

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 29.

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition from sundry Manufacturers of Hats in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia...

The following engrossed bills were read the third time and passed.

A bill for allowing compensation to the members of Senate and House of Representatives, and certain officers 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 erecting of a Light House on Baker's Island...

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 considering the facts as undoubted and notorious, had not gone into an investigation of the same.

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.

Mr. Livingston said the gentleman who now opposes the resolutions was in the house when the motion originated, why did he not rise in his place and oppose the measure.

Mr. Livingston observed that the resolutions passed by the unanimous vote of the house. The select committee was directed not to enquire into a state of facts but to devise a remedy...

Mr. Livingston said as chairman of the committee, he had been to the office of the Secretary of State also, but the information could not be obtained, it was promised but has been delayed.

Mr. Harper rose to vindicate the Secretary of State from the imputations which had been thrown out against him by Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Livingston rose to explain—He acknowledged that some imputations had been thrown on the Secretary of State in the observations he had made...

Mr. Bonne stated 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...

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

Mr. Swanwick said 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.

The plan now before the House, said Mr. Swanwick, is intended to remedy the difficulties which have been urged as obstacles in this business...

Mr. Tracy remarked, that the charge of apathy against the government in relation to this business, was not well founded—the government had never ceased its attention to this class of our citizens...

Mr. Goodhue observed, that the gentleman from New-York had charged the government as looking on the distresses of the American seamen with apathy, and said, that he blushed on account of its conduct towards them.

Mr. Goodhue said he regretted, he believed, twenty times as many American seamen as the gentleman from New-York; he was in habits of intimacy with sea-faring men; he had himself been formerly in that line of life...

[To be continued.]

NEW-YORK, February 23.

Last evening the 22d inst. being the anniversary of the Birth Day of the President of the United States, the same was celebrated by the Union Society...

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

ministration has been prosperous and glorious.— 3 Cheers.

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

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

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

5 Confidence in the constituted authorities of our government. May the lips of slander be sealed in eternal silence. 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." 3 Cheers.

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 achievements 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 sword never be unsheathed, till the olive-branch has been rejected.

10 The Governor of the state of New-York. May his enemies be as fully convinced 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. May her rays illuminate every cottage 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-President. The fellow soldier of Washington, Alexander Hamilton.

By a Member. The Marquis de la Fayette, and those who fought us 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 Saturday evening he went to Ricketts' new amphitheatre: it was the first time he had been in public since the late noise and disturbance on account of the treaty—the theatre was very crowded. When the President and Lady came, all was silence; Mrs. Washington came forward to the front of the box, and was seated; the President was a little while engaged in putting off his cloak—as soon as he came forward, an instantaneous loud and general plaudit took place—a second— and a third, still louder: when these were over, an honest sailor, in the sincerity of a generous full heart, called out, 'Damn me if that is enough 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 will have given the President pleasure; his benign countenance and graceful demeanor shewed his sensibility and the goodness of his heart. I verily believe he is more sincerely 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 House of Representatives by the President for their information.

Calcutta papers to August 7, have been received at New-York, by the ship Ortego, Capt. Bright, from Madras, but we do not find that they contain 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 Harlequin representations there was very little plot, the characters being mere vehicles to introduce a variety of scenes, 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 best we have ever seen in this city.

Of the Scenery we scarcely know what to say; for never in one entertainment was there so brilliant a display. The opening scene of the Rocks is one of the most beautiful ever exhibited to public view. St. James Park, London, with the spires of Westminster Abbey, is executed in Milbourne's style, and is said to be a very good representation. The last scene represents the falls

thrown upon that subject it will be every thing that could be desired for—those we have mentioned are a few of the scenes on the Pantomime which are the most striking, but throughout the whole Milbourne's unparalleled art is displayed.

The Mechanism of this pantomime is likewise well conducted. The building falling to pieces and leaving the characters on the scaffold is a very good effect, but the change from the cottage to the elephant was the quickest and best conducted we have ever experienced.

The Pantomime is under the direction of Messrs. Francis and Milbourne, who, no doubt, are satisfied with 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 said 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 sick people. This benevolent prediction may be realized with respect to persons afflicted with most diseases, but for persons afflicted with certain loathsome and contagious diseases, and above all with madnes, hospitals will be necessary in the most improved ages of human virtue.

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 sum of money to carry on the building lately begun in this city for the exclusive benefit of mad people. The object of this building is truly benevolent. It contemplates relief from the greatest of all human evils. It promises 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 same time to restore citizens from a state dangerous, or useless to society, to their former stations of usefulness to themselves and others, for it has been demonstrated, that madnes in its recent state is no longer an incurable disease. Let it not be said that the city of Philadelphia alone will enjoy the benefit of the proposed humane institution. Out of thirty-six mad persons, who are now with great difficulty accommodated in the Pennsylvania hospital, there are but eight from this city. Thirteen of them are from Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, and Huntingdon counties, in this State. The remaining fifteen are from other States, 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 remember 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 consanguinity of their fellow-citizens? It is not enough for governments to prevent or punish evil—it is their duty to do good—for the obligations to charity as well as to other virtues which are binding upon individuals, are alike binding upon the legislature of a free people.

\* Out of thirteen cases of recent madnes, have been cured in the Pennsylvania hospital, since the first of last Nov. notwithstanding they were attended under many disadvantages, all of which expected will be obviated in the proposed new building.

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

Ship News.

Ten sail of inward bound vessels are below—viz 2 ships, 6 brigs, 1 schooner and one sloop. Among them are the ship Pigou, Dale, from Canton; Ship John Bulkely, (supposed) from St. Bartholomews. Brigs Delight, Stutton, from Lisbon; Polly, Lillibridge, from Rhode Island; and the Joe Flogger; Lloyd Jones, from Charleston; the rest, names unknown.

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

A Stated Meeting of the Philadelphia Society, for the Information of Persons 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, Tuesday, March 1, Will be displayed, a grand Exhibition of Horsemanship, & Stage Performances By the whole Company. Ground and Lofty Tumbling, By Mr. Sully, Mr. Langley, Mr. Reano, Mr. F. Ricketts, Master Sully, and Mr. Spivacuta, Clown. Mrs. Spivacuta 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 desire, will be introduced, the PONY RACES. Three Ponies to start the first heat, and six the 2d. The evening's entertainment will, by the request of a number of Ladies & Gentlemen, conclude with (alterations) the much-admired Pantomime, called, HARLEQUIN'S STATUE; OR, THE SPIRIT OF FANCY.

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

\* Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar. The gentlemen who intend to take places for the Boxes, are desired to send in time.