

New Theatre.

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 3,
Will be presented, a Tragedy, called

The Grecian Daughter.

Dionysus, Mr. Cooper
Philotas, Moreton
Melanthon, Warren
Phocion, Prigmore
Arcas, Warrell, jun.
Calippus, Warrell
Greek Herald, Darley, jun.
Greek Soldier, Fox
Perdiccas, Macdonald
Evander, Wignell
Ericene, Miss Oldfield
Euphrasia, (The Grecian Daughter) Mrs. Merry
To which will be added,
A Farce, in two acts, written in America, (never performed) called

The Enchanted Flute.

Codgerly, Mr. B...
Raymond, Moreton
Sir Horace Huffle, Harwood
Doctor Endicots, Francis
Giles, Bliffitt
Landlord, Warrell
Jeweller, Fox
Tradefman, Mitchell, &c.
Harriet Bloomley, Miss L'Estrange
Dinah, Mrs. L'Estrange
1st Lady, Mrs. Doctor
2d Lady, Mrs. Metchler

United States.

Pennsylvania District.
In pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the District of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 13th day of March, (instant) at 12 o'clock, noon, the Brigantine, called the LADY WALTER-STORFF, with all and singular her tackle, apparel, furniture and other appurtenance, as the same now are;—the said brigantine having been condemned as forfeited to the United States, &c. WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, March 3d, 1797.
The inventory may be seen at the Marshal's office.

College-Hall.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4th,
At 7 o'clock, will be delivered,
A POEM

On the President's Farewell Address, with a sketch of the character of his Successor.
After which, will be recited,
An allegorical Poem, in two parts, called
The Cave of Nature.

Or, a Picture of the Virtues, Vices, Passions and Attributes of the Human Mind.
Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulton, jun. at the Library; at Mr. McElwee's looking-glass-shop, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookeller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

A FIFTY DOLLAR NOTE was given to the Door-keeper by mistake, on Tuesday evening: the owner is requested to apply for it to Mr. FENNEL.

City of Washington.

SCHEME of the Lottery, No. II, for the improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent } 20,000 dollars, & } 50,000	
dwelling-houses, } cash 30,000, are }	
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of	10,000
2 do. 5,000 each, are	20,000
10 do. 1,000	10,000
20 do. 500	10,000
50 do. 100	5,000
100 do. 50	5,000
400 do. 25	10,000
1,000 do. 10	10,000
15,000 do. 10	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
23,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE.
And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Walls Cooper's Ferry.

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookellers, price One Dollar and twenty-five cents, elegantly printed on wove paper, and hot-pressed, by John Thompson.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The CONSTITUTIONS of the several States,
With each other, and with that of the United States; exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations. By WILLIAM SMITH, of South Carolina, L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States. Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3/4ths of a dollar. February 6

A Young Gentleman,

WHO can come well recommended by a respectable merchant of this city, would be willing to engage either in a wholesale or retail store.

A line addressed to A. B. and left with the Printer of this Paper, will be duly attended to, March 2

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 1.

Mr. Swanwick, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Champlain (N. Y.) complaining of inconveniences on account of being obliged to make their entries at Cumberland, and praying some port to be made a port of entry nearer Canada. The committee thought it unnecessary to make any regulations on the subject.

Mr. S. also made a report on the petitions of James O'Brian and James Aylward, mariners, who fled from Newfoundland, at the time the French landed there, and put into Portsmouth, where their vessels had been seized for the tonnage duties; they prayed for a remission of the duties. The report was favourable. It was opposed by Mr. Coit, as being contrary to law, but supported by Messrs. Swanwick, W. Smith, and Sewall, as one of those strong cases which ought as an exception to any general rule. The report was finally agreed to, afterwards a bill was reported, it was engrossed for a third reading, and before the house rose, passed.

The bill directing certain persons to be placed on the pension list, was read a third time and passed.

A bill was received from the Senate concerning the circuit courts of the United States, which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Gallatin wished the bill for fixing the military establishment, which had been returned by the President of the United States, with his objections, to be taken up.

Mr. W. Smith hoped this subject would be taken up, but before it was entered upon, he wished the committee of the whole to be discharged from the consideration of it, as he found, in a former instance of a similar kind, the business had been fettered in the house. The committee was accordingly discharged. The house then proceeded to reconsider the bill, agreeably to the directions of the constitution. The bill was first read, and then the following objections of the President:

United States, Feb. 28, 1797.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

"Having maturely considered the bill, to alter and amend an act, intitled, 'an act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States,' which was presented to me on the twenty-second day of this month, I now return it to the house of representatives, in which it originated, with my objections.

"First. If the bill passes into a law, the two companies of light dragoons will be, from that moment, legally out of service, though they will afterwards continue actually in service; and for their services during this interval, namely, from the time of legal to the time of actual discharge, it will not be lawful to pay them unless some future provision be made by law. Though they may be discharged at the pleasure of Congress, in justice they ought to receive their pay, not only to the time of passing the law, but at least, to the time of their actual discharge.

Secondly. It will be inconvenient and injurious to the public to dismiss the light dragoons, as soon as notice of the law can be conveyed to them, one of the companies having been lately destined to a necessary and important service.

Thirdly. The companies of light dragoons, consist of one hundred and twenty-six non-commissioned officers and privates who are bound to serve as dismounted dragoons, when ordered so to do; they have received in bounties about two thousand dollars; one of them is completely equipped, and above half of the non-commissioned officers and privates have yet to serve more than one third of the term of their enlistment; and besides, there will, in the year, be a considerable deficiency in the complement of infantry intended to be continued. Under these circumstances, to discharge the dragoons, does not seem to comport with economy.

Fourthly. It is generally agreed that some cavalry, either militia or regular, will be necessary; and according to the best information I have been able to obtain, it is my opinion that the latter will be less expensive and more useful than the former, in preserving peace between the frontier settlers and the Indians, and therefore a part of the military establishment should consist of cavalry.

G. WASHINGTON.

The Speaker then read the clause in the Constitution which directs the proceeding on such occasion, and which says, that in case two-thirds of the House wherein it originated shall be in favour of passing the bill, it shall be sent to the other, and if two-thirds of that House be also in favour of it, it shall become a law. The votes of both Houses to be determined by Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Nicholas said, he meant to vote against the bill, but he did not wish to stand charged with refusing to pay the men for the time they were in service. He thought the bill was by no means liable to a charge of this kind. As it could scarcely be supposed that, at the time they were making a voluntary gift of 100 dollars to every officer discharged, it could not reasonably be suspected that the Legislature meant to defraud the men of their pay.

Mr. W. Smith did not see any necessity for the observations of the gentleman from Virginia. There was nothing in the Message of the President which charged that House with an intention of defrauding the men of their pay. Whatever was the design of gentlemen, this was not the charge. But certain it was that this would be the result of the bill, and it would be six weeks or two months before they could be notified that the act was passed. It was the legal opinion of the Attorney-General, therefore, that they would not be entitled to pay during that time.

Mr. Nicholas was sorry the gentleman from S. Carolina and he did not think alike on the subject; he thought the objections he had made were necessary, and he had made them for the purpose stated. He thought the President ought not to have doubted their willingness to have allowed the

pay in question. He was of opinion the House had given some extraordinary proofs of their liberality this session; amongst other proofs of this, they had determined to appropriate money for the building of a 36 gun frigate, which he had caused to be built without authority. But the pay of these men was so much a point of law, that he believed the men would have been entitled to pay.

Mr. W. Smith said their having agreed to give each of the Officers 100 dollars, without mentioning the men, rather went against the gentleman's conclusion; because, if any thing had been intended to have been given to them, they would also have been mentioned.

Mr. Williams was sorry that some things had not been more attended to, when that bill was under consideration; and, although there would be a difficulty respecting the Brigadier-General and Staff, yet he thought the objections well founded, and would vote against the passing of the bill, in order that a new one might be brought in, to avoid the objections. From the demands lately made for the protection of the Frontiers of Georgia and Tennessee, which amounted to upwards of 300,000 dollars; he fully agreed with the President that it would be less expence to keep up the two Companies of Dragoons, than employ Militia Horse.

The Yeas and Nays were then taken as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baily, Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Buck, Bargeis, Cabell, Christie, Claiborn, Clopton, Coles, Dearborn, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Gillespie, Greenup, Gregg, Grove, Hampton, Harrison, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Holland, A. Jackson, G. Jackson, Kitchell, Livingston, Locke, Maclay, Macon, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patten, Richards, Sherburne, Skinner, Israel Smith, R. Spigg, T. Spigg, Strudwick, Swanwick, Swift, Venable, Winn.—55.

NAYS.

Messrs. Ames, Bradburn, Coit, Craik, Dano, Davenport, Dent, Ege, A. Feller, D. Feller, Gilbert, Gilman, Goodrich, Griswold, Harper, Henderson, Kittera, S. Lyman, W. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Potter, Reed, Sewall, Sitgreaves, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, W. Smith, Thatcher, Thomas, Van Ales, Smithworth, Williams, 34.

The bill being accordingly lost, Mr. Nicholas moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a new bill, which being agreed to, a new bill was reported (exactly the same as the former, except an omission of the parts objected to by the President). It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and afterwards passed.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for placing certain buoys in and near the harbor of Boston, which was agreed to, after filling up the blank for 6 large buoys with 1600 dollars, and that for 10 small ones with a like sum; the bill was ordered for a third reading, and afterwards passed.

The bill for extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States, went through the same form and was passed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the amendments of the Senate to the bill for making regulations with respect to the duty on spirits distilled within the United States. They proposed to do away the licences for two weeks, and to provide only for monthly licences, to bear date on the first day of every calendar month.

Mr. Harrison hoped these amendments would not be agreed to. It was well known that in the southern parts of the union, there was a small distillery in almost every farm; but if these amendments were adopted, it would have the effect to destroy them, and the law would become particularly odious to the people; it would also wholly defeat the purpose of raising revenue from the tax.

Messrs. Parker and Macon urged similar objections to this bill.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) who originally introduced this amendment into the bill, repeated his arguments in favor of allowing licences to be taken out for two weeks.

The amendments were disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. Blount, the report of the committee on the petition of the widow of Seecalocuta, or the Hanging Maw, was taken up and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill in addition to an act for the relief and protection of American seamen. This bill was brought forward to supply an omission in the bill passed last session respecting the manner in which certificates of citizenship should be granted. This part of the bill occasioned considerable discussion last session; and was a subject of conference between the two houses; but from some unaccountable neglect was omitted in the law, and had been supplied by the President, who had adopted the plan agreed upon by the two houses, except that he had somewhat enlarged it. The bill now proposed, was a copy of the provisions which had been acted upon by the President.

Mr. Harper spoke at considerable length against the mode laid down for the ascertaining of citizenship, which was to be proved in case of failure of a copy of the register where the person was born, by one credible witness. Mr. H. proposed that the testimony of three freeholders should be sufficient; but notwithstanding all the pains he took to prove the propriety of this amendment, on the question being put, there only appeared three votes in favor of it.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the resolution calling upon the States for the payment of certain balances, were taken up. Mr. W. Smith moved to recede from their disagreement to the Senate's amendments, which was negatived, there being only 12 votes in favor of it. Mr. Nicholas then moved to adhere, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Swanwick reported a bill to authorize a statement of the claims of George Smith and John Robertson, formerly slaves in Algiers. It was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. A. Feller, from the committee of Enrolment, reported several bills as duly enrolled, which received the signature of the speaker, and were afterwards laid before the President. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

Yesterday arrived in this city, from his residence in Virginia, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President Elect of the United States. The Company of Artillery, under the immediate orders of Capt. Shaw, welcomed that tried patriot with a discharge of 16 rounds from two 12 pounders; and a flag was displayed from the Park of Artillery, bearing the device "Jefferson the Friend of the People." Am. D. A.

Translated for the (N.Y.) Daily Advertiser.
LEYDEN, December 2.

In the midst of so many examples which every day present themselves to the eye of afflicted humanity, of the effects produced by the unhappy ambition of governing our equals, without any delicacy in the choice of the measures, the illustrious Washington, long since the model of true patriotism, which is the love of one's country, and entirely free from all self-interested motives, has now added the most grievous treat of disinterestedness, as well to the continual permissives of power as to the numerous titles he before had, and the love of his fellow-citizens, and the veneration of his age, and to the admiration of posterity. Scylla fatiated with power and honors, abdicated the dictatorship, which he had usurped after having plunged his country in blood and remedied the same abuses by cruelty and tyranny. Washington renounced a legal power, acquired by his own merit, to finish his career with a virtuous retirement, and worthy of a true philosopher, after having contributed more than any other means, both as a Soldier and Legislator, to fix upon his native land the greatest happiness, of which, perhaps, mortals are susceptible.

STATE PAPER.

The following Report was presented to the house of Representatives on Tuesday last; with an extensive appendix.

The secretary of state, in pursuance of the order of the house of Representatives, of the 8th May, 1794, on the memorial and petition of sundry citizens of the United States residing in the city of Philadelphia, relative to the losses they have sustained by the capture of their property by French armed vessels on the high seas, or in consequence of the forced or voluntary sales of their provisions and merchandize, to the officers of the colonial administrations of the French republic, having examined the same, together with accounts of similar losses sustained by American citizens from the French, in the European seas, or in the ports of France, which in the details were necessarily connected with the former:

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:

That since the commencement of the present war, various and continual complaints have been made by citizens of the United States to the department of state, and to the ministers of the United States in France of injuries done to their commerce under the authority of the French republic. These injuries were—

1. Spoilations and maltreatment of their vessels at sea, by French ships of war and privateers.
2d. A distressing and long continued embargo laid upon their vessels at Bourdeaux in the years 1793 and 1794.
3d. The non-payment of bills and other evidences of debts due, drawn by the colonial administration in the West Indies.

4th. The seizure or forced sales of the cargoes of their vessels, and appropriating them to public use, without paying for them, or paying inadequately, or delaying payment for a length of time.

5th. The non-performance of contracts made by the agents for the government supplies.

6th. The condemnation of their vessels and cargoes under such of the marine ordinances of France as are incompatible with the treaties subsisting between the two countries; and

7th. The captures sanctioned by a decree of the National Convention of the 9th May, 1793, [A] which, in violation of the treaty of amity and commerce, declared enemy's goods on board of their vessels, lawful prizes, and directed the French ships of war and privateers to bring into port neutral vessels laden with provisions and bound to an enemy's port.

It may be proper to remark here that this decree of the Convention directed the capture of neutral vessels laden with provisions and destined for enemy's parts, preceded by one month, the order of the British government for capturing "all vessels loaded with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any port in France."

Such was the nature of the claims of the citizens of the United States upon the French republic previous to the departure of Mr. Monroe as minister plenipotentiary to France in the summer of 1794, and since his residence there. To him were entrusted the documents which had been collected to substantiate particular complaints; and he was instructed to press the French government to ascertain and pay what might be found justly due from time to time; as additional cases rose, they were transmitted to him with a like view. In September of that year, he assigned to his secretary, Mr. Skipwith, (with the provisional appointment of consul at Paris) the charge of stating the cases, and placing them in the proper train of settlement; referring to himself the duty of fixing general principles with the government, and patronizing and superintending his proceedings.

In conformity with the direction of the minister, Mr. Skipwith shortly afterwards made a general report on the injuries and difficulties and vexations to which the commerce of the United States was subjected by the regulations and restraints of the French government, or by the abuses practised by its agents; to which he added a number of particular cases—[A copy of the whole was annexed to the report marked B.] This report was laid before the French government; and added to the various representations of Mr. Monroe, and his predecessor, produced a decree of the joint committee of Public Safety, Finance, Commerce, and Supplies, dated 15th Nov. 1794—[A copy of which was annexed marked C.] This decree, apparently calculated to remedy many of the evils complained of, afforded but a very partial, in respect to compensations, a comparatively small relief, while it continued in force the principles of the decree of the 9th May 1793, which rendered liable to seizure and confiscation, the goods of enemies found on board neutral vessels.