

NEW THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 30,
Will be presented,
A COMEDY, called
The Wheel of Fortune.

Written by Richard Cumberland, Esq. author of the Jew, West-Indian, &c. and performing at the Theatre Drury Lane, London, with unbounded applause.

Sir David Daw, Tempest, Penruddock, Woodville, Sydenham, Henry Woodville, Weazle, Woodville's Servant, Officer, Jenkins, James, Richard, Harry, Thomas,	Mr. Francis Mr. Harwood Mr. Cooper Mr. Warren Mr. Wignell Mr. Moreton Mr. Blissett Mr. Mitchell Mr. Warrell Mr. Darley, jun. Mr. Warrell, jun. Mr. Morgan Mr. McDonald Master Warrell
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After which will be performed by the French Company, a celebrated OPERA, in one act, called
La Melomanie.

There will be no performance on Saturday next on account of the preparations for some new pieces for the ensuing week.

On Monday the Tragedy of RICHARD III. a new Ballet composed by Mr. Byrne, and the favorite farce of ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

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 RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNEL

Respectfully informs the Public, that
On THURSDAY EVENING, December 29, at 7 o'clock, will be repeated

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, Vices, and Passions, of the Human Mind.

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

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 22

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef, Chocolate, Rice, Boston mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-casks of Sherry Wine, a few barrels of Cyder, and a few quintals of excellent Tible COD-FISH—for sale by
Ezekiel Hall,
No. 42, North Water-street.

December 14th, 1796.

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street.

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Faldick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet } Cloaks trimmed with fur and
Drab } ornaments.
Purple and }
Pearl }

December 15.

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
Nov. 30 w&f

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,
For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.
December 15. dtf

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.
November 5.

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 50th and 51st 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 29, 1796

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 26.

A letter was received from the secretary at war, inclosing a report on the petition of Hugh Lawson White, which was against the petitioner. It was read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Wednesday.

Mr. Swanwick presented the petition of Thomas Lively, and George Lucas; the former for recompense for horses impressed into the service of the United States during the war; the latter for services during the war. The latter petitioner is stated to have been one of the sergeants who prevented the desertion of the Pennsylvania line; he prays also for recompense for undue imprisonment in the galls of Bedford and Philadelphia on suspicion of having opposed the execution of the excise laws, of which he had been found perfectly innocent. Both these petitions were referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Jeremiah Smith presented a petition from Joshua Whitney, praying for recompense for his services during the war. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Livingston presented a petition from John Jewel, of New-York, merchant, praying for the remission of certain duties on part of the cargo of a vessel from Naples, which had been destroyed in the late fire. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. New moved that the petition of Lawrence Mufe, collector of the port of Tappahannock, be referred to the committee on the subject of compensation. Agreed.

A bill was received and read from the Senate, for allowing additional compensation to the clerks of the Senate.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made a report in favour of John Sears, together with a bill, which was twice read, ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. Foster also made a report in favour of the petition of William Parsons.

He also made reports on the petitions of Joseph Hull, John Learned, George Cruikshank, Joseph McCracky, John Minor, and Robert Harris, which were against the petitioners. They were severally twice read, and the house concurred in all the reports, except that on the petition of Robert Harris, which, on motion of Mr. Christie, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to enquire whether any, and if any, what measures were necessary to be taken with respect to the balances found by the commissioners appointed to settle the same, due from certain individual states to the United States, reported a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, that the President of the United States be required to give information to the several states which were by the commissioners found indebted to the United States, of the sums in which they stand indebted, together with the interest due thereon to the present time, with a request that provision may be made for paying the same as soon as possible, which may be made in any of the six per cents, three per cents, or deferred stock of the United States, in the same manner as the United States had paid those states to whom they were reported to be indebted by the said commissioners.

This resolution was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Thursday.

Mr. George Jackson presented a petition from Amos Hales, on the subject of a purchase of land, of which he had not been able to get possession. Referred to a committee of five members.

Mr. Madison presented the memorial of Joseph Nouse, register of the treasury of the United States, praying for an increase of salary. Referred to the committee on the subject of compensation.

Mr. Freeman presented the petition of Philip Tabor, a soldier in the late war, for relief. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. W. Smith said he wished to lay a resolution on the table. It was well known that the city of Savannah, in Georgia, had suffered in the most alarming manner, by that greatest of all calamities, fire; so that four-fifths of the whole town was reduced to ashes. He was desirous that some relief should be afforded to the unhappy sufferers from the treasury of the United States. He believed there was no precedent wherein similar relief had been granted. They had indeed afforded relief to sufferers from the West-Indies. He did not mean that a large sum should be granted; but he thought such a sum might be given, as, in conjunction with the support which they might receive from other quarters, might relieve the distress which must be the consequence of such a calamity. This resolution was in the following words:

Resolved, That the sum of _____ ought to be granted towards the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Savannah in Georgia.

It was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the bill for the more effectual collection of certain internal revenues of the United States be committed to a committee of the whole house. It was made the order for Monday.

Mr. Harper moved the order of the day on the report of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the commissioners of the Federal City, and so much of the President's speech as related to a national university. The house accordingly formed itself into a committee of the whole on that subject, Mr. Coit in the chair, when the report having been read,

Mr. Macon wished to know what were the appropriations which had been made towards this object?

Mr. Craik said that the President had given between nineteen and twenty acres of land, for the purpose of erecting an university.

Mr. Nicholas supposed that this district of country would one day or other, stand in need of a seminary of learning; but it appeared to him, that they were about to go into a business which might carry them farther than they apprehended. He did not think the period was arrived for the institution of a national university. He had no idea of erecting such an university at this place, which could only be done by taking money from distant districts of country, which would receive no benefit from the institution, as he believed the nearer home youth could be instructed, so as to be in some degree under the eye of their parents, the better it was for them, both as it respected their learning and morals.—If a national university were to be established, funds should be found to support it.—It was true, the President had recommended this institution; but this was no proof that he thought it was a subject to be immediately set about. It was the last time he would have an opportunity of addressing them, and perhaps he supposed it might be considered at some future period. It would be many years, he said, before that district would have occasion for an university, and he was of opinion that gentlemen from other parts of the union would not say that they wished the institution. Indeed one thing appeared evident to him, that if the house entered into the business at all, they should be looked up to for funds to go through with the business.

Mr. Harper said, he thought the gentleman last up had not attended to the report. There was nothing in that which went to the pledging of the United States to find funds, nor was it the object of the report to establish a national university. He agreed with that gentleman that we were not arrived at the period for such an institution. But if attention were paid to the memorial on which the report was founded, it would appear that the object of the commissioners was not the establishment of an university, nor of funds, but merely an authority to enable them to hold such property as had been and might be appropriated for the purpose. The President had already given about nineteen acres of land, and had signified his intention of giving 50 shares in the Potowmac canal. The report went no farther than to authorize persons to hold this and any other property which might be given to the institution in trust. He hoped it would be agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin said, he had not attended much to the subject, but he saw no objection to agreeing to the report. The first question to be determined was, Was such an institution desirable? Is there, he asked, any other place of education near this district to which this seminary might be hostile? He believed not, but rather that the distance of this place from any other establishment of the kind made it a proper situation for such an institution. If desirable, could any one, he added, take such a step but themselves? It must be allowed they could not. He therefore thought, if the step was proper, though it might be fifty or a hundred years hence before such an institution should be wanted, there could be no harm in taking it now. It might be said that it was improper for them to make a corporation of this business, but he said this would not be the first instance of forming a corporation, and as no pecuniary aid was contemplated, he trusted there could be no solid objection to the measure. He should therefore vote for the report.

Mr. Craik should be sorry, after the caution the committee had observed in forming their report, in order to obviate all objections, that the subject should be clogged with those which did not merit. If the report had contemplated the raising of a fund for the support of the University in question, gentlemen would have had some ground for their opposition; but, as this had not been contemplated, he did not expect to hear the report objected to. In particular he did not expect to hear it asserted from the quarter whence it came, that such institutions were not necessary in that country; such an assertion might have come with greater propriety from any other part of the Union than from the southern part of it.—If the subject was before them, Mr. Craik said, he should find no difficulty in shewing that the Legislature of the Union ought to patronize such an institution; but, as this was not the case, but they were merely asked to authorize persons to receive what might be given to the institution, he hoped that house would not shut the door against such donations. The situation of the city of Washington, would induce many, he said, to contribute to this institution. It would not interfere with any other. Its central situation rendered it a proper situation for such an University, and all that was wanting from them was the power to receive such donations as might be given to it.

Mr. W. Lyman said he understood that part of the land appropriated for the public use of the United States, was to be appropriated to this University. Did not this shew, he said, that the United States meant to patronize the institution? If they were to take this step, he should be much surprised if they were not soon called upon for money. He did not expect the liberality of individuals would do much. Was it expected, he asked, that the people of the United States should send their children from all parts to this institution? He believed there never would be an institution of this sort that would draw youth from remote parts of the Union; and, therefore, those who contribute towards it at a distance, would receive no benefit from it. He thought they were going too far in this business. If it was the authority to receive donations only which was wanted, the state of Maryland could grant that; but he did not believe the people of the United States would wish to neglect all the schools in the Union, to encourage the National University. He believed he had as liberal notions with respect to education as other gentlemen; but he thought small academies more useful than large national establishments which were not within the reach of the people at large—a few only could partake of the benefits of such an establishment; and he believed, if they looked only amongst our own countrymen, it would be found that these academies had produced many eminent characters. He supposed it would be necessary to have some place of education within that district; but he hoped no plan would ever be adopted, which should draw money from remote parts of the Union, which could not derive any benefit from the institution.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) said, if it should ever be the policy of the United States to establish a National University, he was of opinion this was an improper time for making the decision. He did not believe the committee who made the report meant to do more than had been stated; but the effect he said, would be, what had been predicted; this measure would be looked upon as an entering wedge, and they should hereafter be told they must go through with it. If gentlemen were prepared to sanction an institution

of this kind, they would of course do it: he was not prepared to vote for the measure, but should give it his negative.

[To be continued.]

PARIS, (3 VENDEMAIRE,) Sept. 29.

LIBEL

Against the French Government.

In yesterday's sitting of the council of five hundred, a pamphlet was denounced written by the ci-devant count de Bannet Beauvert, which contains a parallel between the new and ancient regimen, and the actual expense of the directory, and that of the ancient court. It leads to this necessary conclusion, that the royal despotism was infinitely better than that of the republic. A motion was made to prosecute the author of this pamphlet, which was adopted. This subject brought on a discussion, in the course of which, Bourdon de l'Oise complained of the licentiousness with which certain representatives of the people, in their periodical publications, vomited forth the most infamous calumnies against their colleagues. Several voices exclaimed, "It is Louvet! It is Poulquier." Bourdon proposed that no deputies should be allowed to publish Journals.

Rouhier likewise spoke with much warmth against those atrocious Terrorists who notwithstanding their crimes, are still protected and therefore refuse all their former audaciousness and over-run the suburbs, preaching up the decemviral code of 1793. They demand revenge for the death of the Brigands of Grenelle. They repeat the act of accusation drawn up by Louvet, against the new third.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

CHARLESTON, December 12.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, dated the 8th instant, in the evening.

"This day the following elections took place in the legislature—

"Governor—Charles Pinckney, Esq.
"Lieutenant governor—Robert Anderson, Esq.
"Senator of the United States—John Hunter, Esq.

"Powder-receiver—Mr. John Loveday.
"Ordinary for Georgetown district—Cornelius Dupre, Esq.

"On Wednesday a motion was made that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to prevent the importation of negroes into this state. Ayes, 67. Nays, 36.

"Mr. Izard was not a candidate for the government.

"Henry Laurens, Esq. had 53 votes for governor; and John Chevier, Esq. 66 votes for senator to Congress. Sixty-nine was a majority of the houses.

"The Apian business comes on to-morrow."

NORFOLK, December 19.

This morning arrived the sloop President, Capt. Whitfield, who informs that the brig Peace, Capt. Salter, of Philadelphia, 11 weeks from the bay of Honduras, loaded with mahogany and logwood, was driven ashore at the mouth of Chingotique river at eight o'clock on Friday evening last (the 17th inst.) at which place Capt. Whitfield left him; after flood tide the following day captain Whitfield furnished him with water and other necessaries. Capt. Salter was in soundings fifteen days ago, but was driven out to sea, where he experienced many heavy squalls, which occasioned the brig to make so much water that the pumps were kept constantly going. There was six and a half feet water in the hold when Capt. Whitfield got under way, and no prospect of getting her off.

Commodore BARNEY, with two frigates, anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday.

The Spanish Squadron at Trinidad are expected at Guadaloupe.

The Leogane privateers, it is said, have left off cruising, as the administration took the cargoes of the prizes, and pocketed the money.

Disturbances continued at Port de-Paix October 22.

NEW-YORK, December 27.

It is a circumstance we mention with extreme regret, that there is ground to believe the bold and audacious villainy now practised in this and other cities, has been encouraged by the relaxation of criminal law. It is observed by the judges, that culprits formerly tried for their lives, never appeared at the bar to receive sentence without trembling, and every nerve agitated. The case is now altered. Criminals whose punishment is perpetual imprisonment, when called to the bar to hear their sentence, approach with levity and even gaiety. This was so obvious at the late court, that it was hardly possible for a judge to assume a solemn countenance when he pronounced sentence. This is a subject of a serious nature; and tho we are decided friends of lenity, it appears doubtful whether in the present state of society, the abolition of death for certain crimes, will not produce alarming consequences.

At the close of every war, the prices of property, of all kinds, never fail to fall. This circumstance alone would always produce much embarrassment to men in commerce, manufactures and agriculture. But the speculations in land, in the United States, are among the most fruitful sources of embarrassment. They have given rise to a system of credit, which involves inextricable difficulties and misfortunes. The multitude of banks in this country, destined originally to aid the merchant solely, have contributed much to augment the present calamities of business—they have been too much used to support speculating projects, by granting enormous credits.

To these sources of embarrassment, must be added the enormous defalcations from the capital of our merchants, by the seizure and detention of their property, by the English and French. An exact estimate of the amount of American property thus seized, or detained unpaid for, cannot be known, but the following will be found not higher than the truth.