

NEW THEATRE.
THE Managers deem it their duty to inform the Public, that the Entertainments of the Theatre are unavoidably suspended till Monday next, in consequence of the unfortunate and untimely death of Mr. MORRISON, the injured defendant of Mr. COOPER, and the unprecedented pecuniary refusal of Mr. FENNELL to perform the character twice announced for him. Of the fifth gentleman, the Managers must ever speak in terms of acknowledgment, approbation and friendship, for that uniform exertion in his profession, which has at once advanced the interests of the drama and justly rendered him a favorite of his patrons. On Mr. Cooper's conduct, they can make no remark at this time, as the violation of his contract is the subject of a suit, now depending in the Supreme Court; and in relation to Mr. Fenell, they are content, at present, to observe, that independent of the good faith which his engagements ought to inspire, the liberality that he has hitherto experienced from the managers, as well as from the public, had naturally raised an expectation, that he would not ungraciously have taken advantage of the existing state of the Theatre, either to embarrass the former, or to obstruct the amusements of the latter.

The Managers, having thus respectfully represented the real cause of the postponement of their Entertainments (an event equally unexpected and prejudicial) cannot avoid advertent to the difficulty of executing, with universal approbation, so arduous a task as that which they have undertaken; but they solemnly declare that in every department of their duty towards the public, and in all their transactions with the performer, their incessant efforts have been to give satisfaction; and under this declaration they anxiously hope that they shall experience favor and protection; a candid interpretation of their conduct; and a spirit of mutual accommodation.

WIGNELL & REYNOLDS.
February 20.
PROPOSALS for PUBLISHING
A new Commercial Work in the City of Philadelphia, to be entitled
The Philadelphia Price-Current,
AND
Nautical Recorder.
TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having been engaged in carrying on a publication in Boston under the title of the "Boston Price-Current, and Marine Intelligence," a work, for utility and extent of circulation, equal perhaps to any publication of the kind in Europe or America, is now induced to risk an attempt to publish a similar paper under the patronage of the citizens of Philadelphia. He makes the attempt from a persuasion that a publication of general benefit, and extensive information, will receive as much support from the liberal minds of the merchants and others of this city, as places of less opulence in the United States; and although little immediate benefit should result to the citizens from such a publication, yet it might prevent an idea abroad, which some have industriously circulated, that the trade of this extensive city was on the decline, and contracted into so narrow a sphere that it would not support a Price-Current.

The general anxiety that prevails in the commercial world at this critical period, renders a work of the kind particularly useful and necessary. Nor can the utility be doubted, when it is considered how extensive the trade and particularly the insurance are affected in this city. A careful publication of the sailing and arrival of vessels in different parts of the world—advices from vessels at sea—accidents happening in and out of port—ever circumstances that ought to be known by the merchant and underwriter, and one of the most important of this kind may save more than the cost of a hundred papers through life. The Editor engages to use his utmost endeavors to make it honorable and profitable to himself, sensible that it can be done only by making it acceptable to his patrons. This publication will contain, a general Price-Current of all imports and exports, with a list of the duties on importation, in this City, New-York and Boston. Foreign Price-Currents, in general; to obtain which the various European publications will be procured, particularly those of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hamburg, &c.—all arrivals and clearances in the principal ports in America, and every article of nautical information which can in any manner be useful or interesting to merchants in general. It will likewise contain Prices of Stocks in the different parts of the United States, corrected by eminent Brokers—Custom house importations—Laws, Arrests and Decrees of commercial tendency, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.
1st. To be printed with a new type, on good paper of a large crown size, and contain 4 pages folio.
2d. It will be published twice a week, and delivered to subscribers in the city early on the mornings of publication, and forwarded to those out of the city with the greatest expedition and care.
3d. The price will be four dollars per annum; payable, one dollar on the delivery of the first number; one dollar at the expiration of three months, and the residue at the end of the year.
4th. Subscribers for the work in any other place than the city, to pay one half year's subscription money.
5th. The work to begin as soon as five hundred subscribers are procured, of which notice will be given.
6th. Subscription papers will be placed in the various public offices, &c. and sent in the course of the week, to the citizens in general, for their patronage.
JOSEPH N. RUSSELL.
February 20.

New-York, January 24, 1798.
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room;
For Publishing by Subscription,
An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,
By MADAME ROLAND;
Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.
These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.
They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at a dollar and 50 cents per volume—one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume—the remainder when the work is completed.
To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.
Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water Street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-Street—and at the different Booksellers in New-York—Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.
As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and completed with the utmost dispatch.
Feb. 20. eodam

Twenty Dollars Reward,
FOR taking up a runaway servant Girl, named a bigail Miller, lately calling herself Betty Smith, and sending her to North Front-Street, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black bushy hair; probably much altered by paint and powders, as she is supposed to be crested in houses of ill fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.
February 19.

C O N G R E S S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 21.

Mr. Venable, from the committee to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill appropriating a sum of money for holding a treaty with the Indians, respecting their title to land in the State of Tennessee or North Carolina, made a report, recommending an agreement to all the amendments, except one, to which they recommended a dissent. The amendments agreed to related to striking out the States of Tennessee and North Carolina, leaving the direction to the President of the United States, in general terms to hold such treaty or treaties with the Indians (without mentioning any particular tribe) as he shall think proper. The amendment which the committee recommended to be dissent from, was in the following words:

Provided nothing contained in this act shall be construed to admit an obligation on the part of the United States to extinguish for the benefit of any State, or individual citizen, Indian claims to any lands lying within the territory of the United States.
This amendment produced a debate which lasted the greater part of the day. It was opposed by Messrs. W. Claiborne, Nicholas, Venable, S. Smith, R. Williams, M'Dowell, Gallatin, and Mason, on the ground of its being a new thing to introduce such a clause into a bill of this kind; that the bill was complete without it, and that to agree to this amendment would amount to a denial of the claim against the United States of the petitioners from the State of Tennessee and others, to an extinguishment of the Indian title to their lands, which they were satisfied was well founded, and a denial of which would be equally unjust and impolitic; that it would be held to let this question remain untouched for the present, leaving it to the President to act as he shall see proper; as if the petitioners and others had a claim, the amendment proposed could not take it away; it could therefore have no other effect than to had one, as it might, and it was believed would be considered as a declaration against all persons who had claims of this kind against the United States; that the persons who would be affected by such a declaration were very numerous; that those who had been driven from off their lands in the State of Tennessee, and who had in consequence experienced the greatest distress, might be induced, from a despair of redress, to go over to the Spanish territory, or just upon holding their lands in defiance of the late treaty with the Cherokee Indians; that the former alternative was by no means desirable, but the latter might involve the United States in a war with the Indians.

This amendment of the Senate was advocated by Messrs. Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Harper, Sewall, Gordon, Otis, and Dana, as necessary to establish the principle upon which the law was passed. The business originated, they stated, upon a memorial from the inhabitants of Tennessee, who claimed for redress against the United States, had always been advocated upon the ground of justice; whereas it was believed that the present bill had been agreed to upon the ground of policy, by the greater part of those who voted for it. It was necessary, therefore, to introduce a clause of this kind, to show upon what ground the law did pass, otherwise it might hereafter be insisted that the law was predicated upon a conviction of the justice of the claims of these citizens upon the United States, which it was presumed, the house were neither prepared at present, to admit nor deny. They wished to leave this question undecided, and denied that his clause which was introduced for that purpose, could be construed as a declaration against the right of the claimants to redress from the government of the United States. It was intended, and could only be so considered, as a saving clause against consequences which might be attempted to be drawn from the law, and which it was not intended to provide for.

The Yeas and Nays being called for upon the question of concurring with the select committee in their disagreement to this amendment from the Senate, they were taken as follows:
YEAS.
Messrs. Baldwin, Baird, Benton, Blount, Bryant, Burgess, Cabell, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Elmeendorf, Findley, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Gillespie, Grove, Harrison, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Machir, Macon, M'Clanahan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, I. Parker, Rutledge, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, A. Triggs, J. Trigg, Varann, Venable, R. Williams.—46.
NAYS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brookes, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dent, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Gregg, Griewood, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Heister, Hindman, Holmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Matthews, Morris, Otis, Reed, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tillinghast, Van Alen, Wadsworth, J. Williams.—48.
The report of the select committee having been negatived, the question was now upon agreeing to the amendment itself.

Mr. Bayard moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the word territory and inserting the words "limits of the United States," which motion was carried 47 to 41.
The question on the amendment was then put and carried 47 to 46.
Mr. S. Smith called up for decision the resolution which he laid upon the table the other day, for obtaining from the collectors of the several ports of the United States a statement of vessels captured or detained by foreign nations, belonging to the United States since the 1st July, 1795.

Mr. J. Williams doubted whether the collectors could give the information required.
Mr. S. Smith believed they could. The Senate he said, had adopted a resolution of a similar purport with this, but he did not think it sufficiently particular, which was the reason of his introducing this.
Mr. Gordon did not see any necessity for adopting this resolution, since the Senate had already passed one of a similar tendency.
Mr. Thatcher was in favour of the resolution; but did not think it went far enough back.
Mr. J. Williams moved to strike out the 1st July, 1795, in order to insert "since the ratification of the British Treaty."
Mr. S. Smith thought the 1st July, 1795 a proper period; but if the gentleman from Massachusetts would bring forward a proposition to have a statement from the commerce of the European war, he should not object to it. Many attempts had heretofore

been made to obtain a correct list of captures but it had never been effected. The last session an imperfect account was laid before the house collected from newspapers; he believed the course now proposed would produce more satisfaction than had yet been obtained on this head.

Mr. Thatcher moved that the statement should commence from the 1st of October, 1792, when neutral vessels were first stopped in the ports of England, a period which was a few months previous to the breaking out of the war betwixt France and England.
Mr. S. Smith consented to this alteration.
Mr. Harper moved to strike out the 1st of October 1792, for the purpose of inserting "from the ratification of the British Treaty." He did not see why the House should ask for a long story of captures since the year 1792. The object required was a simple one, and lay within a much narrower compass. It was merely to obtain a comparative statement of captures made by France and England within a certain period. To take the account so far back, would only serve to retard the enquiry, without being of any real use.

The question was put on this amendment and negatived, there being only 23 votes in favor of it.
The question then recurred on the resolution as amended by Mr. Thatcher's proposition.
Mr. Allen moved to add, "and for what cause." He did not know that the proposed enquiry, could be of any other use than to satisfy curiosity; but if any part of it could be of use, he thought it would be well to have the cause of capture assigned.
Mr. Otis hoped this amendment would not obtain, as it would be very puzzling, indeed, to know for what cause our vessels had been deposed and captured.

Mr. J. Williams said, if it were possible to distinguish betwixt fair and illicit traders amongst the captures, he should be glad; but he feared this object could not be accomplished.
Mr. Sitgreaves remarked, that though the collectors could not in all cases, give an answer to this enquiry, they might in some. Indeed, he did not know that they could give the other information required, any more than this, as he knew no mode by which they could get possession of it. If they could not answer this enquiry, it would be easy for them to say so. He hoped, therefore, it would be agreed to.
The motion was put and negatived, there being only 26 votes in favor of it.
The question was then taken on the resolution, and carried, there being 58 votes in favor of it. Adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 10.
Mr. Leib presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of that part of the Northern Liberties, lying between Vine-street and Pegg's-run, and the river Delaware and Sixth Street, praying to be incorporated.

Also, one from the managers and trustees of the school, near the Rising Sun tavern in the Northern Liberties, praying the grant of six hundred dollars, to enable them to complete the house for the accommodation of the said institution.
Mr. Evely presented a petition from Henry Frayly, stating that there are balances due him from the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Northampton and Montgomery, for drums, fises and colours, furnished the militia of said counties, and praying relief.
The committee to whom was referred the petitions relative to the poor of Delaware county, reported in favour of the petitioners.

A report in favour of the petition of Edmund Milne, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.
A report upon the petition of a number of the inhabitants of York county, praying for a division of the same; in favour thereof was read, and ordered to lie on the table.
The bill for raising by lottery a sum to defray the expences of erecting a school-house in the Township of New-Hanover, in the county of Montgomery, was considered by paragraphs, and ordered for a third reading.
The bill entitled, "An act extending the powers of the Judges of the Supreme court of common Pleas," was considered and ordered for a third reading. Adjourned.

February 12.
Mr. Sterret presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Millfin county praying pecuniary aid to Dickenson college, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.
Mr. W. Maclay presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Dauphin county, of a similar tenor to the above mentioned petition, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.
Mr. Bonnett presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Bedford county, of a similar tenor to the last mentioned petition, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Leib presented a petition from John Bioren and Patrick Madan, accompanied with a copy of their proposals for printing the laws of this commonwealth, and praying that a number of copies of the said work be subscribed to for the use of the State, which was read.
Mr. Kelly presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of the commonwealth, stating that the act to declare and regulate fecheats, is defective, and praying that a supplement may be passed to remedy the said defects, which was read.
Mr. Wain presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the law would be made more effectual for the prevention of vice and immorality, which was read and referred to

the members of the city, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.
Mr. Preiton presented a petition from Philip Thomas, stating that he purchased and proceeded to improve a tract of land on Conewago Creek in Allegheny county, but before he had completed the said improvement according to law, his good intentions were arrested by the loss of his sight, which he fears will endanger his legal claim to the said land, and therefore prays relief, which was read.

The committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia through Germantown by the route of Chestnut-Hill to the twelve-mile stone on the Reading road, and thence to Reading, in the county of Berks," reported a bill of a similar title, which was read the first time.
The committee to whom was referred, the 9th inst. the petition of Benjamin Kerr, praying leave to erect a mill-dam in the Allegheny river, made report in favour of the petitioner.

The committee to whom was referred, January 15th inst. the report of the committee on the petition of Matthias Pinyard, taken from the files of the late house, reported a bill, entitled "A supplement to the act establishing an explicit fee bill," which was read the first time.
Mr. Sterret read in his place, a bill, entitled "An act to establish a ferry over the Juniata river, opposite Millfinburgh, in the county of Millfin, and vesting the right in James Taylor and James Sanderfon their heirs and assigns," which was read the first time.

Ordered, That Monday next be assigned for the second reading of the bill, entitled "An act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," and that it be the order for that day.
The bill entitled "An act for raising by way of lottery a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be applied to the defraying the expences of erecting a school house in the township of New-Hanover, in the county of Montgomery," was read the third time and agreed to.
The bill entitled "An act to grant a sum of money to the trustees of the academy and free school of Bucks county," was read the third time, and agreed to.

The bill entitled "An act to enable the owners and possessors of Bristol-Island meadows, in the township of Bristol and county of Bucks, to keep the banks, dams, sluices and flood-gates in repair, and to raise a fund to defray the expences thereof," was agreed to.
The bill entitled "An act extending the powers of the judges of the supreme court and common pleas," was read the third time and passed with amendments.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee, to whom was referred the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Northampton county, praying for a division of the said county, postponed January 30th last. And the resolution therein contained was adopted.
Ordered, That the committee who bro't in the report, be a committee for the purpose expressed in the said resolution. Adjourned.

February 13.
Mr. Watson presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Bucks county praying that the law for the prevention of vice and immorality, may be made more effectual. Referred to a special committee of five members.
Mr. S. Maclay presented petitions from a number of the inhabitants of this State, praying for the removal of the seat of government. Laid on the table.

The petition from a number of the inhabitants of Berks county, praying pecuniary aid to remove the obstructions to the navigation of the river Schuylkill, was read a second time, and referred to a special committee, to report thereon.
Mr. Philson presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of the township of Londonderry, in Bedford county, praying that the said township may be annexed to the county of Somerset. Referred to the members from the counties of Bedford and Somerset.
The committee on the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, praying that the practice of usury may be regulated, reported a bill, entitled "an act for the prevention of usury," which was made the order of the day for Wednesday the 23d inst.

An act for the incorporation of the congregation of the protestant episcopal church of St. John, in West-Cajo in the county of Chester, was reported, read and made the order of the day for Saturday next.
Mr. Evans moved that a committee be appointed to join a committee of the senate to inspect the general accounts of the bank of Pennsylvania, in order to ascertain the amount of its capital stock, of the debts due, of the money deposited, of the notes in circulation, and the cash in hand, and report generally. Laid on the table.
The report on the petition of Edmund Milne, was read a second time, and the resolution therein contained adopted.

Ordered that the committee who brought in the report be a committee for the purpose expressed in the said resolution.
The bill for incorporating the society for the relief of distressed pilots, &c. was adopted, together with the amendments made thereto by the Senate.
The bill for defraying the expence of surveying five tracts of land granted to Cornplanter, a chief of the Seneca nation, together with the amendment of the Senate, was concurred in.
The committee of the whole reported progress in the bill for repairing and maintaining the public roads, and begged leave to sit again, which was refused. Adjourned.

February 14.
Mr. Hendricks presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Westmoreland county, praying pecuniary aid to Dickenson college. Laid on the table.

Mr. Keys presented a petition from the inhabitants of Donegal and Mountjoy townships, in the county of Lancaster, praying an alteration in the place of holding their elections. Referred to the members from Lancaster county.

Mr. Horn presented a petition from the President, managers and company, for the erection of a bridge over the Delaware, at the borough of Easton, praying for leave to raise the sum of 12,500 dollars by way of lottery, for the completion of the said bridge. Referred to a special committee.
The committee appointed, reported a bill to amend and perpetuate the act for extending the powers of the justices of the peace within this State, which was laid on the table.

A bill was reported authorizing the clerks of the respective markets in the Northern Liberties, to regulate the weights, &c. and assigned for Saturday, the 24th inst.

Two bills were received from the senate. The committee appointed on the petition of John Bioren and Patrick Madan, praying the patronage of the State to an intended edition of the laws of Pennsylvania, reported a resolution to appoint a committee to bring in a bill conformable to the prayer of the petitioners.

The committee on the Petition of Elizabeth Rankin, reported in favour of the petitioner.
The committee appointed for the purpose reported a bill granting a sum of money to the trustees of Dickenson college.

The committee appointed to take into consideration that part of the governor's address which respects the Wyoming controversy, made report, recommending the appointment of commissioners to repair to the county of Luzerne, in order to view and determine the respective claims therein.—Made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Lieb moved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of repealing the law against lotteries.—Laid on the table.
Other bills, as reported by respective committees, were disposed of, and the house Adjourned.

The following petition is now before the Legislature of this Commonwealth.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly.

The Memorial and Petition of sundry inhabitants of the borough and county of Lancaster, RESPECTFULLY SHEW:
THAT your memorialists deem it not only expedient for the interests of this commonwealth, but strictly reasonable that a participation in the advantages resulting from the exportation of the products of this State to foreign countries, should not be facilitated to the inhabitants of another State, to the manifest injury of our own export trade; and more especially, whilst the Legislature of such other State, declines to concur with that of Pennsylvania, in opening the long contemplated communication between the navigable waters of both States.

That, although this populous and fertile State possesses only one sea-port town, the waters of the river Susquehanna pursue a course of many hundred miles through the heart of the country; and, by its interlockings with other boatable waters, as well as by means of the turnpike road from the borough of Lancaster to Philadelphia, the communication between the interior country and that capital seaport is rendered easy and commodious.
That the town of Columbia, at Wright's Ferry, on Susquehanna, will, by its favorable position (independently of other towns above it, on the same waters) become a very convenient mart and place of depot, for the river trade, tending to the mutual benefit of the agricultural and commercial interests of Pennsylvania in general.

That, with an obvious reference to those important interests, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an act passed the 9th of March 1771, declared the river Susquehanna, "as far down as Wright's Ferry," to be a public stream and highway, for the purposes of navigation up and down the same, and the measures since carried into effect, under the sanction of the Legislature, for improving the navigation of that river, above the town of Columbia, have greatly contributed to facilitate an intercourse of trade between the northern and western parts of the State and the port of Philadelphia.

That your memorialists conceive the general prosperity of Pennsylvania, respecting not only its foreign trade, but its agriculture and manufactures, to be in a very considerable degree dependent on the promoting such a reciprocity of these several interests among its citizens, as may yield to the State the greatest advantages which can be derived from an union of those resources. Under this impression, your memorialists have noticed with concern, measures pursued by persons not acting under any public authority of this State, for clearing the channel of the Susquehanna, between Columbia and that part of the river which is intersected by the southern boundary line of this State.—The avowed design of these operations (which your memorialists understand are intended to be perfected in) is to render the city of Baltimore the mart for the products of a great portion of Pennsylvania; and for supplying in return foreign merchandise for the consumption of its inhabitants.—And the obvious tendency of an intercourse of that nature and extent, with another State, without its government interchanging similar benefits with this commonwealth, as it has the power of doing, is to permit that other State to enjoy an undue advantage over our own.