NEW THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, Will be presented,

A COMEDY, (never performed here) called The MISER.

[Written by Henry Fielding.] Mr. Bates, Mr. Marshall, Clerimont, Ramilie, Mr. Wignell, Mr. Warrell, Mr. Beetee, Mr. Decoy, Mr. Furnish Mr. Darley, jun. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Blissett, Mr. Morgan, Master Warrell, Mr. Lift, Mr. Francis. Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Rowfon, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Morris.

To which will be added,
An Entertainment of Music, Dialogue, & Spectacle,
CALLED

The UBILEE. Written by the late David Garrick, in honor of

Shakespeare.] Mr. Whitlock, Irishman;
Ralph,
Mr. Bates,
Aft Serenade, (with a Song) Mr. Marshall,
ad Ditto,
Mr. Darley,
3d Ditto,
Mr. Darley, jun.
Ift Gentleman,
Mr. Moreton, Mr. Moreton, Mr. Beete, Mr. Blifett, Mr. Morris, Mr. Haravood, ad Ditto, Oftler, Man Ballad Singer, Mr. Bates, Mr. Francis, Mr. Francis,
Mr. Warrel, jun.
Mafter Warrell,
Mr. Blissett,
Mr. Warrell,
Mr. Rowson,
Mr. Morgan. ad Ditto, 3d Ditto, 1st Pedlar, 2d Ditto, Frumpeter,
Showmau,
Goody Benfon,
Goody Jarvis,
Ift Country Girl,
ad Ditto. Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Rowfon, Mrs. Oldmixon,

With a Grand PAGEANT Exhibiting the Principal Characters in Shakespeare's Plays.

Miss Willems.

Comic Muse. Mrs. Morris. Mrs. Whitlock. Mrs. Morris.
To conclude with a Roundelay and Chorus.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the poors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after FIVE 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.

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

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. Wells, at the Front of 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 canado, on any account, be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

Canal Lottery Office,

Near the Bank of the United States.

Philadelphia, 5th April, 1796.

HE Public are informed, that Tickets are Thirty-o THE Public are informed, that Tickets are Thirty-one Dollars each, and will continue to rife a dollar at east every other day. As the Lottery is near five-fixths finished every day's drawing must greatly enhance the value of Tickets on account of the five stationary ones of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, besides the 30,000 dollar, and other considerable prizes still in the Wheel.

Wm. Blackburn, Agent.

STATE of the WHEEL: de. do. A Check-book kept at the Office for examination and registering.

CONCERT

OF VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

R. TAYLOR,

ESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public, his benfit Concert will be on Thursday, the 21st of the present month, April, at Mr. O'ELLER'S Hotel.

A Band of the most eminent Instrumental Performers

will be engaged.

The Vocal Part by M's HUNTLEY, and R. TAYLOR.

Particulars will be made known in due time.

t,th&s*.

Pennfylvania Hospital.

THE Election will be held at the Hospital pursuant to law, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the second day of the fifth month next, being the second day of the week, at which time the Contributors are defired to attend to choose out of their number Truebue Managers and a Treasurer to the said Institution for the ensuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers,

SAMULL COATES, Clerk.

4th mo. 5th, 1796.

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

Wanted to Rent,

N a central situation in Philadelphia, a set of Livery Stables with other conveniences sufficient to contain

Any perfon England) by applying to Wm. Hensbaw, April 6.

WANTED

ONE Journeyman Coppersmith, and one Journeyman Tin Plate Worker—to whom the highest wages will be given—Enquire at No. 235 Arch-Street.

April 5.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 7.

A report was made by Mr. Goodhue of the Committee of Commerce and manufactures to whom the resolution offered by Mr. Macon, respecting the distillers of N. Carolina had been reserved, this report is in favor of granting the relief proposed by the resolution.

A report of the attorney general on the petition of Peter Perit was read, and agreed to by the house—this report is against the payer of the petition.

A report on the petition of Tobias Lord and other was called up to M. The best was called up to

other was called up by Mr. Thatcher, this report is in favor of the petitioners, was agreed to, and the committee of commerce and manufactures directed to bring in a bill accordingly.

In committee of the whole on the President's

message of the 30th ult. Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair. After a few remarks from Mr. Swift stating the importance of dispatch in disposing of the resolutions moved yesterday; the sirst resolution was put and carried: Also the second-51 members riting in the affirmative in both instances. The committee then rose and reported the resolutions to the house, which were immediately taken into con-

Mr. Sedgwick called for the previous question, also for the ayes and noes.

The previous question was in the following words —shall the main question be now put.

NOES.

Meffrs. Ames, Bourn, Bradbury, Buck. Coit, Cooper, Dent, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Gilman, Glenn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Griswold, Harper, Hartley, Henderson, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kittera, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Read, Sedgwick, Jer. Swith, N. Smith, W. Smith. Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thomas Goodfield, Thomas Goodfield, Thatcher, Thomas, Thomas Goodfield, Thomas Good Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracy, Van Alen, Wadsworth, Williams 37.

A Y E S.

Messers, Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blount, Bryan, Burgels, Cabell, Christie, Clopson, Coles, Crabb, Dearborn, Earle, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Giles, Gregg, Grove, Hampton, Haneock, Harrison, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Heister, Jackfon, Livingston, Locke, Maclay, Macon, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patten, Preston, Richards, Ruthersord, Sherburne, Isaac Smith, S. Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatom, Van Cortlandt , Varnum, Venable,

The first resolution being read was agreed to. NOES.

Meffrs. Ames, Bourn, Bradbury, Buck, Coit, Cooper, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Grif vold, Harper, Hartley, Henderson, Hillhouse, Hindman, Kittera, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Reed, Sedgwick J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, Swift. Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracy, V. Allen, Wadfworth

Mesfrs. Bailey, Baird, Bald, Benton, Blount, Byran, Burgess, Cabell, Christie, Clopton, Coles, Crabb, Dearborn, Dent, Earle, Findley, Franklin, Crabb, Dearborn, Dent, Earle, Findley, Franklin, Gallatin, Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Grove, Hampton, Hancock, Harrison, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Heister, Jackson, Livington, Locke, W. Lyman, Maelay, Macon, Madison, Millege, Moore; Muhlenberg, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patten, Preston, Richards, Rutherford, Sherburne, S. Smith, J. Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatom, Van Cortlandt Venable, Varnum, Winn—57.

The fecond resolution was then read on which the ayes and noes were the fame.

The resolutions being disposed of, Mr. Tracy moved that the house should go into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. This motion was succeeded by a motion to refer to the committee of the whole, the President's message covering fundry estimates relative to appropriations necessary to be made to earry the several treaties with foreign nations into effect. Both these motions were opposed on the ground of their being unexpectedly introduced, and the members not being prepared to discuss the subject. The question being taken on the last motion it was negatived 51 to

The house then on motion of Mr. Paaker refolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill received from the Senate respecting the naval armament.

A motion was made by Mr. W. Smith, the object of which was to try the principle whether the whole number of frigates should be built. He moved an amendment which went to repeal the last section of the first law authorizing a naval equipment. This if agreed to would authorize the Prefident to proceed in finishing the whole number of frigates originally intended; after a long debate the motion was negatived.

The bill was further altered by striking out the section which authorized the President to cause the other three frigates to be provisionally completed, and substituting a section providing for the sale of such of the articles on hand as are of a perishable nature. The committee rase and reported

On motion the confidential meffage of the Prefident covering fundry estimates of appropriations necessary to be made to carry the treaties with foreign nations into effect, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The galleries were cleared.

Robert Smith & Co. No. 58, fouth Front-fireet,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Li-

A general affortment of Goods,

Suitable for the Season;

And by the Vencels that are daily expected they will receive a farther supply, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash, or on a short credit.

They have also received a quantity of

NUTMEGS & MACE.

AT the Circuit Court, of the United States, for the New-Jersey Diffriet, held at Treaton of the 2nd infant, a very pertinent Charge was deli-ve ed to the Grand Jury by Judge Iredell, in au-fwer to which the following address was drawn up, unanimously agreed to by the Jury, and at their re-request delivered by the Foreman.

May it pleafe the Court,

The Grand Jury of the District of New-Jersey have with great pleasure heard the Charge which has been delivered to them from the honourable

While contemplating on the important ideas which have been communicated, they have thought it a duty in this manner to express an entire convic-tion of the truth of such fentiments and of the utility of holding them up to public view.

We are fenfule that the opinions, passions and interests of individuals, or of any particular part of the community, should be subordinate to the general will, and that a deviation from this principle, in the recent instance which you have mentioned, produced that most during and dangerous insurrection which you have described, and which eminently threatened us with all the evils confequent from difcorp, disorder, anarchy and civil war-We trust, however, that the rife, progress and suppression of this enormous outrage upon law, order and true re-publicanism, will form to instructive a page in our history, that it will long indeed, we hope forever, remain a folitary instance in the annals of our coun-

When we look on the world arround us, and view almost every country in Europe, torn by the ravages of war, and behold thousands, nay, millions of its late peaceful inhabitants, deluged in their own blood-when we see the calamities of war extending themselves to Africa and the Indies-when we fee whole nations in array contesting for that liberty which we enjoy, when danger and fatigue conducts the van, while famine, with all her horrid train of evils, is bringing up the rear.—We fay, when we look around us and fee these things, how do we felicitate ourselves that we are Americans; with what complacency, with what superlative delight, do we turn our eyes on our happy, thrice happy, country, bleffed with peace, bleffed with freedom, bleffed with plenty, where no rude hand dates approach the peaceful dwelling, where even the meanest cottager enjoys his pittance and his sentiment, where every man, without hyperbole, fits under his own vine, and under his own fig-tree, and enjoys the fruit thereof, while there is none to make him afraid: - Surely no nation on earth has greater rea-fon for thankfulness and content; the measure of our enjoyment is full; and scarce a reasonable with remains unsatisfied .- With all these bleffings in store, with our cup full and overslowing, are there yet those among us who are disfatisfied? Sorry are we to say there are there are who complain there are who find fault with our constitution, with our government, with public men and public measures furely, if we are to judge of these by their effect, and if the maxim be just, that by the fruit ye shall know if the tree be good—we must all with united voice exclaim, that we live under the happiest constitution, and under the best government that ever

bleffed a nation. But let us examine if there be real cause of com-plaint—The late Treaty with Britain seems to be the present foundation on which those complaints are built-this instrument we have seriously considered both in its causes and consequences.

After seven years contest with that nation, in which every thing dear to freemen was at stake on our part, we at length succeeded, a treaty was formed in which our independence was fully acknowledged, and we took place among the nations of the earth.—But, alas! we foon discovered that our confederation, formed amidst the din of arms and the confusion of war, was of too weak a tex-ture to combine so many discordant interests, and that nothing but the sense of common danger had united us so long—A solern pause ensued—The good sense of the Union at length formed a constitution of government for the whole, and the people willed it should be permanent—A constitution of Checks and Balances—A constitution which secures to every class of citizens their equal rights. and to every order of government its regulated powers—A conditution which has been the admiration of the world, and which we hope will be co-exist-

ent with it.

To the head of the government, organized under this constitution, the unanimous voice of the ex-ulting people called that great man, whose wisdom, whose prodence, and whose fortitude, had led them through all the various fortunes of the war, and whose patriotism and invincible fidelity had shore conspicuous through the whole course of it.

Was it not natural to suppose that between two nations just separated by the violent effects of a civil war, and irritated by the event of it, disputes would arife respecting the fulfilment of the article of that treaty by which they were separated? such disputes have arisen—it has not been fulfilled on their part, fay we-it has not been fulfilled in our part, faythey—the prace contemplated by that treaty was affected, hostile appearances were seen, mens minds were agitated, a rupture was likely to become the consequence. War with all its concomitant horrors role in our view. The executive at this important moment stepped forward and mildly faid, before we plunge into a gulf fo profound, into a fituation fo diffressful to any country, fo defituetive to a young country, and fo uncertain in its consequences, let us make one more peaceful effort, let us try negociation: A negociation is fet on foor, a new treaty is formed, not with all the favorable features we could have wifted, could goe have dictated, but in our opinion much more favorable to us than the dire alternative : suppose it does not embrace all the objects we conceive it ought, yet it opens to us a confiderable share in the commerce of the European as well as of the Eastern and Western world-it gives us an opportunity of possessing ourselves of by much the most considera ble part of the fur trade, by securing to us the possession of those keys to the Indian country—the western posts-it secures to us a general peace with the Indian tribes, by enabling us to extend our

own influence and prevent that of other pation among them, an object of more confequence to America than all the others contended for and it puts in a state of sertlement the disputed boundaries of our territory -thall we then spurn at such a treaty; we asswer no, and are free to lay, that, in our opinion both they who advised and he who ratified this treaty, have deserved well of their country. Confirmed and tatified as it has been, we hope no obstacles, which may be thrown in its way, will prevent its being carried into effect; and have no doubt but these parts which now appear least fa-vorable, may hereafter by peaceful negociation, be accommodated to mutual interest and fatisfaction

Finally; we cannot but indulge the hope, entry iaftic as it may feem, that a steady and inviolable adherence to the true principles of our excellent conflictation, may establish peace, law and order on such a form basis as to render a political millenium not altogether a visionary and ideal thing.

Signed by direction of the Jury. JAMES EWING, Foreman.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. VI.

THE " ftrong reftraining is fluence," which Judge Wilson pleages himself the Flouse of Re-presentatives should have over the President and Senate, although they should have "no active part in making treaties," is precisely the right for which the majority of that house are now contending. If this was not his view, his words were delusions, merely calculated ad captandum vulgus.— But if, according to the idea of the Prefident, treaties are absolutely obligatory and the supreme law of the land, as foon as his fiat is annexed to them, without any possible controll of the House of Representatives, to pretend that the latter have any more "restraining influence" on the President and Senate, with respect to their treaty powers, than the board of Aldermen of Philadelphia, is a meter mockery.

The latter part of the extract, in which the Judge refers to England, appears at first tight to have no small ambiguity in it, and is touched upon with some hesitation. But the ambigury vanishes on a re-examination. The sears of the enemies of the constitution had been very powerfully excited about the magnitude of the treaty powers. To allay those fears, he first dwells on the "frong referaining influence" of the House of Representatives, —then gives a statement of the practice in Eng. land—and asks this emphatical—this unequivocal quefine "and will not the fame thing take place here?" What is this "thing" which is to "take place here?" Unquestionably the practice in England. What is that practice? That the King makes treaties, and the Parliament deliberates when ther or no they shall be carried into execution. And is not that power which fatisfies a King of England, enough for a Prefident of the United States? Widely do I mittake the age in which, and the people among whom I live, if this important question receives not an affirmative aniwer, received from New-Hampshire to Georgia, with

hardly a diffenting voice out of a thousand.

Thus, to candid men it will appear, that, were were we to rest the question on the opinion prevalent in the state conventions, there is, in this one case, a full refutation of the docume on which the President has grounded his conduct. This case is every way remarkable. A member of the federal convention is chosen into a flate convention for the express and avowed purpose of removing the doubts and difficulties to which the constitution might be exposed; this member is a man of diltinguished talents, long devoted to refearches on government : when such a man promises to the House of Reprefentatives a " firong restraining influence," as a compensation for the want of " an active part in making treaties" shall we be now told, that the Pre-fident's "construction agrees with the opinion en-"tertained by the state conventions, when they
"were deliberating on the constitution?" No, ir,
the thing is impossible: And I ventue to stake my
existence, that the President, when he made this
communication, could not possibly have known of this speech of Mr. Wilson; otherwise, he never would have hazarded an affertion to which fuch an indisputable refutation could be given.

Friends and countrymen, " hear me for my cause?" My object is not to excite any of the angry warring passions—I despite the man, who, when he fails of argument to convince, flies to Billingigate to blackguard those with whom he differs, and tries to render infamous those whose only crime is to use that freedom of judgment on political fubects which our conflitutions wifely fecure us on religious. My strictures shall be, as they have been, preserved pure from such a foul stain. To your reason I address myselt-and I shall do so unbiassed by party or faction on the one fide, and by an unworthy fear on the other. I know the danger of entering the lifts with such an influential character as the President. Were the crisis less awsu', I might shrink from such a danger. But in an emergency like the present, when the iffue of this question decides not only our fate, but that of our posterity, not to press forward in our country's fervice, were worse than musfulmanic prostration-a prostration which I shall never fall into, however ruinous may be the consequences to

HARRINGTON.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

In the Aurora of this morning we observe a ridiculous display of the names of the Paper Soulls, who are puffed off by the writer as the most distinguished Patriots of their Country. This is impudent enough; but far less so, than the affection that the indulgence granted to the minority by these men of paper memory was the effect of their candour; the fact is, that a neglect of duty has been the only object in view by the delay; TO DO NOTHING IN the present case, will be to do every thing the antifederal faction can hope for, or else they are deceiving themselves.