

For the Benefit of Mr. Francis Ricketts.

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 2d of April, Will be exhibited,

A Grand Procession with Horses;

By Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, Mr. Sully, Mr. Spinacuta, Mr. Langley, Mr. Macdonald, Miss Sully, and Mrs. Spinacuta.

Mr. F. Ricketts will, for the first time in America ride a single Horse, and in full speed blindfolded, and pick up a watch, from the ground.

Mr. Ricketts will throw a Sommerfett over TWENTY MENS HEADS, With others on their Shoulders.

Also, over Seven Horses with riders on them.

Mr. F. Ricketts will ride standing on his head on a Pint Pot placed loose on the saddle—this feat was never performed here before.

Mr. Ricketts will leap his favorite Horse through an imitation of a BLAZING SUN.

Mrs. Spinacuta will exhibit her pleasing Feats on Two Horses.

TIGHT ROPE DANCING,

By Mr. Spinacuta, who will dance on the Rope with Wooden Shoes, &c.

Mr. Ricketts will ride two Horses, in full speed, and Leap over a Garter Ten Feet High, and over a Barr at the same time.

He will also throw a sommerfett from the two Horses in full speed, and alight on his feet on the ground.

HORSEMANSHIP BURLESQUE,

By Mr. Sully, who will perform his Comic Feats and Leap on foot and Horseback.

The Horsemanship will conclude with Master Shinder riding on the shoulders of Mr. Ricketts in the attitude of a flying Mercury, being his first appearance.

The Evening's Amusement to conclude (for the last time this season) with a grand Pantomime Under the direction of Mr. Spinacuta, called

VULCAN'S GIFT;

O R,

THE BOWER OF HYMEN.

† The Doors in future to be opened at SIX and the Entertainment to begin at SEVEN o'clock. * Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, April 2,

Will be presented,

For the last time this Season, a COMEDY, written by the author of the West-Indian, &c. called

The J E W.

Sir Stephen Bertram, Mr. Whitlock, Frederic, Mr. Moreton, Charles Ratcliffe, Mr. Green, Saunders, Mr. Warrell, Sheba, Mr. W. Tell, Jaha, Mr. Harwood, Waiter, Mr. Darley, jun.

Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mrs. Shaw, Eliza Ratcliffe, Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Goodison, Mrs. Bates, Dorcas, Mrs. Rowson,

To which will be added, (for the last time this season)

A Grotesque PANTOMIME, (partly new, and partly compiled) called

The Witches of the Rock;

O R, HARLEQUIN EVERY WHERE.

With Alterations.

With a new Overture, Incantation, Airs and Chorusses, composed by Mr. Reinagle.

The Pantomime compiled by Mr. Milbourne, and under the direction of Messrs. Francis & Milbourne.

Harlequin, Mr. Francis, 1st Witch, Mr. Darley, 2d Witch, Mrs. Warrell,

Attendant Witches { Messrs. J. Darley, Robbins, Mitchell, Miss Willems, Mrs. Harvey, &c.

Pantaloon, Mr. Warrell, Lawyer, Mr. Darley, jun. Drunken Valet, Mr. Milbourne, Surveyor, Mr. Beete, Miser, Mr. Morgan, Poinsy, Mr. Warrel, jun. Tinker, Mr. Mitchell, Bricklayer, Master T. Warrell, Pero, Sig. Joseph DeGor.

Milliners, { Miss Willems, Miss Rowson, Miss Oldfield, &c. Fruit Woman, Mrs. Rowson, Old Lady, Miss Soloman, Columbine, Miss Milbourne.

With new Scenery, Machinery, & Decorations. Interperfed with a variety of Mechanical Changes, Magical Transitions, & whimsical Metamorphoses.

To conclude with a display of

The Great Falls of Niagara.

The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne. * On Monday, a comedy, (never performed here) called ALL IN THE WRONG—with NO SONG NO SUPPER.

† The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after FIVE o'clock, and the Curtain rise precisely at a quarter after SIX—until further notice.

BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Front of the Theatre.

TICKETS to be had at H. and P. RICE'S Book-Store, No. 50, Market-Street; and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

No money or tickets to be returned; nor any person, on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before five o'clock, and order them as soon as the company is seated, to withdraw; as they cannot, on any account, be permitted to remain.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

To the Public.

AT MR. O'ELLER'S HOTEL.

A French Miniature Painter respectfully offers his services to the Public, and hopes that the moderation of his terms, the very short time of his sittings, and the rate of his abilities, will induce his visitors to become his patrons. Feb. 26.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Concord from London, we have been favored with files of the several London papers, which tho' not so late as those received by the Hamburg Packet, furnish a variety of interesting matter.

LONDON, February 9.

An Imperial Loan of three millions is undoubtedly determined upon by the Minister, and he has had the address to conquer the peevish opposition set up by the Governors of the Bank to the measure of the further export of money. By what arguments he prevailed on them to withdraw their hostilities it is not for us to enquire; he has, no doubt, persuaded them that the measure is for the interest of the Empire. The House of Messrs. Boyds Benfield, and Co. as agents for the Emperor, will of course contract for the Loan.

This measure settled decides in a great degree the great question of Peace and War. It almost to a certainty secures to us another campaign; since the money is literally to be given to the Emperor to prevent him from making a separate Peace. Whether even this bribe will induce him seriously to continue the War depends upon circumstances which we cannot controul.

The appointment of Admiral Vandeput to cruise off the Spanish coast has renewed the idea of a Spanish War; but why we are to have a Spanish War no reason has as yet been assigned to us. The Spaniards have given shelter to the fleet of Richery—so would any neutral nation; but they have rendered their part of St. Domingo to the French contrary to the Treaty of Utrecht. It was time for them to surrender something at a distance, when the French had penetrated into the very heart of Old Spain. Nothing can be more contemptible than to make the Treaty of Utrecht the cause of a quarrel, unless we can prove that we were able to protect Spain if he had continued the War.

It is a most serious thing for a nation exulted as we are to involve ourselves in new wars. We may flatter ourselves that Spain is in a condition so impotent as to present to us a vast scene of plunder. This has always been the temptation for a Spanish War, and the experience of its falsehood has never been sufficient to destroy the delusion. If it were true that her unwieldy riches made her an easy prey, it would be but a coward's trick to seek pretences for a quarrel; but the pretext is as false as it is disreputable. Her possessions have been the source of her own ruin, and they have never yet paid to England, in cases of war, the expences of the original outfit of our vessels.

The India Ships taken into his Majesty's service have fully shewn their efficacy in the late tempestuous storms. They are equal to our ships of war in every respect. The good accommodation they have for our troops have been very much the means of their returning so healthy.

Accounts were received yesterday that the British Queen, transport, foundered in Hoveley Bay. Some of the people were happily saved.

Grofe and Hayward, the young men who hoisted the tri-coloured flag at the Towers, on her Majesty's Birth day, have been excluded from the Merchant Taylors School, for their conduct on that occasion.

The following inscription is copied from over the door of a house in a small village in Dorsetshire: John Sibbins, tailor, schoolmaster and astronomer. I also keeps a journeyman to do all sorts of blacksmiths and carpenters work, and to hang church bells, &c. Any gentleman as bespeaks a coat may have it on Friday or Saturday without fail.—N. B. Being rumored that I intends to leave of business on account of my being elected Church Wording, I hopes my friends will not give ears to such blood thirsty reports, by ther humble servant, JOHN SIBBINS.

January 18.

Tuesday a meeting of the Whig Club was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern. It was the most numerous ever witnessed at this season of the year. Mr. Erskine addressed the meeting, exhorting them to persevere in those efforts for the repeal of the late acts which they had so auspiciously began.

No publication has been read with more admiration, than the late speech of General Washington; temperate, bold, moderate and humane.—"Look exclaimed Mr. Erskine, in the conclusion of his eloquent speech, on Tuesday, at the Whig-Club, "Look, while the blood and treasure of this country are lavishly wasting and exhausting, how that great and immortal patriot, preserves the peace the harmony, and the dignity of America. Like a great Colossus, surrounded by liberty, plenty and peace, he belittles Europe—observes all the miseries with which it is afflicted, and, by his wisdom and philanthropy, prevents America from experiencing the ill effects resulting from similar calamities. Good God!—Gentlemen, when I read the speech of that illustrious character to the house of Representatives, I should not be surprized that the people of America adore the great and beneficent Father of the creation, who gave them such a Guardian, and that they should only be prevented by a sense of religious duty, from paying an equal adoration to Washington himself."

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 31.

Yesterday the Executive directory gave a public audience, for the purpose of receiving the Ambassador from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, M. d'Orfini. Carnot, Letourneur, and Larevelliere-Lepaux, were the only Directors present, on account of the indisposition of Rewbell and Barras. They were attended by seven of the ministers. The minister for foreign affairs introduced M. d'Orfini, who was accompanied by his Secretaries of Legation. M. d'Orfini addressed the directory, and observed that the government of Tuscany had felt a pride in having, during the present war, notwithstanding every insinuation to the contrary, firmly supported that neutrality which its political principles led it to adopt, and invariably manifested its friendship for

the French republic. He disavowed, in the name of his court, the conduct of M. Carletti, declaring, that it was directly contrary to his instructions, and added, that the Grand Duke hoped it would not interrupt the good understanding which had subsisted between the two Courts. He concluded by expressing his ardent wishes, that he might soon see peace, happiness, and abundance, reign throughout the republic.

Letourneur replied to the Ambassador by declaring, that the French republic wished for nothing more ardently than to see the olive of peace extend its branches over every part of the world: That the republic would always maintain its alliances with the same respect, and the same energy, with which it had combated those powers which attacked its liberties and independence.

Some deputies sent by the French Commissaries in the windward islands, presented six standards taken from the English and the Royalists by the republican army of the Antilles, united with the patriotic inhabitants of all colors. The Commissaries observed, that they should have presented more had they not been torn by the soldiers in the heat of victory. They announced the reconquest of the French possessions in America, and said that the tri-coloured flag was displayed in many of those which had belonged to the enemy.

The President testified to these deputies the satisfaction of the Directory, and its firm resolution to succour and defend the colonies, and then gave them the fraternal embrace.

Camus refused decidedly to accept the post of minister of Finances, thinking that the keeper of Archives more solid.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

January 21.

The sitting opened with patriotic music. President Treillard pronounced a speech, analogous to the celebration of the Anniversary. "It was on the 21st January, that the late King of France expired, on the scaffold, the crimes which he had committed against the Sovereignty of the People. This just punishment, which justice and the consolidation of the Republic required, was for our enemies the signal and the pretence for the most frightful plots.

"Proud Albion covered the seas with her fleets, and undertook to starve us; ambitious Austria marched its innumerable legions to our frontiers. Against such numerous enemies, against soldiers who grew old in the profession of arms, what resistance had the young Republic to oppose? How could men levied in haste, without arms and without cloathes, repulse such formidable phalanxes? But why do I wonder? Those men are Frenchmen; they are free, and will be so forever; they are heroes, and engender nothing but prodigies."

Here Treillard gave a detailed, but short account of the brilliant victories which have established forever the Republic, and insured the French people the first place amongst the nations of the universe. "But, continued he, the efforts of our exterior enemies were nothing in comparison of those of the interior. The French people would be free, but Royalty armed by fanaticism, kindled in all France the fire of hatred, vengeance and dissensions—It armed the son against the father, it converted citizens into enemies—It threw the apple of discord amongst the members of the Convention—supported its efforts by the most violent, and, apparently, the most contrary means.

"Sometimes royalty, covered with the rags of anarchy, decimated the Legislative Body, covered France with mourning and blood, with ashes and ruins; at other times in gilt cloathes: It shewed itself naked on the 13th Vendemiaire, and no longer concealed the horrid plan it had plotted, to substitute monarchy in the place of the republic.

"French People, ye wish for Peace! Well, I swear hatred to Royalty. It is Royalty which has constantly maintained, in every country, the lightnings of war. You are suffering the most cruel privations. It is Royalty which has caused them to you, in order to disgust you from a Republic."

The President here repeated the oath. "I swear hatred to royalty," in a loud voice; "and you, Representatives, come, to satisfy your just impatience, and pronounce this oath, which you reproach me, perhaps, with not having strongly enough sworn."

The Council ordered the speech of the President to be printed, passed up, and sent into the departments and to the armies.

Every member was called over from the list, and each of them successively mounted the rostrum, and swore the oath of hatred against royalty.

Sitting of Jan. 27.

The Commission propose to the Council to adopt the following resolution:

"I. That all horses of luxury shall be put at the disposal of the Directory. By horses of luxury are meant all those neither employed in commerce, nor agriculture, nor by the agents of the republic, who have a right to have them.

"II. That every thirtieth horse used for labor in each Canton, shall be levied.

"III. That the price of the said horses shall be paid to the owners immediately upon their being levied."

The report of the Commission was ordered to be printed, and the discussion adjourned till after the printing of the report.

Sitting of January 28.

Ramel proposed the erection of a gallery parallel to that of the Louvre, on that side of the river—This gallery, he proposed should join the National Palace on the side of the Rue Honore, and should serve as a depot for the Chef d'Oeuvres of Engraving, &c.

The proposal was referred to a Committee, and a report was ordered to be presented in two months.

NOTICE.

THE President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, having determined to supply the city of Philadelphia with water, early in the year 1797. Proposals will be received in writing until the first day of June next, from any person or persons disposed to contract for the calling and delivery of Iron Pipes necessary for the above purpose.

By the Board, WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, Sec'y. March 31.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 14.

Debate on Mr. Livingston's resolution continued.

Mr. Rutherford said he was neither in a temper for picking or breaking locks, nor for passive obedience. Therefore it was with great concern he saw many gentlemen, excellent patriots, exceedingly alarmed. He said there was not a man of common honesty who did not see that union was the best anchor of the United States, and that the great family must not be divided—as that would give great pleasure to their enemies. He would not wish to increase party spirit. No indignity, he said was intended to the President or Senate; all view the President with great and lively pleasure. No change he said was intended in the Federal Constitution, till the Majesty of the people required it, therefore arguments on that head were fallacious. When the treaty came under consideration, it would be considered, he hoped, with great moderation, on constitutional ground. The matter was very momentous—no less than including the rights of a generous and free people. Much stress had been laid on the patriotism of the President; he knew it well. He had known him 44 years, he had acted with him; and though he was his inferior in age, he had always looked upon him as a father. Yet he was independent of him. He should still avow his principles, and he should neither be afraid nor ashamed to avow them, nor did he think they would be displeasing to that great man. What was the treaty laid before them for, but for their aid and assistance to carry it into effect. Why then hesitate? Were they not the representatives of a magnanimous people, and that they had nothing to fear? He touched upon several other matters, and concluded with approving the motion.

Mr. Bourne said he would have given a silent vote on this question, had it not been for some strange doctrines which had been asserted, for he did not consider the question in itself, as necessarily involving any constitutional question. He regretted the debate had taken the turn it had. That before they had gone into the committee of the whole to whom the treaty was referred, they were debating what constitutional agency the house could take in relation to it, those who opposed the passing the resolution, were charged with having given the direction to the debate; but he would ask, who had advanced the position, that the treaty was not the law of the land till sanctioned by this House? Gentlemen in favor of the motion were certainly chargeable with this, and hence originated the Constitutional points now in discussion. The doctrine that the formal assent of the House of Representatives was essential to the legal existence of a treaty, struck him as a perfect novelty. That the President and Senate had power under the constitution to make treaties, and that these treaties were the laws of the land, he had never heard denied in this debate. It was true he had heard it said, that the House might controul the President and Senate in the exercise of this power, by refusing to carry treaties into effect, by withholding appropriate money, but he did not hear the assertion, that the ratification of the House was necessary to a treaty, before it became the law of the land. He called the attention of the committee to the powers of forming treaties and alliances, as vested in Congress under the former confederation, which was exactly similar to that vested in the President and Senate under the present constitution. Then the power of regulating commerce, laying taxes, &c. was vested in the several State Legislatures.—Was it ever heard that the treaties then made under the authority of Congress were not the laws of the land? Was it ever suggested that the Treaty with France was not a law until it had the assent of the State Legislatures? Yet, according to the assertions of gentlemen, this treaty was not of legal efficacy without, for the states had the same power of regulating commerce, which is now vested in Congress, and, say the gentlemen, treaties which embrace commercial regulations are not valid, until Congress who possess the power of regulating commerce, ratify them. The fact was, the treaty with France did embrace commercial objects, and is the law of the land without the consent of the State Legislatures.

It was under the idea, that Congress had no more controuling power over treaties under the present constitution, than was possessed by the State Legislatures under the old confederation, that the people of the State he had the honor to represent, had adopted the constitution. They conceived that the whole power as to making treaties, was vested in the President and Senate. They strongly objected against adopting it, even under this construction, but he was sure their objections would have been much strengthened, had they conceived the treaty-making power, as described in the Constitution; but if the sentiments he was combating prevailed, the small states would be deprived of one of their most essential rights; for the power of making treaties is one of the principal rights of sovereignty, was vested in all the states separately when they became independent, were afterwards, and in the old confederation, vested in Congress, each state having an equal vote, it was now, in his opinion, exclusively vested in the President and Senate, in which body the great and small states had the same equality of suffrage.

The opinion which he advanced was not merely the opinion of Rhode Island, when the Constitution was adopted. A gentleman from Massachusetts had already shewn from the debates of the Virginia Convention, that that assembly entertained the same opinion. He was sure the opinion prevailed in the Convention of Massachusetts, he had attended their debates when this part of the constitution was the subject of discussion. Objections were raised against it, from the indehiteness of the power vested in the President and Senate, of making treaties. No one suggested, that the House of Representatives had any controul over much less participation in this power. It was urged from the nature of the power, it ought to be placed where it was, in the President and Senate. The Senate represented the sovereignty of the States