

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 27.

Will be Presented A COMEDY, called

THE COUNTRY GIRL.

Moody, Mr. Bates; Harcourt, Mr. Marshall; Sparkish, Mr. Moreton; Belville, Mr. Cleveland; Countryman, Mr. Blissett; William, Master T. Warrell; Thomas, Mr. Darley, jun.

Miss Peggy, Mrs. Marshall; Althea, Mrs. Francis; Lucy, Mrs. Shaw.

Between the 3d and 4th Acts of the Comedy, Mr. BOULLAY will play a Concerto on the Violin, composed by Giorniwicki.

To which will be added,

A Serious PANTOMIME, under the Direction of Mr. Francis, originally performed at the Theatre in Paris, called

LA FORET NOIRE,

OR,

The Natural Son.

The Overture and Music compose by Mr. Reinagle,

Geronte, Father of Lucille, Mr. Green Lanzeian, Lucille's Lover, Mr. Moreton Adolphe, the Natural Son Master T. Warrell

Pine, a Fimcal Abbe, Mr. Francis Lubin, a Peasant, Master Warrell Fronte, and Paquin, (servants to Geronte) Messrs. Warrell and Darley jun.

Lucille, Daughter to Geronte, first time Mrs. Francis Marton, Lucille's maid Miss Rowlin

BANDITII.

Le Terreur, Captain of the Banditti Mr. Marshall Sans Quartier, the Lieut. Mr. Cleveland Le Fourbe, Mr. Blissett

Robbers, Messrs. Nungent, De Moulin, Mitchell Price, &c.

To Conclude with

A Grand Battle,

And

A Military Procession,

To the Federal March.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Alford Rice's Bankers, No. 50, and Carey's No. 118, Market street.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after five, and the curtain rise precisely at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

Box one Dollar—Pit 1/2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 1/4 a Dollar.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places by five o'clock, and order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from TEN O'CLOCK, and on days of performance from TEN O'CLOCK.

Vivat Republic!

FRESH

Bohea Tea,

AND

GIN in Pipes,

Now Landing from on board the ship

Peggy, John Elliott master, from Amsterdum.

Also Imported by the late Arrivals,

Russia Hemp, first quality

Ditto Sail Duck

Ditto Raven Duck

Brown Russia Sheetings

Tiekenburgs

Ozaburgs

Brown Flanders Sheetings

Hessians and Brown Rolls

Cotton-Stripes and Checks

Flanders Bedticks

Holland Sail Duck

Seine Twine

Dutch Great Coats

Gin in cases

Madder

Window Glass, 8 by 10

Jeffer's Bark

Opium,

Alfabetida

German Steel

Mill and Cross-cut Saws

Hoes and Cutting Knives

Sythes and Skates

Coffee Mills

Black Lead Crucibles

Anchors from 3 cwt. to 15 cwt.

And a General Assortment of

5-4 & 6-4 Boulting Cloth,

FOR SALE BY

Pragers & Co.

Nov. 11

FOR SALE,

At the STORES of

Jesse & Robert Wain,

PORT WINE in pipes, hds. and quarter casks

LISBON do in pipes and quarter casks

Souchong and Congo TEAS, in quarter casks

A quantity of Lisbon and Cadiz SALT

Best shelled ALMONDS in bales

Volvet CORKS, in do.

Russia MATTS.

June 9

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, 20th February.

The bill for granting a thousand dollars each to the four daughters of the late Count de Grassé, was brought in, read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The post office bill was returned with amendments from the Senate. The House refused to agree to some of them. The Senate by message, declared their persisting in their amendments and the House of Representatives named a committee of conference.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill supplementary to an act imposing duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States were read and agreed to.

In committee on the bill making further provision for the redemption of the national debt.

Several clauses were passed. The eleventh section gave rise to some conversation. The following is a copy of the section.

"And be it further enacted, That as well the monies which shall accrue to the said sinking fund, by virtue of the provisions of this act, as those which shall have accrued to the same, by virtue of the provisions of any former act or acts, shall be under the direction and management of the commissioners of the sinking fund, or of the officers designated in and by the second section of an act, entitled 'An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt,' passed the 12th day of August, 1790, and their successors in office; and shall be, and continue appropriated to the said funds, until the whole of the present debts of the United States foreign and domestic, funded and unfunded, including future loans, which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming any instalments, or parts of principal of the said debt, shall be reimbursed and redeemed; and shall be, and are hereby declared to be vested in the said commissioners, as property in trust, to be applied according to the provisions of the aforesaid act of the 6th of May, 1792, and of this act to the reimbursement and redemption of the said debt, including the loans aforesaid, until the same shall be fully reimbursed and redeemed, and the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to the citizens of the United States, and to all who are or shall be holders or proprietors of the said debt, or loans, that the monies or funds aforesaid, shall inviolably remain, to be appropriated and invested, as aforesaid to be applied to the said reimbursement and redemption, in manner aforesaid, until the same shall be fully and completely effected."

A motion was made for striking out the lines in italicks. This was objected to.

Ayes for striking out 41
Noes 51

The Committee then rose, and the Chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Mr. New, this day reported the following enrolled bills.

An act authorizing the erection of a light-house near the entrance of George Town harbour in the state of South Carolina.

An act supplementary to the act concerning invalids.

An act for the reimbursement of a loan authorized by an act of the last session of Congress.

An act to establish the office of purveyor of public supplies.

Monday, February 23.

Mr. New, from the committee of enrolment, reported the following bills:

An act supplementary to an act, intituled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels."

An act enabling George Gibbs to obtain a drawback of duties on certain exported wines.

An act to continue in force, the act "for ascertaining the fees in admiralty proceedings in the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes."

An act to amend the act, entitled, "An act to establish the post office and post roads within the United States."

The engrossed bill for the reduction of the public debt was read a third time and passed.

A message from the Senate notified that the President had assented to the bill for constituting a purveyor of public supplies.

Mr. Sedgwick moved that the House should adjourn for half an hour, which was immediately agreed to. The design of this motion was that the House might have an opportunity of waiting upon the President to compliment him on his birth day, (yesterday the 22d of February) when he entered into the sixty fourth year of his age.

The bill for establishing a land office was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House. Three hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

The House then went into a committee, on the report of the select committee, on the report of the select committee, as to the mint of the United States.

The report was read and the following resolutions were agreed to, viz.

1st. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for the appointment of a refiner and melter in the mint of the United States; whose duty shall be, to take charge of all copper, and silver and gold

bullion delivered out by the treasurer of the mint, after it has been assayed, and to reduce it into bars or ingots fit for the rolling mills; and then to deliver them to the coiner or treasurer, as the director shall judge expedient; and to do and perform all other duties belonging to the office of refiner and melter, or which shall be ordered by the director of the mint.

2d. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, authorizing the Treasurer of the mint to retain two cents per ounce, from every deposit of silver bullion below standard; and four cents per ounce from every deposit of gold bullion below the standard, unless the same shall require the operation of the test; they fix cents, as a compensation for refining and melting the same.

3d. Resolved, That gross bullion brought for deposit and coinage to the mint, shall not be received in smaller quantities than two hundred ounces of silver, and twenty ounces of gold.

4th. Resolved, That the standard for silver coin, as now established by law be altered, and made to consist of nine equal parts of pure silver, and one tenth part of pure copper, being equal to ten ounces sixteen penny-weights of pure silver in one pound troy.

5th. Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized to reduce the weight of the copper coin, at his discretion: Provided, such reduction shall not exceed two penny-weights in each cent and in proportion in each half cent: of which, he shall give notice by proclamation, and report the same to the next session of Congress.

6th. Resolved, That the treasurer of the United States, be authorized by law, to distribute, at the public expense, all cents received from the Treasurer of the mint, by sending them to some one bank in each state, where any are established, and where not, to the principal collector of such state (in proportion to the number of inhabitants of the state) to be by them paid out for cash, to any person requesting the same, in sums not less than ten dollars value.

7th. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, enabling the director and treasurer of the mint to give a preference to bullion brought to the mint, already of, or above the standard of the United States, so as not to be prevented coining and issuing the same, although bullion below the standard and not yet refined, may have been deposited for coinage before it: any thing in any law heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

The committee then rose, the chairman reported, and the House agreed to the report. A committee were accordingly appointed to bring in a bill.

The report says that the expense attending the institution has been very great. It amounted, on the thirtieth day of September last, to the following sums, including the standing capital, and copper to be coined into money.

Dols. Cts.
Lands purchased, 4,266 66

Buildings, apparatus, machines, &c. 22,720 45

Purchase of copper, 15,815 51

Salaries to officers, &c. 15,391 99

58,394 61

The exact quantity of copper coined into cents, and paid into the Treasury of the United States is equal to ten thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars.

The future coinage of copper "it is said will be about two hundred thousand cents per month," which is twenty four thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. W. Smith stated that a bill had been reported from a select committee, and was now before a committee of the whole House, for altering the mode of laying an excise on manufactured snuff.

The act had been altered agreeable to the desire of the manufacturers. They had since changed their minds, and now Mr. Smith wished the committee of the whole to be discharged, that the bill might be recommitted to the select committee, and be a second time adapted to the wishes of the manufacturers. This was granted.

A bill for additional compensation to the judges of the districts of Rhode-Island and Delaware, was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole.

The House next went over and agreed to the amendments of the Senate, to the bill for calling out the militia, in case of insurrections.

The report of the select committee, on the expense of the fortifications of the ports and harbours of the United States, was also read in a committee of the whole.

Also, a bill relative to the Cession of the jurisdiction in places where light-houses, buoys, beacons, or public piers, have been, or may be fixed. The bill was then reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

There was then read the report of the secretary of the treasury, on the petition of the corporation of Rhode-Island college. The house, on the motion of Mr. B. Bourne, went into a committee on this subject.

Mr. Bourne read a resolution that compensation should be made to the Corporation, for the damage done to the College when occupied by the French and American troops, as barracks and for an hospital.

After some conversation the committee rose; and the chairman reported progress.

Mr. Hester presented a memorial from the fugar refiners of Philadelphia. They had learned that the snuff manufacturers were to obtain an alteration of the law relative to the snuff duty. They wanted a similar amendment in the law for excising sugar. By this time there was not a quorum in the House. So it was necessary to adjourn—At half past 3 o'clock.

Tuesday, Feb. 24. 1795.

Mr. New reported the following enrolled bills.

An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes.

An act for the relief of Angus McLean.

The bill relative to the cession of jurisdiction, in places where light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers may have been erected, was read a third time, and passed.

The bill for amending the act laying duties on manufactured snuff, was bro't in by Mr. W. Smith, read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House.

The act for giving to each of the Judges of the Districts of Delaware and Rhode-Island two hundred dollars additional salary, payable quarterly, was read a third time, and passed.

It was moved, that the House should take into consideration the report of the select committee, to whom had been referred a resolution of the House, as to the back lands of North Carolina. The substance of the report was, that it should be recommended to the President to enter into treaties with the Indians to extinguish their claims to these lands.

The select committee, in their report, altered the form of expression, that if the President thinks fit to enter into any such treaty, the sum of dollars shall be granted to discharge such engagement.

Mr. Goodhue did not see that the United States had any concern to interfere in such a purchase. It was private property.

Mr. Dayton explained, that the petition of Thomas Person, and others, comprehended only two millions of acres. The resolution contemplated 20 millions. It will, when completed, enable the United States to protect the Choctaws and Chickesaws, from the Creeks and Cherokees, if the latter should happen to attack them; and that they will attack the Chickesaws is not improbable, from the assistance which the latter have given to the white people. Besides, the frontier will be capable of defence, at a much cheaper rate, in this way, than at present it can be. It is now an irregular line. A peculiar circumstance, besides will make the lands easy to be purchased. No Indian tribes reside on them.

When the gentleman from Massachusetts considers these things, he will not object, since the United States will gain eighteen millions of acres by the transaction.

Mr. Goodhue admitted the reasoning as to the eighteen millions, but still scrupled as to the rest.

Mr. Swift recommended that the Indian claim should in the mean time be extinguished.

Mr. McDowell, in reply to Mr. Goodhue, said that if the gentleman had attended to the reasonings formerly used on this subject, and which had occupied a considerable share of time in the House, during the present session, he could have been at no loss for understanding the propriety of this purchase being made by the United States for Thomas Person, and the others.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate, to the bill for bestowing four thousand dollars on the four daughters of the Count de Grassé. It consisted only of a short preamble, specifying the reasons why the money was to be granted, and was immediately agreed to.

The amendments of the Senate, to the act making compensation to officers of government, and others, who were sufferers by the western insurgents, was next taken up.

Mr. Swift objected to the bill, as he doubted whether any money was really wanted. There was, at any rate, no evidence of it before the House.

Mr. Fitzsimons wondered to hear gentlemen talk about the want of evidence. Do we not all know, that one person had his house, barns, and every thing else burnt down? Let his circumstances be as good as they will, he must be in want of assistance in the mean time, especially as that part of the country is scarce of cash. As to recovering the damages done, Mr. Fitzsimons very much feared that they never would be got back, either by the proposed law suits, or by subscriptions, or in any other way.

Mr. Sedgwick thought this a debt due by the rules both of prudence and of justice.

Mr. Kittera also, defended the expediency of the bill. The amendment of the Senate was rejected.

A petition was then read from many persons who had furnished horses and

waggons for the western expedition. The petition was referred to the committee of claims.

The House next resolved itself into a committee, on the report of the select committee, on the petition of Parker, Hopkins, and Miers, of Savannah, in Georgia. These gentlemen had been employed since the 12th of July, 1791, in surveying the coasts, &c. of Georgia.

They implored the aid of the House in this arduous and expensive undertaking. The report of the select committee recommended that, as the amount of a public nature, and as good charts were much wanted, the sum of dollars should be loaned to them for the term of years, out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Giles thought there would be no end of such claims, if the practice were once fairly begun.

Mr. Harper (the new member from South Carolina) could give some information to the House on this subject. He had a personal opportunity of examining part of the execution of this work, and he conceived it to be very accurate. Georgia supplies the best timber for ship building in the United States, and, in a short time, the commerce of that state will be a very great object. He hoped, therefore, that the House would not lightly reject the application. If the Constitution of the United States forbade the granting of money in this way, there was an end of it. But if ever a deviation was to be made from such a rule, perhaps this would be one of the most proper cases.

The scheme had hitherto been carried on at the expense of a few individuals. He only requested, that the House would not lightly refuse the prayer of the petition, since the thing itself was of so much consequence.

Mr. Madison would not hastily undertake to say that the grant of money was improper to be made on this occasion, as a public good. He did not wish at present to enter into that. He considered a loan, however, as the worst of all possible shapes, in which the request should come before the house, for it was impossible to say where the practice of lending might stop. If assistance was to be granted in this case, he did not see why the survey should not be extended to other parts of the Union, where it was equally necessary. Every private undertaker might, in this way, solicit a loan, when the object of his scheme was not public advantage but private emolument.

Mr. Murray rejected all idea that the proposal was against the Constitution. Congress had surveyed the western lands, and nobody supposed that beyond their authority. Why should there be such a difference between land and water.

Mr. Madison stated that the individuals had spent all that they were worth upon this undertaking, and all which their friends could raise, and it would be a great pity if, it should fail in the end for want of trifling a sum as three thousand dollars, which was all that was expected or wanted. He explained the very great necessity for such a chart. At present there was none to be had that was fit for any thing. Ships often lay for months and weeks together on the coasts, in the most dangerous situation, and unable to extricate themselves for want of charts. He adverted to the growing value of the commerce of Georgia, and to the remark of Mr. Murray, as to the right of Congress to survey both land and water. If a loan was disagreeable, the President might be desired to subscribe for a certain number of copies of the charts.

Mr. S. Smith approved much of getting good charts. If the Ambassador sent to Spain shall succeed in getting the navigation of the Mississippi opened, this coast of Georgia will very soon be of the highest importance.

Mr. Madison doubted whether the state of Georgia was not more able than the United States to subscribe.

Mr. Fitzsimons considered this as a very wrong time to bring in such a business when the House are going to rise. His chief objection was to the mode, not to the substance. He wished the matter withdrawn for the present, as the House had to proceed upon the military establishment.

Mr. Dayton had no doubt of the Constitution empowering the House to lend the three thousand dollars, but did not like the mode of lending it. He wished that the whole coast could be surveyed.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Harper each read a separate resolution in place of that recommended by the committee. It was then agreed to take the question upon it, and it was negatived. The resolution suggested by Mr. Harper was then read. But this also being found liable to many objections, the committee rose, and the chairman reported that they had disagreed to the report of the select committee, to whom the whole was again referred.

The House took up, in a committee of the whole, the estimates of military appropriations for the year 1795, and came to certain resolutions which were reported to the House. The House went upon them.

Mr. W. Smith moved that there should be voted "for defraying the expense of naval armament, for three months, dollars."

If this motion was rejected, Mr. Smith said that he should take the year