

ation, and the question left undecided on Thursday was again returned, viz. the following amendment being under consideration, "to compensate for any injury done to our neutral rights, and on the part of" the previous question had been called upon it; the discussion of which was continued to a considerable length (the particulars, for want of room, are postponed till Monday.) At length the question, "Shall the main question now be put," was taken by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Chapman, Champlin, Cochran, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Ege, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Grifwood, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Havens, Hindman, Hofner, Imlay, Kittera, S. Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Otis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (Ch.) Thatcher, Thompson, Thomas, Van Alen, Wadsworth, J. Williams.—52.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Claiborn, Clay, Clopton, Coit, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Elmendorff, Findley, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, McClenachan, McDowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Parker, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, (Pineckey District) R. Sprigg, Sandford, Sumpter, Swanwick, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—48.

The previous question having been lost, the main question returned; which having been read, Mr. HAVENS observed, that one part of the amendment was hypothetical, and moved that instead of "injuries done to our neutral rights," it should read, "injuries which may have been committed upon our neutral rights." This amendment was agreed to without a division; and the main question being about to be put, Mr. GALLATIN observed, that a majority having determined the question should be taken, he now considered it as his business to chafe between two evils. He had considered this amendment as saying, that except the French would compensate the spoiliations they had committed upon our commerce, no accommodation could take place, and of course war must ensue; but gentlemen who supported it, denied that it had any such construction, he should, therefore, take in the sense they gave it, and vote for it, though he had rather no vote had been taken upon the occasion. The votes were taken by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Bradbury, Brent, Brookes, Cochran, Chapman, Champlin, Claiborn, Clay, Clopton, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Ege, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Grifwood, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Hindman, Hofner, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Milledge, Morgan, Nicholas, Otis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, Skinner, J. Smith, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, (Ch.) W. Smith, (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Swanwick, Thatcher, Thompson, Thomas, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Alen, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Wadsworth, J. Williams.—78.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Bryan, Cabell, Coit, Davis, Dent, Fowler, Giles, Gregg, Harper, Lyon, Macon, McClenachan, McDowell, Nicholas, Parker, Sumpter, Venable, R. Williams.—21.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Dayton's amendment as amended, when the yeas and nays were as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Champlin, Claiborn, Clay, Clopton, Dana, Davis, Dawson, Elmendorff, Findley, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Kittera, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Machir, Macon, McClenachan, McDowell, Milledge, Morgan, New, Nicholas, Otis, Parker, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, Swanwick, Thomas, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, J. Williams, R. Williams.—58.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Ege, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Fowler, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Grifwood, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hofner, Imlay, Lyman, Matthews, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (Ch.) Thatcher, Thompson, Van Alen, Wadsworth.—41.

The question being about to be put upon the address as amended, Mr. LIVINGSTON said, having had occasion to express his doubts about the propriety of the conduct of the executive towards foreign nations, and not believing it had been "just and impartial," and not from the fear of offending any foreign nation (as had been insinuated) he was not willing to vote for an address containing words to exciteable.

Mr. LYON moved to strike out the words "foreign nations."

Mr. LIVINGSTON said he had other objections.

Mr. GALLATIN wished to strike out the whole paragraph from the word "Believing," his great objection to this paragraph, he said, was not to the clause which said that the conduct of government had been "just and impartial to foreign nations;" for, although he could not say the government had, in every instance, been just and impartial to foreign nations, yet, generally speaking, he believed it had been so. That he did not approve of the conduct of the executive with respect to the British treaty,

yet he was not willing to attribute bad motives to them on that account; but the part he had objected to, was that in which they pledged themselves that the laws were fairly executed; in far as it related to the executive, he doubted not this was the case, but with respect to the subordinate departments of the executive, and the judiciary, he could not give an opinion of this sort; but his chief objection was to the last sentence, in which they said "they did not hesitate to declare, that they would give their most cordial support to principles deliberately and uprightly established." He did not know what principles, what support was meant.

Mr. W. SMITH said the word principles had reference to the laws which they had passed. He did not think the paragraph exceptionable; one nearly similar was inserted in the address of last session, and he thought it at this time peculiarly proper.

Mr. OTIS thought there was something more artful and insidious in this attempt than in any which had been made in the whole business, as it went to cast a censure not only on the executive, but all the departments of government.

Mr. ALLEN believed there was American blood enough to approve of the clause, and American accent enough to pronounce it.

The question on this amendment was taken by yeas and nays as follow.

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Claiborn, Clay, Clopton, Dawson, Elmendorff, Findley, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, McClenachan, McDowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Parker, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, Swanwick, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—45.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Chapman, Champlin, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Davis, Dennis, Dent, Ege, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Grifwood, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hofner, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Morgan, Otis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (Ch.) Thatcher, Thompson, A. Trigg, Van Alen, Wadsworth, J. Williams.—53.

The question was then taken on the address as amended, by Yeas and Nays as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Baldwin, Baird, Bayard, Bradbury, Brookes, Chapman, Champlin, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Ege, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Grifwood, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Hindman, Hofner, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Milledge, Morgan, Nicholas, Otis, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Skinner, Sinnickson, J. Smith, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, (Ch.) Thatcher, Thompson, Thomas, A. Trigg, Van Alen, Wadsworth, Williams.—62.

NAYS.

Messrs. Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Claiborn, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Elmendorff, Findley, Fowler, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Havens, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, McClenachan, McDowell, New, Parker, Sitgreaves, W. Smith, (P.) Sprigg, Standford, Sumpter, Swanwick, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—36.

Messrs. Venable, Kittera and Freeman were appointed a committee to wait upon the President, to know when and where he would receive the address.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1797.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the House of Representatives waited on the President of the United States at his own house, when the Speaker presented the Address in answer to his Speech at the opening of the session.

A Bill to prevent the Citizens of the United States privateering against nations in amity with or against Citizens of the United States, has been brought forward in the Senate.

The following melancholy catastrophe took place at Bordenton, on Friday the 26th ult.

Mr. and Mrs. Wythe, lately from England, together with Miss Martha Reeves and Mr. John Forder, both residents in Bordenton, formed a little party and crossed the Delaware with a view of spending the afternoon in the pleasures of friendship. Evening had come on before they attempted to return. Their bateau was small and leaky, and, while in the middle of the river, their apprehensions were awakened.

They came, however, safe'y till within about ten yards of the shore, when the bateau striking against a large boat that lay in the river, and which the darkness of the evening had prevented them from perceiving, overturned. Mrs. Wythe sunk, notwithstanding all the efforts of her husband. The two young persons shared her fate. Mr. Wythe with difficulty reached the shore.

Saturday last was launched at Charleston (Mass.) a ship of 420 tons. She is pierced for 24 guns, and was designed for the India trade. Her name is the Empress of China.

A letter from Havana dated May 10 says, the present Governor, the Earl of Santa Clara, has notified the French Vice Consul, Bondeance, that he is determined to preserve the intercourse of neutral nations with that port free and uninterrupted, and that French cruizers are not to molest neutral vessels bound to or from it.

From the KNOXVILLE (Tennessee) GAZETTE.

May 1.

On Friday last, pursuant to his sentence, Robert Parker was executed, for the crime of burglary.

Last Saturday arrived in town, three sons of the late Duke of Orleans; and yesterday set out on their journey to the Westward, by Tellico, Fort-Granger, Nashville, &c. At the age of fourteen years, the eldest of those gentlemen commanded one of the wings of Dumouriez's army at the famous battle of Jemmappe, and the two youngest were imprisoned 43 months at Marfelles, by the French government.

Copy of a letter from The Honorable WILLIAM BLOUNT, to Brigadier-General WHITE, dated Beaver Creek Iron works, Sullivan County, (Tennessee), April 17, 1797.

That Congress had authorized the redemption of the American seamen (slaves or captives) to the Bay of Algiers, taken upon the high seas upwards of three thousand miles from home, in search of foreign luxuries and wealth, at a high price, has long since been made known to the public in general; but it remained to the last hour of the last session to pass an act to authorize the treasury department to reimburse to certain of those seamen the price paid for their redemption by themselves or friends.

Your sister, Mrs. Willson, and her children, and many other persons employed in agriculture, have been taken by Indians and carried into captivity from their houses and their farms, of whom besides Mrs. Willson and her children, some have been redeemed at a high price from their captors; I mean high is the estimation of those who paid the price of their redemption, though very trifling compared to the price paid by the United States to the Bay, for the American seamen. It cannot be necessary to offer any reasons to prove that the agricultural interest, out of which commerce has grown, is entitled to an equal degree at least of the support and protection of the federal government. The object of this premium, is to teach you to hope that upon application to Congress, by petition, supported with proper vouchers, you will be repaid the sum by you paid for the recovery of your sister and children. And to the end that all the citizens of Tennessee under similar circumstances, with yourself, may receive from me the same degree of information, I request you to publish this letter in the Knoxville Gazette.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

[Further Extracts from London papers, by the Packet Carteret, from Falmouth.]

PLYMOUTH, April 5.

At the conclusion of the sea-fight off Cape St. Vincent's, on the 14th of February the Spanish admiral, with no small air of triumph, observed, that although he had the misfortune to lose four of his ships, two of which were first-rate, yet it was a matter of no trifling consolation to him, to reflect, how many of the English ships must have been sunk, as there were only fifteen remaining.

The San Joseph Spanish man of war is one of the most wonderful ships that ever has been constructed, her breadth of beam exceeding that of the Victory's three feet; nevertheless she worked under her jury masts as quick and as handily as a frigate. In point of sailing, she was considered as the CRACK ship in the Spanish navy. All the prizes made on this memorable day, are remarkably fine ships, and have lately undergone thorough repairs. Upon the whole, so valuable and extraordinary a capture is not to be met with in our naval annals.

In the late action off Cape St. Vincent's, the Spanish fleet had numberless frigates, whilst, on our side, we had so few, that the Bon Citoyen, a sloop of 18 guns, was left with the charge of Le Salvador del Mundo.

LONDON, April 10.

Mr. Slater, the messenger, was dispatched on Wednesday evening with his letters to Sir Charles Whitworth, K. B. his Majesty's Minister at the court of Petersburg; from thence he will proceed to Constantinople.

Renewal of the Negotiation for Peace.

Mr. Pollexfen, in conformity to notice, to submit a proposition on the subject of negotiation. In doing this, he disclaimed the idea of being actuated by party-motives. He was impelled by a conviction of the necessity of terminating the war, or convincing the world, that the prosecution of it was owing to the unjust demands of the enemy. He then took a view of the calamities produced by it, expatiated on the critical situation of this country, and read extracts from the *Redacteur* of the 24th Dec. asserting that the war was defensive on the part of France, and that they were desirous of peace. These he knew were the sentiments of the Directory. From which it was obvious that the negotiation then pending was broken off by the insincerity of his Majesty's ministers. In support of this assertion, he read a variety of extracts from the correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and M. La Croix, and concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, representing that it appeared, on mature consideration, from the result of the late negotiation, that his Majesty's gracious and benign intentions had been misconceived by the government of France, or unexplained to the French nation; the house therefore prayed that his Majesty would be pleased to adopt such measures as he may judge most effectual to remove those misconceptions and representations relative to the sincerity of his Majesty's Ministers.

Major Elford said, he rose to give the address his most decided negative, from a conviction that it would throw obstacles in the way of instead of accelerating a fair and honourable peace.

Mr. Pitt said, at the present conjuncture, the motion could not be productive of any practical benefit to the country, and might prove injurious to fresh negotiations. The hon. gentleman's lamentations on the calamities of war would always prevail, unless war could be wholly excluded; but on every evil the house ought to decide on the comparative evil, without suffering their judgment to be biased by circumstances unavoidable in a contest founded on justice, necessity and self defence.—That insincerity in the late negotiation was imputable to ministers, he denied. The failure he averred was solely to be ascribed to the extravagant demands of the enemy. The unauthenticated papers on which so much stress had been laid, contained a gross misrepresentation of facts and fallacious arguments.

With respect to the address itself, it was calculated to encourage the enemy and embarrass fresh chances of general pacification. The house had seen enough to be convinced that ministers are impressed with the most earnest desire for accelerating that desirable object. The motion was therefore superfluous in one view, and dangerous in another.—When ministers had experienced so much disappointment, and the enemy made such exorbitant demands, they had no reason to be very sanguine in their expectations from the present address. If any success can be attained, it must be by a direct negotiation in concert with our allies. But he begged to impress upon the house that there were even limits to the wish for peace. That object was only desirable where there was adequate security against additional insults, and on this principle the country ought to act. If therefore measures of this nature are now depending, anything that might frustrate them was dangerous at the present crisis.

Our views ought to be directed to disappoint the policy of the enemy, in disarming our allies. I have, said Mr. Pitt, no difficulty in stating that his Majesty's Ministers are at this moment about to embrace an opportunity for negotiation. In consequence of the determination expressed by the Emperor, not to enter into any negotiation for peace except in concert with Great Britain, steps have been taken for the renewal of a joint negotiation, and his ma-

jefty has determined to send a confidential person to Vienna, to concert measures with the Emperor for a joint negotiation. Under these circumstances he hoped the hon. gentleman would not press his motion.

Col. Porter contended that Ministers were not actuated by a sincere desire to make peace.

Mr. Addington combated the topics advanced by Mr. Pollexfen, and entered into a vindication of the Minister's conduct through the whole of the war, of which he gave a history of the origin and progress, and suggested the propriety of postponing this motion until the event of the negotiation alluded to was known. The hon. gentleman then entered on a flattering description of the resources of the country. We are said to be, in possession of abundant wealth. If we act with spirit we shall find ourselves strong; if we act with liberality, we shall find ourselves rich. However he might wish for economy, it was a narrow, contracted, and shallow policy, to act at the present conjuncture with an unbecoming parsimony.—Our interests were identified without honor. Our situation ought to arouse our exertion for the establishment of a permanent and solid peace. These discussions were calculated to damp the spirits, to unnerve the exertions, and to frustrate the object we professed to accomplish. For the attainment of this object it was, that Ministers had prosecuted the war. Under this conduct the British Navy had attained the highest pinnacle of glory, and crippled and almost annihilated the navy of our enemy. It was likewise no small advantage that we had preserved the national honour unfulfilled, our liberties unimpaired, and saved our invaluable constitution. He concluded by expressing his disapprobation of the motion, and moving the order of the day.

Mr. Fox said, it was impossible for him under the pressure of calamities at the present conjuncture to give a silent vote. The house was again called on to continue their confidence in those men, whose counsels had been so injurious to the country, and whose negotiations had been so unsuccessful. In order to evade a proposition for the house to interfere with the Executive government, we were now told that a confidential person is on the eve of setting out for Vienna.

Let us examine the circumstances attending his embassy. When the Austrian arms are unsuccessful, we oppose negotiation; when the enemy experiences disasters, Ministers say, "What! negotiate when we are in the career of victory! No, we shall dictate a peace."—When Lord Malmesbury went upon his embassy, it was during the French victories, the time of all others the least likely to obtain good terms. Much had been said of the Minister's sincerity at that occasion; for his own part he was ready to believe him sincere, because it was the precise time that peace was least likely to be obtained, and our ambassador remain at Paris till the Minister had negotiated his loan.—We were now at the lowest ebb of credit, a loan is wanted, the Austrians are defeated, and the negotiation is renewed!

Do not embarrass our negotiation say the adherents of the minister. He would ask the house, whether a minister was likely to negotiate the worse because the house was previously consulted? On three or four former occasions the Minister had deprecated the interference of the house, on the ground that it would retard rather than accelerate the negotiation.—The house abstained, and no negotiation took place. In his opinion, the previous concurrence of the house would give dignity and weight to their overtures, and be more likely to bring them to a happy termination.

He now called the attention of the house to the relative state of this country and our ally. We were called upon not to vote sums to enable the Emperor to march to Paris, but for the purpose of causing a diversion to prevent the enemy from marching to London. When peace was negotiated, he hoped it would be conjointly; but if the question was, whether the war was to be prosecuted, or we were to have a separate peace he felt no hesitation in saying he preferred the latter.

He next touched upon the sacrifices that had been made, and contended, that the objects attained, bore no comparison to the losses. On the other hand, France had gained Spain, Holland, Italy, &c. and the ascendancy she had over Prussia produced a great preponderancy in their favour;—but France had acquired an ally which was more formidable against England than the combined efforts of Europe. The ally he meant, was the National Debt of Great Britain;—an ally who would not desert them even in time of peace.

After a few remarks on the nature of the peace, which, he said, ought to be on the principles of equality, and just compensations; but, above all, a reconciliation of the resentments of their respective people in order to a permanent peace, to convince both countries that their respective governments are not dangerous to each other, and that they are equally capable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace. He concluded by giving his most hearty support of the motion.

Mr. PITT replied at great length to Mr. Fox.

Several members delivered their sentiments, after which a division took place on the amendment,

Ayes	201
Noes	85

Majority against the motion, 206

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, the House adjourned to Thursday next night.

MILAN, March 15.

An unexpected and important change has taken place in the Venetian territory; three of the principal towns of the Republic,—Verona, Brescia, and Bergamo, the former of which contains 60,000, the second forty-eight thousand, and the last 13,000 inhabitants, together with the town of Crema,—have thrown themselves on the protection of

the French, and solicited to be annexed to the new Republic of Lombardy.

The city of Vicenza, containing 30,000 souls, has also shown an inclination to adopt the same measure.

The Papal Towns of Ravenna, Gubbio, and the Duchy of Gubbio, are likewise desirous of being united to the Cispadane Republic; and their Central Assembly has abolished the torture.

BERGAMO, March 13.

This day an event, which still appears to us as a dream, has taken place; the first families of this city have placed themselves under the protection of the French. All the Venetian authorities are suspended, and all the troops have disbanded and abandoned. A municipality has been elected, which has already administered the oath to about 8000 persons. The late Governor left the city to-day about noon, but before he went he published the following

PROCLAMATION.

"Live the Republic of Bergamo!
"I engage myself to the People of Bergamo, that I will do my utmost to procure liberty for those persons who are now confined at Venice for favouring the French Republic, and their restoration to their families.

(Signed) "ALEX OTTOLINI."
Every place swarms with French cockades, it is expected that a similar revolution will take place at Verona, Brescia, and Crema; yet considering the magnitude of the event, the greatest tranquillity and order prevails.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

The brig Benjamin and Nancy, captain Pearce, of and from Boston, for Dublin, was at Waterford on the 30th March; she was, on the 23d of that month, boarded by a French vessel of war, which, after examining her papers, permitted her to proceed.

Londonderry, Feb. 27, 1797.

We the undersigned persons, passengers on board the ship Mars, captain Cuscafen, from New-York to this port, take this public method of returning thanks and warmest acknowledgments for his very kind and humane conduct to us. And,

We, the crew of the ship Hercules, of Leith, from Jamaica to London, deem it highly incumbent upon us to express our most grateful sense of his activity in taking us up at sea, in the most extreme danger, and of his humanity and attention exercised towards us till our arrival here.

James Steel, D. Gallagher, Gabriel H. Black, Wm. Cuscafen, W. Gallagher, F. M. Mentmen, B. Boyle, James Love, James Gutty, James Colter.

Signed in behalf of ourselves and the rest of the passengers.

Extract of a letter from captain Cuscafen, dated Londonderry, Feb. 22.

"In lat. 54, 55, long. 16, we fell in with a ship called the Hercules, from Jamaica bound to London, in distress, without mast, rudder, or tiller, and had been in that state for 6 weeks. The ship making water very fast, the captain and 17 men came on board of us, but the sea running high, could get nothing out of her. Her cargo was rum, sugar and coffee."

Arrived at Charleston, May 20, in 70 days from Rotterdam, the brig Adra, Prentiss. On the 5th May, in lat. 32, long. 60, spoke schooner Alligator, Turner, of and from New-York, bound to St. Domingo, eight days out, and all well.

Arrived at Charleston, May 22, the ship Matilda, Tomba, 7 days from New-York.

Calladares, or India Gingham.

ON Monday next the 5th June, at 2 o'clock, at Footman & Co's auction store, will be sold by public vendue, one hundred pieces of fine Calladares or India Gingham.

FOOTMAN & Co.

June 3, 1797.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SARAH MARSHALL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement, to either of the subscribers.
CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, JR.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
ABRAHAM M. GARRETTES,
Administrators to the Estate of Sarah Marshall, deceased. June 3 2aw3w

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth Street.

The Public are respectfully informed that THE PERFORMANCES at the NEW CIRCUS THIS EVENING, June 3, Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.

A grand display of Horsemanship, By Messrs. Langley, Herman, C. Vandevote, Nicholas Corre, M'Donald, the Clown, and Lailson.

Still Vaulting, By the Equestrian performers, in which they will execute several difficult exercises which have never been attempted but by themselves.

Mr. SULLY, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. LAILSON will perform several curious and astonishing exercises, which he will not undertake to enumerate, in order to surprize the spectator; his aim being to please—and nothing shall be neglected to render the spectators worthy the attention of the amateurs of this new art.

The Death of Bucephalus.

A Pantomime on Hircback. Bucephalus will leap over a table of a very great height and also through a large hoghead, with his rider on his back.

Miss Vanice will perform several astonishing feats which has never been attempted but by herself.

The evening's entertainment will conclude by a new pantomime (never performed here) called

Harlequin Mariner;

Or, THE DISTRESSED TAR. With new scenery, decorations, &c.

Columbine, Mrs. Rowfen, from the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, being her first appearance in America. On Tuesday will be presented, for the first time, PIERRE DE PROVENCE, a grand historical pantomime, with tournaments, battles, new decorations and military evolutions.