

For the Benefit of Mr. Spinacuta.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, April 2,

Mr. Spinacuta, ever studious to render the Amusements of his Benefit truly pleasing, will, in the course of the Evening, particularly exert himself by a variety of NEW PERFORMANCES on the

Tight-Rope.

Mr. Spinacuta will, for this night only, dance with large Twig Baskets fastened on his Feet.

Second—A COMIC DANCE, in which he will throw a half summer set, backward & forwards, and Dance upon his Shins instead of his Feet.

(For the first time this season) he will throw himself into the air, and perform the

Single and double SERPENTIAUX.

He will also Dance with two Boys tied to his Feet. For the second time, the

SURPRISING LEAP OVER THE GARTER, Backwards and forwards, upwards of ten feet high; and will likewise Play on the Violin, and perform several tricks with a Cane. Without the assistance of the Balance Pole, he will go thro' the surprising

Manœuvres of the American Flag, Displaying it round his neck, arms and body, in several pleasing attitudes.

He will conclude with descending the steep Rope, and perform several astonishing Feats never attempted by any one but himself.

Horsemanship.

THE BACK COUNTRY MAN'S FROLICK On Horseback, by Mr. Ricketts, in which introduce a HORSE PIPE.

Various FEATS—by Mr. F. Ricketts. Comic FEATS, in the character of the Clown, By Mr. Sully.

Mr. Ricketts will ride on two Horses, and perform several masterly Exertions.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling.

By Messrs. Sully, F. Ricketts, Langley, Reano, Master Sully, And Clown, Mr. Spinacuta.

Who will jump down from the table and chair, and will throw a Summer set with his feet & hands tied.

Mr. Sully will throw a Summer set tied up in a Bag, and also with an expanded Umbrella in his hand.

To which will be added,

For the first time, a NEW PANTOMIME, under the direction of Mr. Spinacuta, called—The

Power of Magic; or, HARLEQUIN IN THE SUN.

Harlequin, (for this night only) Mr. Simonet. Old Man, Sig. Reano. Lover, (for this night only) Mr. Sully.

Piero, Mr. Spinacuta. Columbine, Mrs. Spinacuta. Magician, Mr. Macdonald. Servant, Mr. Price. Cottager, Mr. Langley.

Supernumeraries, &c. by the rest of the Company. With the original Overture, and interspersed with the celebrated Music of Don Juan.

The new Scenery executed by Mr. Schnyder.

* Tickets to be had of Mr. Spinacuta, at Mr. Wadman's, corner of Race and Front-streets, (north) No. 137; at Mr. George Willig's Music Shop, No. 165, Market-street—and at the usual places.

Places for the Boxes may be taken at Mr. O'Eller's Hotel.

The Doors in future to be opened at half past FIVE, and the Entertainment to begin at SEVEN o'clock.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

By THOMAS CONDIE, No. 20, Carters Alley, And Sold by all the Booksellers, [Price Three-Sixths of a Dollar]

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

April 11 m.th.&s.

To the Public.

AT MR. O'ELLER'S HOTEL. 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. 20.

Canal Lottery Office,

Near the Bank of the United States. Philadelphia, 5th April, 1796.

THE Public are informed, that Tickets are Thirty-one Dollars each, and will continue to rise a dollar at least every other day. As the Lottery is near five-sixths finished every day's drawing must greatly enhance the value of Tickets on account of the five sitivation 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: 1 prize of 30,000 - - - 30,000 5 do. 20,000 - - - 100,000 2 do. 25,000 - - - 5,000 4 do. 1,000 - - - 4,000 8 do. 500 - - - 4,000 16 do. 100 - - - 1,600

With a proportionate number of 12 dollar prizes. A Check-book kept at the Office for examination and registering.

The annual Election

FOR DIRECTORS and a TREASURER of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth-street, on Monday, the second of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unless the said arrears are paid off on the said second day of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the Directors, BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.

April 9. 3av.

Pennsylvania 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 desired to attend to those out of their number Trustees Managers and a Treasurer to the said Institution for the ensuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers, SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

4th mo. 5th, 1796. \$

Mr. FENNO,

THE Anarchists are sadly puzzled to guess the design of publishing the BLOODY BUOY at this crisis. If you will be so obliging as to insert the following extract from that curious work in your evening paper, you will inform them of the author's intention in his own words.

"Now, what is the advantage we ought to derive from the awful example before us? It ought to produce in us a watchfulness, and a steady resolution to oppose the advances of disorganizing and infidel principles. I am aware that it will be said by some, that all fear of the progress of these principles is imaginary; but constant observation assures me, that it is but too well founded. Let any man examine the change in political and religious opinions since the establishment of the general government, and particularly the change crept in along with our filly admiration of the French revolution, and see if the result of his inquiries, does not justify a fear of our falling under the scourge, that has brought a happy and gallant people on their knees, and left them bleeding at every pore.

Unfortunately for America, Great Britain has thrown from her the principles of the French Revolutionists with indignation and abhorrence. This which one would imagine should have little or no influence on us, has served, in some measure, as a guide to our opinions, and has been one of the principal motives of our actions.

The word republic has also done a great deal.—France is a republic, and the decrees of the legislators were necessary to maintain it a republic. This word outweighs in the estimation of some persons (I wish I could say they are few in number) all the horrors that have been, and that can be committed in that country. One of these modern republicans will tell you that he does not deny, that hundreds of thousands of innocent persons have been murdered in France; that the people have neither religion nor morals; that all the ties of nature are rent asunder; that the rising generation will be a race of cut throats; that poverty and famine stalk forth at large; that the nation is half depopulated—that its riches along with millions of the best of the people are gone to enrich and aggrandize its enemies; that its commerce, its manufactures, its sciences, its arts, and its honor are no more; but at the end of all this he will tell you that it must be happy, because it is a republic. I have heard more than one of these republican zealots declare, that he would sooner see the last of the French exterminated, than see them adopt any other form of government. Such a sentiment is characteristic of a mind locked up in savage ignorance; and I would no more trust my throat within the reach of such a republican, than I would within that of a Louvet a Gregoire, or any of their colleagues.

Our enlightened philosophers run on in a fine canting strain about the bigotry and ignorance of their ancestors; but I would ask them what more stupid doltish bigotry there can be, than to make the found of a word the standard of good or bad government? what is there in the combination of the letters which make up the word republic; what is there in the sound they produce, that the bellowing of it forth should compensate for the want of every virtue, and even of common sense and common honesty? If we call our own government that of a republic, and judge of the meaning of the word by the effects of that government, it will admit of a most amiable interpretation; but, if we are to judge of it by what it has produced in France, it means all that is ruinous, tyrannical, blasphemous and bloody. Last winter, one of these republican heroes in Congress, accused a gentleman from New-England of having adopted anti-republican principles, because he proposed something that seemed to militate against negro slavery! thus, then, republicanism did not mean liberty. In short, it means any thing; it is a watch-word of faction, and if ever our happy and excellent constituted republic should be overturned, it will be done under the mask of republicanism.*

Let us, then, be on our guard; let us look to the characters and actions of men, and not to their professions; let us attach ourselves to things and not to words; to sense and not to sound. Should the day of requisition and murder arrive, our tyrants calling themselves republicans will be but small consolation to us. The loss of property, the pressure of want, beggary, will not be less real because flowing from republican decrees.

Shall we say that these things never can take place among us? Because we have hitherto preserved the character of a pacific and humane people shall we let danger at defiance; Though we are not Frenchmen, we are men as well as they, and consequently are liable to be misled, and even to be sunk to the lowest degree of brutality as they have been. They too had an amiable character; what character have they now? The same principles brought into action among us would produce the same degradation. I repeat we are not what we were before the French revolution. Political projectors from every corner of Europe, troublers of society of every description, from the whining philosophical hypocrite to the daring rebel and more daring blasphemer, have taken shelter in these States. Nor are there men of the same stamp wanting among the native Americans. There is not a single action of the French revolutionists but has been justified and applauded in our public papers, and many of them in our public assemblies. Anarchy has its open advocates. The divine author of our religion has been put upon a level with the infamous Marat. We have seen a clergyman of the Episcopal Church publicly abused, because he had recommended to his congregation to beware of the atheistical principles of the French. Even their calendar, the frivolous offspring of infidelity, is proposed for our imitation. How many numerous companies have issued, under the form of toasts, sentiments offensive to humanity and disgraceful to our national character? We have seen the guil-

* Witness the late call on the President for the confidential papers relating to the treaty with G. Britain.

line toasted to three times three cheers, and even under the discharge of cannon. And what will the reader say, when I tell him that there is a member of Congress, who wished to see one of those murderous machines, employed for lopping off the heads of the French, permanent in the State house yard of the city of Philadelphia.

If these men of blood had succeeded in plunging us into a war; if they had once got the sword in their hands, they would have mowed us down like stubble. We might e'er this have seen our places of worship turned into stables; we might have seen the banks of the Delaware; like those of the Loire, covered with human carcases, and its waters tinged with blood; e'er this we might have seen our parents butchered, and even the head of our admired and beloved President rolling on a scaffold.

I know that the reader will start back with horror, his heart will tell him that it is impossible! But, once more, let him look at the example before us, the man who, in 1788, should have predicted the fate of the last humane and truly patriotic Louis, would have been treated as a wretch or a madman. The attacks on the character and conduct of the irreproachable Washington have been as bold, if not bolder, than those which led to the downfall of the unfortunate French monarch. His impudent and unprincipled enemies have represented him as the betrayer of the liberties of his country, and have even drawn up and published articles of accusation against him. Can it then be imagined that, had they possessed the power, they wanted the will to dip their hands in his blood? I am well assured that these wretches do not make an hundred thousandth part of the people of the Union: the name of Washington is as dear, or dearer, to all good men as ever it was. But of what consequence is their affection to him, if they suffer him to be thus treated, without making a single effort to defeat the projects of his infamous traducers. It is not for me to dictate the method of doing this; but sure I am, that had the friends of virtue and order shewn only an hundredth part of the zeal in the cause of their own country, as the enemies of both have done in the cause of France, we should not now have to lament the existence of an harden and impious faction, whose destructive principles, if not timely and firmly opposed, may one day render the annals of America, as disgraceful as those of the French Revolution."

NEW THEATRE.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will open at half an hour after FIVE, and the Curtain rise precisely at half past SIX o'clock, for the remainder of the Season.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 13,

Will be presented, a TRAGEDY, called

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet, (first time) Mr. Moreton, King, Mr. Green, Ghost, Mr. Whitlock, Horatio, Mr. Marshall, Laertes, Mr. Wignell, Polonius, Mr. Morris, Rofenerans, Mr. Warrell, jun. Guildenstern, Mr. Beete, Francisco, Mr. Darley, jun. Marcellus, Mr. Harwood, Bernardo, Mr. Warrell, Oftric, Mr. Francis, Officer, Mr. Blisset, Grave-Diggers, Mess. Bates & Milbourne, Queen, Mrs. Shaw, Ophelia, Mrs. Marshall, Player Queen, Mrs. Rowson.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, in two acts, called

The Village Lawyer.

Scout, Mr. Harwood, Snarl, Mr. Francis, Charles, Mr. Darley, jun. Justice Mitimus, Mr. Warrell, Sheep-face, Mr. Bates, Kate, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Scout, Mrs. Shaw.

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. 59, Market-Street; and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

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 cannot, on any account, be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

Bar-Iron Manufactory.

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms and convenient payments, a new FOUR FIRE FORGE,

Advantageously situated on the river Walkill, in the county of Suffolk, and state of New-Jersey, and distant one mile and a half from Sharp's Furnace; the Forge lot contains twenty-eight acres of land, on which are four good houses for the workmen, with lots adjoining for gardens, two large coal-houses, a black-smith's and carpenter's shop, and also a commodious dwelling-house, with a good cellar and garden, for a Manager, and a Store adjoining of twenty feet square. The buildings are new, and the works in good repair, and now in full business, and fully supplied with stock and the necessary workmen; woodland for coaling, sufficient to afford a never failing supply and lying convenient, will be sold with the Forge, or wood supplied on contract by the cord, as may best suit the purchaser. If desired, a FARM adjoining the Forge, of 150 or 200 arable and meadow land, with a good orchard, and convenient buildings, will be sold to accommodate the Forge; And also, a four horse team, coal and other waggons, and implements of every kind to carry on the works. If not before disposed of by private contract (which may be known by the continuance of this advertisement) the Forge, Forge-lot and buildings thereon, together with 1500 cords of wood, will be exposed to sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by the proprietors.

ROBERT OGDEN, ELLAS OGDEN.

SPARTA, April 9, 1796. *cod3dm. N. B. The partnership of Robert and Elias Ogden, will then be dissolved.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 11.

Mr. Christie called up his resolution for appointing a committee to enquire into and report on the expediency of prohibiting for a time the exportation of Indian corn and corn meal. On motion of Mr. Henderfon, rye, and rye meal were added to the resolution. It was then moved to refer the resolution to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Some opposition was made to the reference by Mr. Coit and Mr. Bourn as the house was not in possession of any facts relative to the subject which would justify the exciting such an alarm as would be occasioned by referring the resolution.

Mr. Christie observed that it was of less consequence that an alarm should be excited, than that the poor should suffer. His information from the state of Maryland, a state that raises more Indian corn than any other in the Union, was such, as to convince him, that something was necessary to be done immediately. Corn is now from a dollar to ten shillings a bushel; and unless measures are taken to prevent the exportation; before the next harvest, which will not be till nine months, the poor must be great sufferers; he urged an immediate attention to the subject.

Mr. Henderfon, and Mr. Giles supported the motion. Mr. Kittera said he was opposed to it at present. He did not think the high price was occasioned by a scarcity. He was of opinion that the state of Pennsylvania never had more grain at this season of the year than at the present time.

Mr. Goodhue objected to a reference to the committee of commerce and manufactures. As the object of the reference was information—he supposed a committee to consist of a member from every state was the most proper. The resolution was referred to a committee of fifteen.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and for preserving peace on the frontiers. Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair. The committee proceeded thro' the remaining sections of the bill.—Some amendments were agreed to. The Committee then rose and reported the bill with the amendments.

The house took up the amendments and agreed to the same. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Several motions were then made to take up various orders of the day.

Mr. Cooper said there were important reasons why all other business should give way to that of making appropriations, to meet the several contracts now existing against the United States. He called the attention of the House to their new Acts, he said the house has passed a bill to survey and sell a great tract of country, obtained from the Indian Tribes, by the late Treaty negotiated by General Wayne, but the House had made no provision for making the payment stipulated to those tribes in the body of the Treaty, for the land we have so willingly accepted and directed to be disposed of; and thought that if the bill was now complete making the appropriations that it would be impossible to purchase and deliver the goods to these tribes by the time named in the Treaty, and thereby, if we refuse or neglect to comply punctually with our part of the contract, can we blame them for a breach of faith on their part; or if another Indian war follows, who ought to be accountable? There was one other object, he said, which to the State of New-York was very interesting; he meant the surrender of the Western Posts; this was a desirable object with his constituents: the evil experienced by the settlements on the Mohawk river, and the once flourishing town of Schenectady, by being deprived of the Western trade on the lakes, is so well known by the whole delegation from the State, that it is almost needless to say it is the first wish of that country: it is their primary object. The first of June is looked to by the people of Schenectady, as the day when that advantageous, but long lost, Western trade will open to them again; and he called on his colleagues with a friendly hope, to aid the speedy completion on the part of the United States of the Treaty, which restores to so large a portion of the citizens of the State of New-York a trade, the loss of which had almost caused that very respectable town of Schenectady to dwindle into decay.

No reply being offered, a motion which had been made to take up a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the Revenue cutters, was pass and agreed to.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the memorial of Hopley, Yeaton and others. The report being read, Mr. Coit moved several resolutions pursuant thereto, in substance as follow:

The first, that the wages of the officers and Seamen of the Revenue Cutters, ought to be raised. The second, that a new division of fines, penalties and forfeitures recovered in consequence of information by the officers of the revenue cutters, one third of which are to be divided among the officers and men of those cutters, in proportion to their pay.

The third proposes that the President of the United States be authorized to build new cutters in lieu of such as may be rendered by use, unfit for further service; and that in lieu of the revenue cutter lately employed in the river and bay of Delaware, the President be authorized to build or purchase a vessel suitable to be employed occasionally in carrying dispatches to foreign countries. These resolutions were agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the resolutions which were adopted by the House, and a bill or bills ordered accordingly.

Mr. Harper, agreeable to notice on Friday last, moved that the House should go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take into consideration the several Treaties referred to that committee.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the report of a select committee relative to the military establishment, should be taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Harper's motion was negatived—49, to 39.