HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, February 29.

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition from sun dry Manufacturers of Hats in the City and Li-berties of Philadelphia accompanied with several others from different parts of the state. all of a fimilar import. The object is to obtain an enhancement of the Duties on Hats of foreign Manufacture, read and referred to the Committee of Com merce and Manufactures.

The following engroffed bills were read the

third time and passed.

A bill for allowing compensation to the members of Senate and House of Representatives, and containofficers of both houses.

A bill providing relief for a limited time in certain cases of Invalid registers.

A bill for the relief of Jose Roiz Silva.

A bill for the relief of Israel Loring.

Mr. Goodhue presented a memorial from the Marine society of Salem in Massachusetts, praying the creeking of a Light House on Baker's Island, and another from fundry persons in Marblehead on the same subject, read and referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

In committee of the whole on the report of the select committee relative to American Seamen,

Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.
The report was read. The preamble of the report states, that the committee confidering the facts as undoubted and netorious, had not gone in-to an investigation of the fame. The first resolution propoles the appointment of two agents, one for Great Britain, the other for the West Indies. The fecond propofes the establishment of offices for regillering Seamen, and from which protections may be obtained.

Mr. Harper observed that he had hoped the subject would have been investigated, for he did not suppose that this committee would proceed to legislate on news-paper reports. He had hoped to have heard some statements of facts, the number and the names of the persons, and the circumstances attending the impressments said to be so noto-rious. Mr. Harper alluding to the Representa-tives from the Scaports, almost all of which he supposed heard him, said if this Lusiness had been so notorious as is represented some one of these mem. bers would be able to give fome information on the subject. He had paid particular attention to the subject. He had enquired at the office of the Secretary of State. Documents of two instances exafted, on both proper representations had been made and redress obtained in one if not both.

If no statements of facts can now be adduced, he hould conceive it proper that the committee should rife, in order to admit of this evidence.

Mr. Livingston said the gentleman who now oppofes the resolutions was in the house when the motion originated, why did he not rife in his place and oppose the measure. (Mr. Harper said he was not in the house at the time.)

Mr. Livingston observed that the resolutions passed by the unanimous vote of the house. The felect committee was directed not to enquire into a state of facts but to devise a remedy, the facts were confidered as notorious. But we have evidence. Congress have acted on this evidence, He alluded to the cases of those relieved by Mr. Cutting .- Mr. Livingston noticed what Mr. Harper had faid relative to his having been at the Secretary of State's office. Mr. Harper had found no com-plaints there which had not been redreffed.

Mr. Livingston said as chairman of the committee, he had been to the office of the Secretary of State alfo, but the information could not be ob tained, it was promised but has been delayed. How, the wished to know, happened it that a member who oppoles the business in question, shall be sur-mished with that information which is denied to a is said are we to legislate without sacts? No, they are abundant, they are notorious He said it is not proposed to legislate relative to facts. It is proposed to institute an inquiry. To devise means of relief for our unfortunate suffering seamen. To insit

which should be offered to the propositions.

Mr. Harper rose to vindicate the Secretary of State from the impurations which had been thrown out against him by Mr. Livingston. Mr. Harper gave an account of the interview he had had with the Secretary of State. Mr. Harper had not feen any of the papers, but the Secretary had informed him that there were but two documents on the subject in the office: on both of which representations had been made on the part of the American government. This was new information. The Secretary had further informed Mr. Harper that if he wished to see the papers he would have them as soon as possible delivered to him.

Mr. Livingston rose to explain-He acknow-Mr. Livingston rose to explain—He acknowledged that some imputations had been thrown on the Secretary of State in the observations he had made; but if the gentleman from (S. C.) had expressed himself as explicitly when he was first up, as he had now done, he (Mr. Livingston) would have adopted a different mode of expression. But judging from what the gentleman had said, that the Secretary of State had given him access to papers, and information, when he had withheld from him, as chairman of the committee he had expression. him, as chairman of the committee, he had expref-fed himfelf as he had.—But from the explanation

given by the gentleman, he was fatisfied with the conduct of the Secretary.

Mr. Bourne flated that a note had been received Mr. Bourne fixed that a note had been received by the chairman of the committee from the Secretary of State, informing him that on account of particular engagements in the office relative to the Spanish Treaty, he could not immediately deliver the documents called for; but that it should be attended to as soon as possible. This circumstance, appeared to have escaped the recollection of the nentleman from New-York.

nd he had shewn it to all the members of the comnittee. Mr. Livingston added, that he had not complained of the information being denied, but

Mr. Swanwick faid the member from South Carolina had called for information; he conceived no particular information necessary. He could mention an instance in which he had immediate concern. A vessel of his going to the West-Indies had all her hands taken out of her, and obliged to work the gons of the English frigate; and, on their expostulating that the they were prisoners, they did not wish to work the guns, they were threatened with whipping, and the captain was told if he in-terfered, he should be whipped and fent home to Scotland, of which country he was a native. If he Scotland, of which country he was a native. If he had thought facts were wanting, by a fingle advertisement in one of the Philadelphia papers, they would have been overpowered with facts. But if he had done fo, he fupp sed he should have been charged with raising diffatisfaction in the minds of the people, or with encouraging Jacobinical principles. He therefore did not do it. But, without make out of the walls of the House, he said he going out of the walls of the House, he said, he found evidence sufficient. He read an extract from the communication of the Secretary of State, dated March 2, 1794, in which were mentioned the representations made by fundry merchants of Philadelphia (of whom he was one) respecting the impressment of American Seamen. This document was thought sufficiently strong to make an article of instruction to Mr. Jay in his late negociation; but, owing to certain difficulties, no specific agreement was entered into by him for their relief.

The plan now before the House, said Mr. Swan-

wick, is intended to remedy the difficulties which have been urged as obstacles in this business, by opening registers in which to enter every American feaman, by which may be known at any time the number of feamen belonging to the United States,

and by means of which every such seams would be soffested of a certificate of his citizenship. The object of the committee, said Mr. Swan-wick, is that the President of the United States shall fend agents to England and the West Indies, in order to afford relief to any American citizens which may have been illegally feized. Every one knows, faid he, what has been felt on account of American feament carried into Algiers. No evidence was required with respect to their numbers, or how they were employees. The united exertions of the whole American people seemed to cry out for their releasement, and the business, at length, has been effected. And let us not, said he, attend to our distressed citizens, in one part, but in all parts of the world. Let us not, he faid, be too nice about evidence. These men are generally ignorant, and cannot give the necessary information; he tho't, however, they had information fufficient for legiflating upon in the prefent case. He hoped, therefore, the report would not be re-committed, until the committee had discussed the business.

Mr Tracy remarked, that the charge of apathy against the government in relation to this butiness, vas not well founded the government had never ceased its attention to this class of our citizensabundant proof of this exists. Mr. Tracy faid. he wished to have the government as popular as possible, and he hoped the new members would help the old ones to make it fo. Mr. Tracy then adverted to the circumstances of this bufineis-He remarked, that the majorit y of the seamen in N. York, Philadelphia, and in the southern Rates, are foreigners; and in those lituations the greatest number of complaints have: arden. Mr. Tracy admitted that fome inflances of outrages have taken place, but not to the extent which has been sup posed.—This business has be en and always will be attended with great difficulty, owing to the language, habits and manners of American and British feamen being similar. Mr. Tracy adverted to the proposition for the appoint ment of two agents. He objected to this as inadequate, and suggested, that devolving the business on the American confuls the House that it might be enquired into. But it Tracy was in favor of every t recessary step being is said are we to legislate without sacts? No, they taken to grant relief, in all profible cases, where American seamen are held in for right fervice against their inclinations.

Mr. Goodhue observed, that the gentleman from New-York had charged the government as looking upon evidence is to postpone relief, till perhaps it on the distresses of the American I seamen with apa-will be too late. Mr. Livingston hoped the com-mittee would not rise, but discuss the subject; and conduct towards them. Mr. Coodhue considered mittee would not rife, but discuss the subject; and conduct towards them. Mr. Coodhue considered he should refer ve himself to notice the objections the reflections as entirely unsounded. The government had not been inattentive to this important description of our citizens, of which abundant

proof may be adduced.

Mr. Goodhue faid he represented, he believed, twenty times as many American feamen as the gentleman from New-York; he was in habits of intimacy with fea faring men; he had himself been formerly in that line of life; from all the enquiries he had made, and from all he had heard, he did not think the mischief was so extensive as had been represented, or that it existed to am alarming degree. Mr. Cutting, it has been faid, relieved many American feathen—that business took place in 1790. The evil is, he believed, diminishing.—Last summer the British took our vettels in Quiberon Bay, but they released all the crews of the vessels. Some inflances of abuse in impressing our feamen may exist.—He was in savor of pursuing our feamen may exist.—He was in savor of pursuing every proper step to obtain redress for them. Mr. Goodhue remarked, that our seemen had been illused by different nations: he instanced an American captain, who had been stogged on board a French privateer—This was a shameful busin ess, as well as many others on the part of the British; but he had no doubt redress had been applied for, and would be obtained.

[To be continued.]

NEW YORK, February 23. of the Birth Day of the President of the Vini-ted States, the same was celebrated by the Dini-on Society, when the following tous were drange inverspersed with a number of patriotic and

1. George Washington, the patriot and hero, to has never ceased to deserve well of his conserve

ministration has been prosperous and glorious .-

2 The Day, May it be celebrated with gratitude to heaven by every lover of his country:

3. The fovereign will of the people, expressed in the laws. May all party views be subjected to

4. The Constitution of the United States .-May all plots against its existence meet with a premature explosion. 3 Cheers.

5. Considence in the constituted authorities of

our government. May the lips of slander be seal-

ed in eternal filence. 3 Cheers.

6. Absolute independence to the United States of America. May it never be in the power of any nation " with a few thousand dollars to decide for them the question of peace or civil war."

7. The Republic of France. May her citizens be as distinguished in the virtues of peace, as her armies have been illustrious for their heroic atchievements in war. 6 cheers.

8. Republicanism. May it extend its equal sway

over the habitable globe. 9. The friends of peace and order. May the fword never be unsheathed, till the olive-branch has been rejected.

10. The Governor of the flate of New-York. May his enemies be as fully convined of his patriotism, as they are of his talents. 3 Cheers. 11. All officers of government who never deal in " precious confessions."

12. May the American Eagle be supported by the standard of Freedom, and may Americans ever rally under her banners. 9 Cheers.

13. Honor to the plough and the loom, and fall freight to the ship.
14. Science Mayber rays illuminate every cot-

tage in America. 15. Harmony of views, union of hearts, and universal peace.

Volunteers.

By the President. The Mayor and Corporation of the City of New York.

By the Vice Prefident, who A did The fellow Toldier of Washington, Alexander Hamilton.

By a Member.

The Marquis de la Fayette, and those who fought as free.

By another Member. To the memory of our late worthy friend, Dr. William Pitt Smith.

COLUMBIA, January 22. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Charleston.

That you may not suppose the people's love and esteem for this great good man is at all diminished, I will just relate one little incident. On Sa turday evening he went to Ricketts' new ampliheatre : it was the first time he had been in pub ic fince the late noise and disturbance on account of the treaty—the theatre was very crowded .-When the President and Lady came, all was si ence; Mrs. Washington came forward to the ront of the box, and was feated; the Prefident was a little while engaged in putting off his cloak -as toon as he came forward, an inftantaneous loud and general plaudit took place a fecond-and a third, fill loude: when these were over, an honest failer, in the sincerity of a generous full heart, called out, "Damo me if that is enoug for the Old Fellow, let's give him three cheers.' In which the whole audience, gentle and simple old and young, most heartily joined. It must have given the President pleasure; his benign countenance and graceful demeanor shewed his fen fibility and the goodness of his heart. I verily be lieve he is more fineerely admired and beloved at this moment than he ever was "

Philadelphia. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1796.

The proclamation of the President announcing the ratification of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, is this day published in the Philadelphia Gazette.

This forenoon, a copy of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and the United States of America, was laid before the Honse of Representatives by the President for their information.

Calcutta papers to August 7, have been received at New-York, by the ship Otsego, Capt. Bright, from Madras, but we do not find that they contain any thing very important or interesting.

any thing very important or interesting.

On Friday evening a Pantomime partly new, and partly compiled, was presented at the New Theatre. Like most of the Hanlequin representations there was very little plot, the characters being mere webicles to introduce a variety of scenery, which was in this performance given in great abundance. To make any mention of the characters would be a fruitless trouble—but we cannot pass over the Harlequin of Mr. Francis, who is by far the vest weeknew ever feen in this city. His least are not so, good, perhaps, as those on Tother side the guiter; nor can this be expected, as he is only an actor and a duncer, and Mr. Sully is a tumbler and sumper. Signior yolyh Doctor, the Clown to this performance, exerted himself very much, and was in general very comic; but in the scene with the child he cather offended the audience—that part we would advise him to expunge. Mis Milbourne's performance was very pleasing. Her innoceut, unassed manner, always interests in her savour; and it see continues to improve, as she has lately done, the must sender herself a favourite with the public, and an acquisition to the Theatre. The music was very well adapted to the piece, but we think the opening too long which might be altered greatly for the better by repeating each of the cair and chorustes only once—this would shorten the performance, and he far more agreeable to the hearers.

Of the Scenery we scarcely know aubat to say; for never in one entertainment quis there so brilliant a diplay. The opening scene of the Rocks is one of the most beautiful ever expibited to public view. St. James Park, London, with the spiss of Westimpser Abber, is executed in Milbourne's sessibile, and is faid to be a very a direct enter the mild survey. The last scene of the file, and is faid to be a very and representation. The hall scene represents the falls.

thrown upon that Subject it will be every thing that

thrown upon that subject it will be every thing that come we despead for—those we have mentioned are at few of the scenes on the Pantomime which are the most triking, but throughout the dubole Milbuurne's unparalleled art is display'd.

The Machanism of this pantomime is likewise well conducted. The building falling to pieces and leaving the characters on the scaffold last a very good effect, but the change from the cottage to the elephant was the quickest and best conducted we have ever experienced. The Pantomine is under the direction of Messes. Francis and Milbourne, substitute the universal applause it met with; we would only advise them to curtail some parts of it, which would render it unexceptionable to the audience.

It has been faid by some writers, that in the gradual progress of humanity in our world, private charities will supply the place of public hospitals for the reception of firk people. This benevolent prediction may be realized with respect to persons Miched with most diseases, but for persons afflicted with certain loathfome and contagious difeases, and above all with medness, hospitals will be necesfary in the must improved ages of human victue.

This opinion, which requires no reasoning to establish it, will, it is to be hoped, have due weight with the legislature of Pennsylvania, and induce them to grant an additional fum of money to carry on the building lately began in this city for the exclusive benefit of mad people. The object of this building is truly benevolem. It contemplates relief from the greatest of all human evils. It promifes to restore the divided branches of families (separated by a stroke more severe than death) to each other's affections and good offices, and at the fame time to reftore citizens from a flate dangerous, or uscless to fociety, to their former stations of afefulnels to themfel es and others, for it has been demonstrated, that madness in its recent state is no onger an incurable difeafe\*. Let it not be faid that the city of Philadelphia alone will enjoy the benefit of the proposed humane institution. Out of thirty fix mad persons, who are now with great difficulty accommodated in the Pennsylvania hospital, there are but sight from this city. Thirteen of them are from Philadelphia, Bucks, Chefter, Lareafter, York, and Huntington counties, in this state. The remaining fifteen are from other

flates, or lately from Europe.

The monarchs of the old world have endeared themselves to their subjects by the establishment and support of hospitals of all kinds. But shall kings emember that they are men, and that the most unfortunate and degraded part of their subjects are related to them? and shall not republicans recognize upon all occasions, and in a higher degree the original confanguinity of their fellow-citizens. It is not enough for governments to prevent or pt with evil-te is their duty to so doon-for he obligations to charity as well as to other virtue, which are binding upon individuals, are alike biring upon the leg sture of a free people.

\* Out of thirteen cases of recent madnels, ave been cured in the Pennsylvania hospital, fi-he first of last Nov. notwith landing they were ended under many disadvantages, all of which xpected will be obviated in the proposed new build-

The unfortunate iffue of one of the above cafes of madness was occasioned by the patient being so nruly as to require confinement in a cell, where his death was hadened, it not occasioned, by impure and hot air. The remedies used in the cases above mentioned, which terminated happily, were fuch as offer no violence to the feelings of relations, compared with those which were used formerly in fimilar cases. Coercion was used in only one instance, and that only for two days.

## Ship Nervs.

Ten fail of inward bound vestels are below-viz 2 ships, 6 brigs, 1 schooner and one sloop. Among them are the ship Pigou, Dale, from Canton, Ship ohn Bulkely, (fuppefed) fre Brigs Delight, Stution, from Lifton; Polly, Lillibridge, from Rhode Island, on the Joe Flogger; Llayd Jones, from Charleston; the rest, names unknown.

All the outward bound veilels got out on Sunday evening and Monday.

for the Information of Perfous emigrating from Foreign Countries, will be held at the College, in Fourth Street, on Wednesday evening, the 2d inst. at six o'clock.

B. CONOLLY, Secretary pro. tem. March 1, 1796.

Ricketts's New Amphitheatre, CHESNUT-STREET,

THIS PRESENT EVENING. Tuefday, March I. Will be displayed, a grand Exhibition of Horsemanship, & Stage Performances Ground and Lofty Tumbling,

By Mr. Sully,

Mr. Langley,

Mr. Reano,

Mr. F. Ricketts,

Mafter Sully, and

Mr. Spipacuta, Clown.

Mrs. Spinaenta will perform her pleasing Feats on Two Horses, in full speed.

Mr. Ricketts will perform the Back Countryman's Frolic, or a Sketch of a Quarter Race.

And, by particular defire, will be introduced, the PONET RACES.

Three Ponfes to flart the first heat, and fix the 2d. Three Points to hart the urat, and tax the 2d.

The evening's entertainment will, by the request of a number of Ladies & Gentlemen, conclude with (alterations) the much-admired Pantome, called,

HARLEQUIN'S STATUE;

OR, THE SPIRIT OF FANCY.

4.4 The Dobts in future to be opened at FIVE and the Entertainment to begin at SIX o'clock.

\*\* Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

at lemen who intend to take places for the exes, are delired to fend in time.