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PROPOSALS

By J. M. SNOWDEN & W. McCORKLE,
For Printing by Subscription,

THE TRAVELS OF ANACHARSIS the
YOUNGER, in GREECE, during the middle of the
Fourth Century before the Christian Era.

BY THE ABBE BARTHELEMY.

Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King of France,
and Member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions
and Belles Lettres.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

IN FIVE VOLUMES:

The Fifth contains Maps, Plans, Views, & Coins illustra-
tive of the Geography & Antiquities of Ancient Greece.

CONDITIONS.

- I. This Work will be published in 32 weekly numbers, at One Quarter of a Dollar each—payable on delivery.
- II. It will be printed on a good type and paper, in a handsome octavo size; and each number will contain 80 pages of letter-press.
- III. In the course of the work 31 plates will be delivered, together with Critical Observations on the Maps of ancient Greece, compiled for these Travels, by M. Barbe du Bocage; the whole of which are intended to form the Fifth Volume.
- IV. Should the work exceed 32 numbers, the remainder will be given GRATIS.
- V. Those who procure twelve Subscribers and become accountable for the money shall receive one copy GRATIS.
- VI. The price of the Work, when finished, will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

To give a proper idea of the Plan of this Work, the following is extracted from the Advertisement of the Author:

"I imagine a Scythian, named ANACHARSIS, to arrive in Greece, some years before the birth of Alexander; and that from Athens, the usual place of his residence, he makes several excursions into the neighbouring provinces; every where observing the manners and customs of the inhabitants, being present at their festivals, and studying the nature of their governments; sometimes dedicating his leisure to enquiries relative to the progress of the human mind, and sometimes conversing with the great men who flourished at that time; with Epaminondas, Phocion, Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, &c. As soon as he has seen Greece enslaved by Philip, the father of Alexander, he returns into Scythia, where he puts in order an account of his travels; and to prevent any interruption in his narrative, relates in an introduction the memorable events which had passed in Greece before he left Scythia."

"I have chosen to write a narrative of Travels rather than a history, because in such a narrative all is scenery and action; and because circumstantial details may be entered into which are not permitted to the historian."

LIST of the PLATES which are annexed to this Work.

1. Greece and the Grecian Islands.
2. Plan of the Pass of Thermopylae.
3. Plan of the Battle of Salamis.
4. Essay on the Battle of Plataea.
5. Chart of the Palus Mæotis and Pontus Euxinus.
6. The Bosphorus of Thrace.
7. The Hellespont.
8. Plan of the Environs of Athens.
9. Attica, Megaris, and Part of the Island of Euboea.
10. Plan of the Academy and its Environs.
11. Plan of a Grecian Palace, after Vitruvius.
12. Plan of Athens.
13. Plan and Elevation of the Propylæa.
14. Plan of the Temple of THESEUS, Elevation and View of the Parthenon.
15. Phocis and Doris.
16. Essay on the Environs of Delphi and View of Parnassus.
17. Plan of a Grecian House after Vitruvius.
18. Boeotia.
19. Thessaly.
20. Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phliasia, and Achaia.
21. Elis and Triphylia.
22. Essay on the Topography of Olympia.
23. Messenia.
24. Laconia and the Island of Cythera.
25. Essay on the Topography of Sparta & its Environs.
26. Arcadia.
27. Argolis, Epidauria, Troezenia, Hermionia, the Isle of Egina and Cynuria.
28. View of Plato on the Promontory of Sunium, discoursing to his Disciples.
29. Ancient Greek Theatre.
30. The Cyclades.
31. Coins from the Cabinet of the King of France.

It is proposed to give an elegant edition of this valuable work: The greatest care will be taken to render it correctly executed; and the Plates shall be engraved by the best American artists. As the work now presented forms a pleasing and instructive view of the antiquities, manners, customs, religion, laws, arts and literature of Greece, during the most interesting period of its history, the publishers make no doubt but it will meet the approbation of an enlightened public.

Subscriptions are received at the Office of the Authors; the Publishers, No. 47, Fourth Street, and 144, South Front Street; and by the principal Bookellers throughout the United States. April 7. th. st.

To the Public.

AT MR. O'LLER'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.

LOST.

ON the 4th day of February last, a Check on the Bank of the United States, for two hundred dollars, drawn by the Hon. Jonathan Dayton, in favour of Wade Hampton, of which payment is stopped at the Bank. April 14.

A BAND BOX

BROUGHT by a private Stage from Trenton last week and left at No. 56, north Fourth Street, Philadelphia, by mistake, containing a few articles of Millinery, will be delivered to the owner, or any person on their behalf, who will describe the contents, and pay the expense of this advertisement. April 14.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 13.

The bill for regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes was read a third time, the blanks filled up, and passed.

Mr. New, of the committee of enrolments, reported as duly enrolled, a bill for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, and a resolve directing further returns in the cases of claimants for invalid pensions, which accordingly received the signature of the Speaker.

Mr. Tracy moved to take up the amendments of the Senate to the bill authorizing the Secretary at War to place certain persons on the pension list.

Mr. Christie moved the order of the day to be postponed, that the House might resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Tracy said he was as much in favor of going into the question of the state of the Union as the gentleman who proposed it could be; but he said the business he proposed to the consideration of the House, he believed, would not occupy many minutes.

The business was therefore taken up, and the amendments agreed to.

Mr. Harper said they had this morning passed a bill containing strong, but necessary measures to prevent future infractions of the treaty lately concluded with the Cherokee Indians. In order effectually to prevent this, he believed it would be desirable to do away all cause of complaint from those persons who had claims upon the land ceded to the Indians by treaty. For this purpose, he laid the following resolutions on the table:

Resolved, That all persons now holding lands under grants from the State of North Carolina, in the territory of the United States, south of the Ohio, and beyond the boundary line between the United States and the Indians, shall be entitled to receive in exchange for an equal quantity of their lands, 320 acres each in the territory of the U. States north-west of the Ohio, on their respective settling there, and continuing to reside for the term of

Resolved, That all persons holding as aforesaid shall be permitted to subscribe their lands on the loan for the domestic debt of the United States at the rate of 25 dollars per hundred acres, and in the same terms with the present unsubscribed debt, provided that such subscription shall not entitle any subscriber to a certificate till the whole lands so granted as aforesaid, shall have been subscribed or exchanged.

Mr. Christie renewed his motion to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. W. Smith was against agreeing to the motion, tho' he was aware of the necessity of an early attention to the business, until the important financial business before the House was gone thro'. He was the more desirous of going into the business of finance from the very long representation which had been gone into by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) yesterday; a representation tending to mislead the public, and which he thought it his duty flatly to contradict, and to shew that his calculations and conclusions were totally unfounded. If it was, however, determined to go into the business of the state of the Union, he wished to be permitted to read a statement of their finances, by which he would prove that they were now in a better state than they were in 1791, by two millions.

Mr. Smith had not permission to read his statement, it being declared not in order; and after some observations from Messrs. Harper, Sedgwick, and Gilbert, against going immediately into a state of the Union, and from Messrs. Giles, Swanwick and Gallatin, in favor of it, (the latter gentleman noticing what had fallen from Mr. Smith, with respect to the financial question, saying that as he had no other object than truth in view, he challenged discussion on the subject, at the same time expressing his confidence in the truth of his statements) the question was put and carried for going into a state of the Union.

The House having formed itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, Mr. Sedgwick proposed a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That provisions ought to be made by law, for carrying into effect with good faith, the treaties lately concluded with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, the King of Great Britain, the King of Spain, and certain Indian Tribes, north west of the river Ohio.

This resolution occasioned considerable heat in the committee. It was objected to as being introduced before the Chairman had read the papers before the committee, and some debate took place upon the point of order; but at length the Chairman having declared the resolution in order, a debate took place upon the form of the resolution. It was objected to on account of its embracing all the four treaties.

It was said that gentlemen might wish to appropriate for carrying into effect one treaty, and not another. This, it was said, could not be an objection to gentlemen who thought themselves bound to carry all the treaties into effect without exercising their judgment upon them, but it was an objection to those who advocated a contrary doctrine. It was the wish also of many gentlemen that the Spanish treaty should be first discussed, as least objectionable. On the other hand it was insisted by other gentlemen that the house was equally bound to carry into effect all the treaties, and some gentlemen said that if any one of the treaties was refused to be carried into effect, they should feel themselves justified in refusing their assent to the others. Some proposed that the treaty with Algiers should be first taken up, as first in the resolution, others that with Great Britain as most pressing on account of time. And after a long, very irregular, and in some degree, intemperate debate, during which several means were proposed to get rid of the resolution, and a number of points of order settled, Mr. Gallatin moved an amendment to strike out

the word "treaties" and introduce the words *the treaty*, which being carried, Mr. Blunt moved to strike out the words, "Dey of Algiers and King of Great Britain." Mr. Crabb also moved an amendment to the amendment to leave the resolution to be filled up to-morrow—upon which some observations were made, but the questions were not taken. After two motions being made for the committee to rise, which were negatived, (it being past the usual hour of adjournment) a third was made and carried.

Adjourned.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO HARRINGTON.

YOUR attack upon the freedom of the press in the person of the Printer, affords an additional proof of your arbitrary principles and lack of wisdom.

That an author writing under the impenetrable shield of an assumed signature, should conceive himself aggrieved by strictures on his fatherless Essays, is truly novel, and it was reserved for Harrington to present the first example.—If, Sir, governed by vanity the invariable characteristic of a weak mind, you have betrayed your own secret, to ingratiate yourself with the most august majority in the universe, who is to blame? The silly Author and not the Printer.

It is not pretended that the Printer has abused your confidence—how then do you reconcile it to your protestations of rectitude, to accuse him of ingratitude for publishing Leonidas in reply to Harrington—Did you subscribe to his paper or furnish him with advertisements under that name? If not why all this uproar because he has granted the same indulgence to one anonymous writer as another. I am also a customer of Mr. Fenno's, but I should soon take my leave of him, if I could once believe him capable of surrendering up the freedom of his press to you or any body else for any sum however great; much less for the paltry consideration of a few hundred dollars. For shame Sir, to wreak your ill judged vengeance on an honest man, whose labours, malgré the threats of the despoiler are incessantly devoted to preserving his fellow citizens in the peaceable enjoyment of all that is dear upon earth; if you are not a full blooded Jacobin you will make an immediate atonement for your fault.

The moderation of which you make so much parade, reminds me of Nero, who it is said fiddled whilst Rome was in flames! Were you acting less in character than Nero, when you so exultingly hurled a dart at the bosom of your country: Wonderful moderation indeed! And what is your excuse for this partial act? Why forsooth, that the magnitude of the object for which the majority of the House of Representatives are contending, is so great, it were to be more or less than man not to feel a deep interest in it. Sir, there is no difference of opinion as to the object of the dispute. All parties are convinced that the Treaty-making power, is exclusively vested in the President and Senate, but as all parties are not agreed as to the expediency of supporting the present form of government, the measure which you are singing hallelujahs in praise of,—has been devised to effect its prostration.

You assert, "that for the last ten years, you had not written three columns on nor taken any concern in politics." It is rather unfortunate that you should have resumed your pen after so long an interval, to weaken the confidence of the people in the President, at a crisis, which so loudly calls upon every friend to his country to rally round the constitution.—Do you flatter yourself Sir, that in the event of a dissolution of the government—you will be permitted to wander unmolested amidst the mighty ruins? If so, you indulge a desperate hope. Perhaps you are so blinded by prejudice, as not to perceive, that the contest between the President and the majority of the House of Representatives, is the result of a preconcerted plan on the part of the latter? Yes, I say preconcerted plan,—because if there had been any the least prospect of success, the motion for papers would never have been made. Is it pretended that there are any secret articles in the Treaty? No. Is it believed that the papers would throw light on an instrument which speaks so plainly for itself? No. What then was the object of the call? Why to afford a pretence for not taking up the Treaty, by alledging for reason, that the thing which was not wished for, was withheld! The cry of no Treaty, at the various meetings convened the last summer by the partisans of the majority—the petitions presented to the House by the same persons—the amendments proposed by the state of Virginia, and the language held by that majority, and in the newspapers devoted to their interest, must be considered as conclusive evidence of the truth of my assertion.

If you have pinned your faith on the sleeves of the majority—it is an act of complaisance which I am not disposed to shew to them or their opponents.—But Sir, since we have entered upon the relative merits of the two parties as to the question in dispute—I will ask you, whether there is not some reason to distrust the decisions of any set of men, in a cause to which they themselves are parties—and if so, whether the minority do not stand upon better ground than the majority? Because, whatever may be the result of the contest, the self denial exercised by the minority must insure to them, the applause of their fellow citizens.

I shall conclude for the present, with performing an act of justice to Mr. Fenno, with whom you are displeas'd for maintaining the independence of his press.—It is Sir, that I have never received from him the slightest intimation of the real author of Harrington. LEONIDAS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IT is the peculiar happiness of America, that no act interesting to the whole body of its citizens can be done without the consent, nay, without the particular agency of the representatives of the people—this peculiar happiness is afforded to us by a constitution which marks the limits of the powers confided in the several departments of government,

or agents of the people; and the President and Senate are as much the representatives of the people when they act constitutionally as the house of representatives, when they do the same.

It is declared by the house of representatives, that among the powers confided in the President and Senate, "that the constitution has vested the power of making treaties exclusively in them, and that the house of representatives cannot claim any agency in making them, or ratifying them, when made." And can it be possible, that immediately after this declaration, the same persons should declare "that when a treaty is made which requires a law to be passed to carry it into effect, that in such case the house of representatives have a constitutional right to deliberate and determine the propriety or impropriety of passing such laws." Can any thing be more contradictory and absurd than the resolutions of Mr. Kitchell? treaties, fir, are contracts or engagements of nations, and one nation before treating with another, always enquires, where the treaty making power resides in that government, with which they are about to make the contract in order to be certain that the contract is made by the authority of the nation with whom they treat, and consequently binding on it, for after a treaty is made, it undoubtedly is obligatory on the nations who make it. Now, if the people of the United States have authorized the President and Senate to make and ratify treaties, as the house of representatives say they have, those treaties which the President and Senate do make and ratify, they being so authorized by the people are undoubtedly binding on them. And if the people of America have authorized one department of government, as their agents, to bind them in contracts, can it be possible they have given another department of government authority to prevent them from executing those contracts, so entered into by their authority. This idea is absurd, contradictory and ridiculous, and beneath the dignity of a great and enlightened people." Justice, Sir, is the basis of society, but it is undoubtedly injustice, not to regard our contracts; the agreements of nations should be sacred and inviolate, and if all the nations of the world regard their own interest, infamy would be the share of that nation who violates its faith. Altho' Virginia hath been desirous of altering the constitution, and hath wished to place the treaty making power in other hands, and the people of the United States have refused to gratify those anarchical desires, and have said that this power shall not be placed in other hands, yet have not the house of representatives contrary to the express will of the people assumed all the power, Virginia wished they should constitutionally have? Ouz zealous defenders of the liberties of the people, against the despotic encroachments of a WASHINGTON, what have you not done! Although their assumption of power has been to an alarming extent, yet I hope, if they have as yet any regard left for our excellent constitution, they will not refuse the people of America, the power of fulfilling their contracts, nor will they, if they have any regard for the character of America, which has by the exertions of our virtuous chief magistrate been preserved pure and unfulled—and let us remember that it is language of a subject of a monarchy that "to violate the public faith and to neglect the observation of treaties, is to sink ourselves below barbarity, to destroy that confidence which unites mankind to society. To deny or evade our stipulations, is to commit a crime which every honest man must consider with abhorrence, and to establish a precedent which may be used hereafter to our own destruction."

AN AMERICAN.

Ricketts's Amphitheatre.

For the Benefit of Mr. COLLET.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, April 14,
Between the different new Feats, Mr. COLLET will play
A Concerto de Jarnowick, on the Violin.

Mr. GAUTIER will also play
A Concerto on the Clarinet,
Composed by himself.

ASTONISHING FEATS OF
Horsemanship,
AND STAGE PERFORMANCES,

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

Mr. Ricketts will, this evening, particularly exert himself in the Equestrian Department.

Mr. F. Ricketts will ride in full speed, being blindfolded, and
PICK up a WATCH from the GROUND.

Tight-Rope dancing,

By Mr. Reano and Mr. Spinacuta.
Mr. Spinacuta will, for this night,
DANCE on the ROPE with SKALIS—
Allo, with
TWO BOYS TIED TO HIS FEET.

He will go thro' the surprising Manœuvres of the
AMERICAN FLAG,
Displaying it round his neck, arms and body, in several
pleasing attitudes—never attempted by any one but
himself.

Comic FEATS, in the character of the Clown,
By Mr. Sully.
With a number of other FEATS not enumerated.

To which will be added,
For the 2d time, a NEW PANTOMIME,
under the direction of Mr. Spinacuta, called—The

Power of Magic; or,
HARLEQUIN IN THE SUN.

With the original Overture, and interspersed with the
celebrated Music of Don Juan.

The new Scenery executed by Mr. Schneider.

* Tickets may be had at Mr. COLLET'S, No. 171,
north Front Street; T. BRADY'S, No. 8, fourth Front
Street; and O'LLER'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.