—and the day was celebrated with the most enthusiastic joy. The inhabitants appeared to have adopted the French manners entirely—the tricoloured cockade was worn, and the French national songs were sung with rapture. Prizes were bro't in every day, and the spirit of privateering pervaded all ranks of citizens: Five very large and rich Portuguese ships from the Brazils had been captured by the French, two of which had arrived at Cadiz, the remainder were ordered for other ports. It was rumoured, that 100,000 Frenchmen were to attack Gibraltar in the spring. The tale of the capture of admiral Jervis's fleet, (so many times confirmed, but never by captain Pedrick) turned out in the loss only of one hospital ship, the crew of which captain L. saw landed in Cadiz. Admiral Jervis's escape was attributed to a want of vigilance in the combined fleet, and to superior manoeuvring. They were chased 48 hours, and had safely arrived at Gibraltar.

Price of American produce when captain L. failed.—Fish, from 7 to 8 dollars—Rice, 6 to 7—Beef, 21—Pork, 25.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.

FROM SWEDEN.

Capt. Pike from Gottenburg informs, that the heir to the throne of Sweden was to be crowned in November; and was to marry a relation to the Empress of Russia. In consequence of this connection between Charles and Catherine, there was some rumour that the Swedes would be engaged in the war against France unless a general pacification should take place.

Capt. Rogers from Cape Francois, informs, that the usual mode of transacting business still prevails there: Government takes Cargoes—and pays in promises only. Americans bound to British ports in St. Domingo are carried in.

A gentleman from Porto-Rico, informs, That the American ship Mount Vernon, captured by the French privateer Flying Fish, capti. Paris, had been condemned and sold there. The pretences for her condemnation were various, but on being principally obviated, judgment was finally given on instructions sent to the commander of the privateer, by the French minister, directing him to make prize of this ship. Paris, captain of the privateer had been appointed Consul at Porto-Rico, and sat in judgment upon his own cause. [Mercury.]

NEW-YORK, Dec. emb r 27.

CONTINUED ALARM!

Citizens, your call to be vigilant becomes daily more important—Several incendiary attempts were made in this city on Saturday evening, under cover of unlighted streets.

Two men were seen to throw something into a yard in Fly-market at 8 o'clock—which was immediately traced and found to be combustibles on fire. The men escaped.

Same night the kitchen of the house at the corner of Fly-market and Water Street was found in flames, but fortunately discovered soon enough to recognize marks of design, and to extinguish it without much difficulty.

Last Thursday morning, about 4 o'clock, the door of the stable belonging to Messrs. Tucknells and Loundes, adjoining their dwelling house in Pearl street, was discovered to have been violently broken open—the lock of the door having been forced off, and a most daring attempt made to set the building on fire; as a fire brand was found in the stall, under the horse, which fortunately did not communicate in consequence of the wetness of the floor.

An attempt was made on Friday night to set fire to the house of Peter Williams, tobacconist, William Street; the matches and combustibles were found next morning in a place between 2 buildings, but providentially it failed of success—Citizens, do not relax in your exertions, to keep a good look out.

PARIS, (3 VENDEMAIRE,) Sept. 29.

BUONAPARTE'S GENEROSITY.

From Milan, we learn, that on the 5th September, General Buonaparte granted a general amnesty to all who had taken part in the rebellion of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August. He has besides given back to the poor the effects of which they had been deprived, in order to pay their part of a contribution of one million, to which the inhabitants were subjected. Those only who were condemned for contumacy are to have their effects sequestered and confiscated to the republic.

A little French Viciousness.

A letter from Toulon represents the arsenal of that port as exhibiting a scene of the most dreadful plunder. The slips on which the J. J. Rousseau was built, as well as those on which the Diane was constructed, have been carried off by the workmen, and the rope-makers and spinners pilfer the hemp and rope yarn. There are two parties in that port, one of which is for Grogard, and the other for Najac; although they are constantly quarrelling, yet they agree in the point of plunder. The toilet for the queen of Naples, which was taken on board the English ship Minerva, has become a prey of the plunderers.

STOCKS.

Table of stock prices including Six per Cent., Three per Cent., 44 per Cent., 51 per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent., BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Comp. N. A. shares, and Pennsylv. 2 1-2 to 5 per ct. below par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table of exchange rates for London (30, 60, 90 days), Amsterdam (60, 90 days), and Paris (30, 60, 90 days).

NOTICE.

The sale of the Lansdowne Estate advertised for this Evening, is postponed until further notice. PHILIP NICKLIN R. E. GRIFFITH Attorneys to J. Greenleaf.

North-American Land Company. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election will be held at the company's office, on Saturday the 31st December, agreeably to the articles of association, for a board of managers, to consist of five Directors and a Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Creditors of Mr. James Greenleaf are requested to meet at the City Tavern on Wednesday evening the 28th. instant at 9 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting for the purpose of obtaining a statement of that Gentleman's accounts.— Philip Nicklin Henry Pratt Thos. W. Francis Committee.

Dec. 26, 1796.

Bank of the United States,

December 26th, 1796.

WHEREAS the following described Certificates of Public Debt, credited in the books of the Treasury, and of Stock of the Bank of the United States, were lost with the brig Peggy, John Hyer, master, on her passage to London—Therefore notice is hereby given, that application will be made for others of the same description agreeably to the rules established at the Treasury and Bank of the United States respectively.

CERTIFICATES OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Date & No. In whole favor issued. Dols. Cts.

Table listing various certificates of public debt with details like date, number, and amount.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK.

Dates & No. In whole favor issued.

Table listing various certificates of bank stock with details like date, number, and amount.

WANTED,

A MUSICIAN,

Who is capable of composing Accompaniments to Songs for an Orchestra. He must have no other engagement as a composer. Enquire at the Office of this Paper.