

Ricketts's Amphitheatre.

The last Night of performing this Season.

On SATURDAY EVENING, April 23,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A variety of New Entertainments.

HORSEMANSHIP.

The Sailor's Frolic on Horseback, by Mr. Ricketts, in which he will introduce a Hornpipe, ride blindfold in a Sack, and change to a Sailor's Doxy.

Various Feats by Mr. F. Ricketts.

Comic Feats by Mr. Sully, in the character of Mr. Merryman.

Mr. Ricketts will ride two Horses in full speed, take a Spring over a Garter 10 feet high, and alight on his feet on the fiddle.

The Horsemanship to conclude with the Comic Scene of The Taylor riding to Brenford, On the Runter and Road Horse, by Mr. Ricketts.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling,

In which will be displayed a variety of manly Feats by Messrs. Sully, F. Ricketts, Reano, Langley & Master Sully—Clown to the tumbling Mr. Spinacuta. The Tumbling to conclude with Mr. Mr. Sully's throwing a row of Flipspacroses the area of the Circus.

Mr. Ricketts's favorite Horse will dart thro' the imitation of a Blazing Sun, with a rider on his back.

To which will be added, a new PANTOMIME, called

Harlequin's Olio;

OR, MIRTH; MEDLEY.

The Amusements of the evening to conclude with Goldsmith's EPILOGUE—by Mr. Sully, in character of Harlequin, who will take a flying leap into a Balloon surrounded with Fire-Works.

Tickets may be had at the box-office adjoining the Amphitheatre, and at Mr. Oellers'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.

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.

On MONDAY EVENING, April 25,

Will be presented,

A celebrated Play, interspersed with Songs, in 3 Acts, (performed but once) called

The Mountaineers.

(Written by George Colman, jun.)

- Octavian, Mr. Moreton, Virolet, Mr. Green, Kilmallock, Mr. Marshall, Roque, Mr. Wignell, Muleteers, Messrs. Darley, Warrell, jun. Robins, and Rowson, Lope Tocho, Mr. Francis, Perequillo, Master T. Warrell, Goatherds, Messrs. Warrell, Bliffett, Dozor, and Morgan, Females, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. De Marque, Mrs. Doctor, Mrs. Lege, Miss Rowson, Miss Oldfield, Miss Milbourne, and Miss Willems, Bulcazin Muley, Mr. Whitlock, Ganem, Mr. Beete, Pacha, Mr. Darley, jun. Sadi, Mr. Harwood, Moors, Messrs. Solomon, & Mitchell, Zorayda, Mrs. Whitlock, Florantbe, Mrs. Francis, Agnes, Mrs. Oldmixon.

Previous to the Play,

A new OVERTURE—composed by R. Taylor. The music of the Songs, Duets, Glee and Chorusses, by Dr. Arnold.

The accompaniments by Mr. Reinagle.

With new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

The ad act will conclude with

A SPANISH FANDANGO,

(composed by Mr. Francis)

The principal parts by Mr. J. Warrell, Miss Willems, Miss Milbourne, Miss Gilaspis, & Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, called

Ways and Means;

OR, A TRIP TO DOVER.

Sir David Dunder, (being his last appearance) Mr. Harwood.

- Random, Mr. Moreton, Scruple, Mr. Green, Tiptoe, Mr. Bates, Paul Peery, Mr. Francis, Lady Dunder, Mrs. Rowson, Harriet, Miss Oldfield, Kitty, Miss Milbourne.

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.

Miniature Painting.

A Foreign Artist respectfully informs the Public, that he paints Likenesses, and warrants them. A few Specimens of his abilities may be seen at his Room No. 10, up one pair of Stairs in Mr. O'ELLERS' Hotel, Chesnut-street, next Ricketts's Amphitheatre. April 23. \$

NOTICE,

AGREEABLY to charter, is hereby given to the Members of the Corporation for the relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the poor and distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers, that there will be a Meeting of said Corporation in the second Presbyterian Church, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d day of May next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,

April 22. d Secretary of the Corporation

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 22.

Mr. W. Smith informed the House, that the committee appointed to wait upon the Directors of the Bank of the United States, to enquire whether it would be convenient for them to continue the money which they had advanced to government in anticipations of the revenue, on loan as usual, had directed him to move that the committee of the whole might be discharged from a farther consideration of the bill before it, providing in part for the payment of the debt due to the Bank of the United States, in order that it might be re-committed to the committee of ways and means, to undergo some alterations, in consequence of the result of their enquiries. The committee of the whole was discharged and the bill re-committed.

Mr. Goodhue, of the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for allowing compensation to officers in the army for horses killed in battle; also a bill for providing relief to distillers in certain cases, were twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The bill providing appropriations for defraying the expenses of carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with the Dey and Regency of Algiers; and the bill for making provision for the Revenue Cutters, were read a third time and passed. The blank in the former bill for the yearly allowance to be paid to Algiers, was filled up with 24,000 dollars.

The report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of David Mead Randolph, to be relieved from a penalty which he had paid on account of the loss of a ship's register, for which he had been surety with Mr. Backhouse, the owner of the ship, who was become insolvent.—The report was against the prayer of the petitioner, supposing that the register had been sold, and was agreed to.

Mr. Hartley presented petitions from 650 citizens of York county, from 104 merchants of Philadelphia, from 195 other inhabitants of that city, and from 68 Pennsylvanians, in favor of the British treaty.

Mr. Isaac Smith presented a petition of the same tenor from 172 inhabitants of New-Brunswick.

Mr. Gallatin presented a similar one from 49 inhabitants of the Western counties.

Mr. Kittera also presented a petition of a like kind from 260 inhabitants of Newcastle county.

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition from 300 inhabitants of Philadelphia against the British treaty.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union; when the resolution for carrying into effect the British treaty being under consideration, Mr. Coit and Mr. Isaac Smith spoke in favor of the treaty; and Mr. S. Smith spoke on the subject, generally against the treaty; but believing it to have been constitutionally formed, and finding that his constituents were almost wholly in favor of it, he declared his intention of giving his vote for carrying it into execution. The committee rose and had leave to sit again. Adjourned till Monday.

From the Columbian Centinel.

EPISTOLARY.

DEAR FRIEND, YOU observe very truly, that all the public demonstrations of opinion, from one end of the Union to the other, are unfavourable to the anti-treaty men; that, as they ground their principles and their influence in our affairs on popularity, they will not dare, nor be disposed to act against the plain sense of the country: that, altho' they may pretend to deny the fact, they will not in their hearts entertain a doubt, that since the first hot fever against the treaty has cooled off, the general sentiment has turned strongly against them. In the fact, I fully agree with you. I also agree, that the conduct of the Virginia assembly gives no color of encouragement to their doctrine. For the Virginia amendments proceed on the undoubting faith that the Gallatin interpretation of the constitution is not true.

There are very great difficulties in the way of the anti-treaty party and their new lights on the constitution, and I believe with you, they go forward with faint hearts, and sensible that it is on a forlorn hope, as the million of lies against the treaty have now spent their force and lost their power to deceive.

The state legislatures, the chambers of commerce, the toasts of public feasts, the universal sentiment of our enlightened substantial yeomanry, have piled one proof upon another, and have added demonstration to demonstration, until no one doubts that the nation will support the constituted authorities.

Still, however, and contrary to your very natural expectation, they will go all lengths, under pretext of the treaty, to attack, and if possible to usurp the treaty-making power.

In judging of parties, you must attend to the ordinary operation of party passions. This party, so long a tool in the hands of France, and many of them, beyond all question, hired for the purpose, has long laboured, with unwearied zeal, to involve this country in the war, because war would bring anarchy and the overthrow of the constitution; all which are as dear to our jacobins as to those of France.

While the war rages in Europe, the passions of our citizens will scarcely become cool, and designing demagogues will not despair of success in their schemes of confusion.

But as that war is evidently drawing to a close, the operations of the party are crowded into a small space of time. They must conquer before a peace, or the laws will conquer them. Their struggle at this late day, and under so many discouraging circumstances, is nevertheless for life. If the treaty will not kill the government, the life of the party is gone. Peace will remove from us foreign emissaries, and the government will find the whole strength of a happy nation, then grown calm, then freed from the leaven and the four fanaticism of French

madness, united to support it, we shall then have none but our own rogues to deal with.

You will therefore agree with me, that the party is driven to desperation. Since the date of my last, you will find this proved by their conduct. It is truly a bold thing, by a vote of one branch only, to make a new constitution, and one in every respect much worse than that which the people ordained.—The attempt will fail, and draw down the authors of it into utter disgrace.

How is it, that a majority of one popular body is found so little in correspondence with the sense of the country? This question is very natural. Remember, however, that our last elections were made while the clubs and the reign of terror were at the height. A great ferment had almost convulsed the country. It has since subsided, but while it lasted a sort of men came in who will as certainly go out at the next choice. Many of them know it, and think it for that reason the more urgent to make the most of the present moment.

So far as one can judge of the general opinion, it was never more correct—never in any instance more decidedly a majority, than it has appeared against the late new fangled doctrine of the share of the House in the treaty-making power. It would be strange if the public should believe the preachers of the new doctrine; for it is well known they do not believe it themselves. It is perfectly well known that some of the speech makers were zealous opposers of it in the great Convention.—What matchless boldness (I want a stronger word for this brazen profligacy) what boldness by a new comment on the constitution in direct repugnance to their own declared and solemnly repeated contradiction of it, thus to make war on the constituted Authorities—thus to attempt to make a new government by usurpation; or in other words, by cunning and sophistry to turn Congress into a French Convention.

On this great question, the public must judge.—Thanks to our wise forefathers, who created schools and settled ministers, it is an enlightened public that has to judge between the President and an usurping majority. If the nation will not hold up its own constituted authorities, they must fall, they have no armies to hold them up by force. But if our citizens are duly impressed with a sense of the crisis, the constitution will prevail—it will go on as it was intended it should when it was made—party will fall, and peace will banish foreign passions and foreign gold, that stir up mobs and popular societies. Until that takes place, the preservation of public order will be both difficult and hazardous.

Foreign Intelligence. [By the ship Adriana.]

LONDON, March 5.

Our affairs in the east prosper to our best wishes. We already hold in our hands enough to make us above listening to any thing but fair and honorable terms of peace.

Cochin is a town on Malabar coast, with a good harbor. The Dutch had in it a small fort, which retains the name of Cranganore. The first Europeans who settled in it were the Portuguese, who were driven away by the Dutch.

Malacca is a town in the most southern part of the further peninsula of India. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in the year 1640. The peninsula is bound by the kingdom of Siam on the north, by the ocean on the east, and by the Straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra on the south west, being about 600 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It produces a variety of pleasant and curious fruits, and possesses an abundance of pork, poultry and fish. The conquest of Batavia, would, it was supposed, soon follow the capture of Jaffnapatam.

Last night, during the representation of The Mountaineers, Drury lane theatre, one of the balance weights, nearly 500lb. which hung over the passages leading to the dressing rooms, suddenly fell through the ceiling, carried boards, floors and rafters along with it to the very abyss of the theatre. Fortunately Mr. Frobbrook had just removed from the very spot at the moment to give room to Mrs. Maddocks, and so instantaneous was his removal that Mrs. Maddocks was grazed by the side on its fall.

March 10.

Count Schoenfeld, the Minister of the Elector of Saxony at Vienna, has officially announced to the Imperial Court, that his Master's contingent of troops would set out on the 7th inst. on their march to Franckfort, and there wait the orders for their further destination.

Louis XVIII. has invited Mr. de Cafales to take a seat in his Council. The King's letter, addressed to him on this subject, is written with a degree of sensibility equally honourable to the writer and the Gentleman to whom it is directed. If this celebrated Ex-constituent has an opportunity of shewing as much skill in the conduct of public affairs, as he displayed eloquence in the Constitutional Assembly, he will blend to the fame of one of the greatest orators of his age, the reputation of one of the greatest statesmen. Mr. de Cafales is on the point of leaving town for Verona.

We are informed by a letter from Hamburg of the 4th inst. that the Magistrates of Bremen, in consequence of the repeated complaints of the actual Dutch Government, have, by a Placard of the 26th ult. ordered all military Emigrants, who reside in that city, to quit it within the space of three days.

On the 4th inst. the course of Exchange from Hamburg on London was 32 ft.

Mr. Burke's Pamphlet on a Regicide Peace is revising, and will probably appear in the course of next week.

From the RHINE, Feb. 25.

General Jourdan, who has concerted with the Executive Directory, the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign, brings with him a great number

of engineers, who are to serve in his army, General Kleber, who, during his absence, had the command in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, has cautioned all the General of Divisions to keep their corps in readiness for action at a moment's notice. Bernardot, Championnet, and Marceau, have marched with their divisions from the environs of Luxembourg to the Moselle. The first hostilities will be committed between the Moselle and the Nahe. The corps on the right Banks of the Rhine, under the orders of General Lefevre, which consists of about 24,000 men, is destined to make a diversion. Among the great many corps which are marching to the Rhine from the Interior, is the Colonne Infernale (the Infernal Column,) which is composed of grenadiers and chasseurs, and has hitherto served in La Vendee.

HAMBURG, March 4.

[Extrad of a Private Letter.]

On the 27th ult. every thing remained quiet on the Rhine; but it was feared that the renewal of hostilities was near at hand.

Letters from Vienna state, that his Imperial Majesty may perhaps proceed in person to Meutz, for the purpose of being near the operations of war; but this is not yet certain. A report, which is current here, and may perhaps find its way in the newspapers, that Field-Marshal Wurmler is to be entrusted with the command in chief of both the Imperial armies on the Rhine, is without foundation.

We understand that Mr. Charles Greville, son-in-law to the Duke of Portland, is to be the new Under Secretary of State in his Grace's Office.

It is not generally known that the present Duchess of Bolton was engaged to the late Gen. Wolfe.

Letters from Franckfort by the last mails mention, that the reigning Duke of Wurtemberg has sent his Grand Maitre Zeppelin to Vienna, to influence the Emperor in favour of a marriage between the Hereditary Prince (whose sister was the Emperor's first wife) and the Princess Royal of England; another Messenger it is said, is dispatched to St. Petersburg, on a similar mission, the Grand Duchess being sister of the Hereditary Prince.

All the late discussions in the French Legislature on the ruinous state of the Public Finances, clearly demonstrate not only their truly desperate condition, but also the utter impossibility of restoring public credit. At first it was supposed, that by depreciating the assignats, specie would be forced back into circulation; but the measures adopted for this purpose, having entirely failed of success, they are now again endeavouring to raise the credit of assignats. They may be compared to a whirlwind, tossed about its centre, and carrying away with it whatever it meets in its dreadful sweep. That Gay Vernon, the Jacobin Bishop, should attribute the depreciation of assignats to counter-revolutionary plans, at the very moment when the French Government is obliged to reduce them to the 100th part of their nominal value, is curious indeed; for if this be the case, Government itself, and not the Royalists must needs have formed these plans.

RATISBON, Feb. 25.

The Imperial decree of ratification, concerning the 100 Roman months granted by the Diet for the prosecution of the war, was yesterday dictated, as the phrase is, or published to the Diet. It bears date the 15th inst. and after having, as usual, repeated the contents and very words of the advice of the Empire, and ratified the same, concludes in the following manner:—"His Imperial Majesty, at the same time expects, on his own behalf, as well as on that of the Country, that in pursuance of the ratified advice of the Empire, of the 22d December, 1794, the Electors, Princes, and States, will exert their utmost efforts, by joining and enforcing all the remaining means for attack and defence, to attain that just and honourable peace, the conclusion of which is merely rendered difficult by the enemy's overbearing projects of conquest."

YORK, April 13.

Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of the inhabitants of York Borough, and its vicinity was held in the Court House, to consider the propriety of presenting a petition to the house of representatives of the United States, praying that the necessary laws may be passed for carrying the treaty lately concluded into effect, when a committee was appointed, and the following petition agreed on.

TO THE Honorable HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

The petition of the subscribers, citizens of the County of York, in the State of Pennsylvania. Respectfully Sheweth,

That your petitioners have observed, with anxiety and concern, certain proceedings and resolutions, voted by a majority of your honorable house, respecting the treaty, lately negotiated and concluded, between the United States, and Great Britain; which lead us to entertain apprehensions lest the necessary laws for carrying that Treaty (as well as others, lately concluded agreeably to the constitution, and under the authority of the United States) into effect, may not be passed during the present session of Congress.

On a subject so important to the peace and prosperity of our country, we deem it our duty with suitable freedom and respect, to offer our sentiments and wishes.

The Constitution of the United States, displayed to the world much political wisdom in its formation, and the general good sense of the people, tempered with a conciliating and accommodating spirit, was equally conspicuous in its adoption. Our hearts and our voices cordially united in promoting this auspicious event, and it is our sincere and ardent wish that it may continue long inviolably preserved, and faithfully administered by the several departments of government. In forming that instrument, it was judged expedient, to confide the power of making Treaties to the President "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur," and it is thereby declared that "all Treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of