

NEW THEATRE

On 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.

- Mr. Francis, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Warren, Mr. Wignell, Mr. Moreton, Mr. Blisset, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Warrell, Mr. Darley, jun., Mr. Warrell, jun., Mr. Morgan, Mr. McDonald, Master Warrell, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Merry, Mrs. Docton, Miss Milbourn, Sir David Daw, Tempett, Penruddock, Woodville, Sydenham, Henry Woodville, Weazle, Woodville's Servant, Officer, Jenkins, James, Richard, Harry, Thomas, Mrs. Woodville, Emily Tempett, Dame Bunckley, Maid,

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 face 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 REPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNEL

Respectfully informs the Public, that

On SATURDAY EVENING, December 31, at 7 o'clock, (by particular desire, and for the last time) 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.

The next Reading will be on Tuesday the 3d of January, 1797.—The course will be continued regularly every Tuesday and Thursday evening.

No repetition (if any should hereafter take place) will be given on the evening of either of the above days. Subscribers' tickets (not transferrable) admit to all repetitions.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. Zachariah Poulson, jun. at the Library, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be inclined to honor the undertaking with their patronage, are respectfully requested to send their names and receive their tickets.

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

To the Public.

IT has been the wish of almost every class of citizens in America, that a Gazette might be published in the Metropolis, once a week which would exclude advertisements altogether. A large sheet, on this plan would contain all the intelligence, foreign and domestic;—it would come to the subscribers at a small expense, compared with that of the Daily papers; a great proportion of which is necessarily filled with advertisements;—it would be easily preserved and bound in 2 volumes at the end of each year, or be conveniently transmitted to correspondents in any part of the world.

The first number of a paper on this plan to be entitled

THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTE,

will be published in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 5th day of January, 1797. It will be printed with an elegant type, on paper equal in size and quality to that on which the Philadelphia Gazette is printed; and it will contain every article of foreign and domestic news, including the arrival of vessels—price of stock &c. and a correct account of the proceedings of Congress, with an authentic copy of the laws of the United States, from the beginning of the present session of the Federal Legislature.

The price of the Universal Gazette, exclusive of postage, will be four dollars per annum, to be paid in advance, in Philadelphia, yearly; unless instructions shall be given by the subscribers to their correspondents in the city, who will engage to pay the subscription money as it becomes due.

Orders for this paper, post paid, are to be addressed to Andrew Brown, at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, No. 29, Chestnut-street, who will be answerable for all money advanced on account of the Universal Gazette.

A Daily Paper, by post, sent any distance within one hundred miles, costs the subscribers twelve dollars, and twelve cents, per annum; any distance beyond one hundred miles, it costs thirteen dollars and sixty-eight cents, per annum, including postage.

The Universal Gazette, by excluding advertisements will contain all the intelligence of the week, and cost the subscribers by post, any distance within one hundred miles, only four dollars and fifty-two cents, per annum;—any distance beyond one hundred miles, it will cost only four dollars and seventy-eight cents per annum, including postage.

Dec. 29.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 26.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Nicholas said he had not been convinced by the observations of gentlemen who had spoken in favour of this report; that all the mischiefs would not follow this measure which he before predicted. He enquired into the purpose of establishing a national university. The President had said, and the commissioners after him, it was to establish a uniformity of principles and manners throughout the union. This, he believed, could not be effected by any institution. If, said he, you incorporate men to build an university, are you not pledging yourselves that you will make up any deficiency? And as the building must be commensurate with the object, they would have an enormous empty house continually calling upon them for contributions to its support. Whatever moderation had been observed in framing this report, Mr. N. said, it was like many others which came before them—it was so covered, as not to show half the mischiefs which would attend it. If a plan of education was wanted for that district, let members from that part of the country say so, and he would be ready to afford them every necessary assistance: but he would not think of going into the scheme of a national university.

The district of country from whence he came, might stand in great need of seminaries of learning, as had been hinted by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Craik) but their ignorance must continue, until they were sensible of their want of instruction. He believed there was no federal quality in knowledge, and no federal aid was necessary to the spread of it. Every district of country was competent to provide for the education of its own citizens; and he should not give his countenance to the national plan proposed, because the expense would be enormous, and because he did not think it would be attended with any good effect, but with much evil.

Mr. R. Sprigg, jun. considered the report before them as of a very harmless nature. The President, he said, had appropriated land upon which to erect the university in question. They were not called upon to sanction that appropriation. His power to give it was full and ample. The thing was done, and he had promised a future donation. The apprehensions of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) seemed to arise from his conceiving they were about to sanction a national university such as had been recommended by the President; if this were the case, although the representative of that district, he should not give his vote in support of the measure. On the contrary, he said, they were called upon merely to authorize proper persons to receive donations for an university. What sort of institution this should be, would be for the future consideration of Congress. Mr. S. said, he should always be ready to give his support to every measure which had a tendency to spread knowledge throughout the United States, as he believed the progress of knowledge and liberty would accompany each other. The gentleman from Virginia seemed to think this institution would only benefit a small circle. He did not think the State of Maryland would be much benefited by it, as they had already two good universities, but he thought it doing no more than justice to the owners of property in the federal city, that this institution should be encouraged. What was asked of them, would not commit them at all for anything further; and it would be a mean of turning the attention of the people to the support of an institution of this kind. For these reasons, he hoped the house would agree to the report.

Mr. Livingston said, he was in favour of the report of the committee, until, by a recurrence to the act for establishing the permanent seat of government, he was convinced there was something more in the measure than met the eye. The intention seemed a good one, but what hindered the state in which this district lay, from granting the incorporation desired? There needed to have been no difficulty in this. But something farther was intended—public patronage was wanted to the institution. They were desired, at a minute's warning, to say they would establish a national university. It was true, they had been called by a respectable authority to do this; but it was a matter of moment, and required consideration. How far the commissioners were authorized to give land for this purpose, he could not say. He thought the words "public use," would not authorize them to do so; for if they gave land upon which to erect an university, they might give it for any other building which was to be enjoyed by a number of people; for schools and universities, he said, were not public, but private concerns. The effect of the resolution would be, as had been justly said, an entering wedge; and hereafter they should be told they must go on, and all the fine things which had now been urged, would then be brought forward, with ten fold force, in favour of a national university. If this business was perfectly harmless, as it had been represented, he should willingly have supported it; but, as he conceived it to be far otherwise, he could not vote for it.

Mr. Madison was far from thinking that this was a question which went to pledge Congress support a national university. He did not think the agreeing to the present proposition would pledge Congress to pay a single farthing. He considered the question merely to be whether Congress would encourage an establishment which was to be supported independent of them. The President had thought proper to give to this institution the fifty shares in the Potomac navigation, which had been presented to him as an acknowledgment of his services during the war, but which he declined accepting for his own use. All that the commissioners prayed for was to have this property secured, with any other which might be given for the same purpose, by granting due powers for the purpose. This was the simple view which he had of the subject. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Livingston) seemed to think there was no necessity for the interference of the United States in this

business. Mr. M. said Congress had the sole jurisdiction over this district of country. It was indeed necessary that the laws of Maryland should operate over it for the present, but they do so, said he, by authority of Congress, and Congress only can make a law on the present subject. With this idea, the commissioners had applied to them. The report before them, Mr. M. said, did not call the university a national university; it speaks of it as an university in the district of Columbia. He thought there was a material difference between calling it an university and a national university. Congress, he said, might form an institution there, which could not be considered an institution of the United States, which might nevertheless, have all the good of a national institution—and it was in this qualified light in which he viewed it.

Mr. R. Sprigg, jun. said it had been enquired why the Legislature of Maryland could not have granted the commissioners what they now pray for. He answered they could make no law for that district which should extend past the time at which the seat of government was to be removed there. He mentioned some instances which had taken place whilst he was a member of that legislature. This, he said, accounted for the application of the commissioners to Congress.

On motion, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Christie expressed much dissatisfaction with the settlement which had been made at the war office in relation to the accounts of captain Robert Harris, who had only been credited with sixteen dollars for eighteen months service, owing to his not having called at the precise time for payment at which he ought to have called. He therefore moved a resolution calling upon the war department for a statement of the number of officers and the amount of their pay who stood exactly in captain Harris's situation, in order to show no great inconvenience would arise from a re-settlement. After a number of observations on the subject, the motion was negatived.

Mr. Nicholas obtained leave of absence for Mr. Heath, for 20 days.

Mr. Parker laid a resolution to the following effect upon the table:

"Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the house, what measures have been taken for carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and the Dey and Regency of Algiers, and also whether any and what further legislative aid may be necessary for that purpose."

Mr. Gregg presented the petition of William Alexander, praying compensation for services as an assistant surveyor; which was referred to the committee of claims. Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 27.

The bill from the Senate, granting an additional allowance to the clerks in the office of the secretary of the senate, was read the second time, and referred to the committee on the subject of compensations.

Mr. Swanwick presented the petition of Jane Adams, praying for relief on account of a certificate for 500 dollars, which she had received for a prize in the lottery, and lost.

Mr. Livingston presented the petition of William Constable and others, holders of what was termed New Emission Bills, praying for relief.

Mr. Madison presented the petition of John Porter, a soldier in the late war for compensation.

The above petitions were severally referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Kitchell presented the memorial of John Cleve Symmes, on the subject of his contract with the United States, for certain lands, and praying that his purchase might be completed. Referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the report of the attorney-general on this subject.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims made reports on the petitions of Gilbert Deach, Thomas Miller, Thomas Curtis, Joseph Shalk, James M'Calmont and Richard Keys. These reports were all against the petitioners, were severally twice read, and concurred in by the house.

Mr. Swanwick, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made reports on the petitions of Charles White, Stewart and Barr, David Scudder, Eleazer Scudder, Samuel Berrien & others, Aaron Sheffield, Legara, Pearce and Priolo, which were severally against the petitioners. They were twice read, and (except the two last, the decision on which was postponed to Tuesday next) agreed to by the house.

Mr. Hartley presented the petition of Robert Horner, for compensation for services during the war, which was referred to the committee of claims.

The order of the day was called for on the report of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the commissioners of the Federal city, and that part of the President's speech, which referred to the establishment of a national university. The house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on that subject, Mr. Coit in the chair, when, the resolution, reported by the select committee, having been read, no gentleman rising on the subject, the chairman enquired if the committee were ready for the question, and, on being answered in the affirmative, the question was put and negatived by a great majority.

The committee then rose, and the house took up the subject, when

Mr. Murray expressed his surprise at the decision which had just taken place. He thought the question must have been mistaken, or it had not been sufficiently discussed. He regretted deeply that a subject so interesting should have had so little consideration. The report of the committee, he said, was moderate and just, and he confessed he had heard nothing from gentlemen, who were opposed to it, that was not either founded in mistakes, or in an overheated imagination of evils, with which the report was unconnected. One would have supposed, said he, to have heard the arguments used on the occasion, that the report had proposed to lay the foundation of a national university, which should have called for resources from the whole union. On looking into the report, he found no such thing; in referring to the memorial of the commissioners, nothing like it was to be dis-

covered; the request was simply that Congress would do, what Congress alone could do, viz. authorize proper persons to receive such donations as liberal and well disposed persons might be inclined to give towards carrying into effect the institution of an university. Yet the vote of the committee of the whole just taken, went to crush this perfectly harmless, but desirable measure—a measure which went to the planting a little seed of learning in that district. It asked neither for protection nor bounty from the United States; it required nothing more than the simple act of incorporation. His colleague (Mr. Sprigg) he said, had shewn that the legislature of Maryland could not grant the incorporating power wanted, since they did not extend their power beyond the period of 1800, at which time the general government was to be fixed within that district.

If Congress refuse to comply with the request of the petitioners, said Mr. M. they will smother in the bud the efforts of individuals, inclined to give donations for the encouragement of learning in this new city. So ungenerous a resolution he could not have believed would have passed a body, who had the character of liberal and enlightened—such a vote would appear particularly humiliating in the eyes of foreign nations. Where, he asked, would be the evil of agreeing to the report? He could see none. The President had generously signified his intention of giving about the value of 5,000,000, sterling, and the wide and liberal in all parts of the Union would probably follow his example. A seminary of learning would be set about, proportioned to the resources for its support. Instead of allowing this to be the case, every possible abuse had been imagined to take place. They were to be extravagantly squandered, a large empty house was to be erected, and Congress was to be called upon to complete the design. Why, he said, suppose all this abuse? Was it not more probable, that enlightened men, desirous of promoting such an institution would act; a more prudent and rational part, particularly when the law held out to them no idea of support? Upon the whole, he thought no reasonable objection could be made to the report; he hoped a final decision therefore would be delayed; for he could not believe, when gentlemen took time to consider the subject, they would act so unenlightened and illiberal a part as to reject a request so harmless and reasonable.

Mr. Madison proposed to strike out the word pecuniary from the report, that the expression might extend to all sorts of donations.

The Speaker said it was not in order to amend the report in that stage of the business. To amend it, the report must be recommitted.

[To be continued.]

Wednesday, December 28.

The bill for the relief of John Sears, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Hindman presented two petitions, one from Alexander Furnival, postmaster of Baltimore praying for additional compensation to his present allowance; and another from James Currie, and others, for recompence for services during the war. The former was referred to the committee of compensation, and the latter to the committee of claims.

Mr. Coit presented the memorial of Hannah Welch, praying for payment of arrearages due to her late husband for services as captain of a vessel during the war, in which he was killed fighting on shore at Pensacola, and also for commutation due to her brother, who had also served in the war.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Goodrich presented a petition from the commissioner of Loans for Connecticut, praying for an increase of salary. Referred to the committee of compensation.

Mr. D. Foster moved that the petition of Moses White, which had last session been reported upon by the committee of claims, but which report had not been decided upon by the house, should be recommitted to the committee of claims, on account of some new facts which were produced.—Agreed.

Mr. W. Smith then called up his resolution relative to affording relief to the sufferers at Savannah which occasioned considerable debate, and was at length negatived 55 to 24.

Notice.

THE Advertiser is a person regularly bred, and has carried on in an extensive manner for these 30 years past, the various branches of Goldsmiths' and Jewellery, played and hard-ware Cutlery, and Ironmongery business, and has general knowledge of the Dry Good and many other businesses. He has a particular taste for building, has built extensively for himself, has conducted buildings for others, and is of opinion that his services to any gentleman that might be in want of a person to conduct any of the aforesaid businesses, would not only be useful but an acquisition, as he will engage on liberal terms, either as a salesman or to sell the commission as an agent, and as partner or take the care of a manufactory, or superintend building, &c. He is a married man, and having no family but his wife who would act as a saleswoman or house-keeper. No objection to any part of the Southern States, or to take a voyage to Europe as a supercargo.

A line directed to J. C. to the care of the printer, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. He is well acquainted with most of the English, Irish, and Scotch manufacturers, as he carried on business for ten years in London, but on account of unavoidable misfortunes in his country, he is now forced to seek for a living for himself and wife in this way, and he flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction to his employer. And as he is well known in this city, and to the most respectable characters on the continent, doubts not but his character, morality and indefatigable industry, will bear the strictest enquiry.

Dec. 28.

law 17

C. W. PEALE,

To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

Willing to contribute my mite to assist the sufferers at Savannah, I propose to appropriate the products of the Museum, on Wednesday, the 4th of January next, for that express purpose. The constant call for my daily exertions, to prepare the numerous subjects for the museum, has, and will for a long time to come, prevent me from giving my personal attendance on the visitors of this repository: But on this particular occasion, it is my intention to be present the whole day; and it will give me much pleasure to see the rooms crowded from the early morn until ten o'clock at night.

N. B. C. W. PEALE during the last nine months, has made uncommon exertions to enrich and improve the Museum, and although it is not yet what it ought to be with the aid of the City of Philadelphia, the proprietor assures the public that it is daily progressing in usefulness; and the constant visitor will always find some addition to elevate his mind, and call forth sentiments of love, wonder and admiration of the wisdom of the great Creator of all things.

Museum, Dec. 9.