

NEW THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 29,

Will be presented,

A celebrated New COMEDY, in 5 acts, (never performed here) called

The Deserted Daughter.

Written by Thomas Holcroft, Author of the Road to Ruin, &c.]

As performing at the Theatre, in Covent Garden, London, with universal applause.

- Mordent, Mr. Green, Chevill, Mr. Moreton, Lennox, Mr. Marshall, Item, Mr. Francis, Grime, Mr. Beete, Clement, Mr. Warrell, jun., Donald, Mr. Bates, Joanna, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Sarinet, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Enfield, Mrs. Solomon, Betty, Mrs. Dolton, Lady Ann, Mrs. Whillock]

To which will be added,

A favorite MUSICAL ROMANCE, in 3 acts, (taken from the French) called

The Prisoner.

- Marcos, (the Prisoner) Mr. Marshall, Bernardo, Mr. Darley, Pasquel, Mr. Darley, jun., Roberto, Mr. Bliffie, Lewis, Mr. Moreton, Narcisso, Miss Gilaspie, Clara, Mrs. Warrell, Theresa, Miss Willems, Nina, Mrs. Marshall, Juliana, Miss Solomon.

With new Scenery and Decorations.

The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne. The Music and Accompaniments, with the original Overture, composed by Attwood.

On Monday, a Comedy, never performed here, called The WAY TO KEEP HIM; to which will be added, a serious Ballet, told in action, never performed in this country, called Pierre de Province & la Belle Magulonne; or, The Rival Nights—for the Benefit of Mr. Moreton.

Mrs. WARRELL'S Night will be on Wednesday next.

FOR SALE,

At BENJAMIN DAVIES' BOOK-STORE, NO. 63, HIGH-STREET,

A valuable collection of the newest Publications, just received from London, via New-York;

Among which are the following:

THE American Pilot, in two parts—part the 1st containing charts and plans of the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the gulph and river of St. Lawrence. Part the 2d containing charts of the British channel, and the coast of Ireland to Cape Clear; of the Atlantic Ocean, and the coasts of Europe, Africa, and the Western Islands; of the whole coast of the United States and East Florida; the gulph of Florida, and Island of Havannah, drawn from actual surveys and the latest discoveries.

A Description of the Country 40 miles round Manchester, its geography, productions, river and canal navigations; its towns and villages, their history, population, commerce, and manufactures, by Dr. Aikin; printed on vellum paper, and illustrated with 73 copper plates finely engraved.

Hunter's Voyages to New South Wales and the Southern Ocean, illustrated with 17 maps, charts, views and other embellishments, neatly bound in calf.

Civil and Commercial History of the British West-Indies, by B. Edwards, Esq. with maps, views, &c.

The connection that subsists between Agriculture and Chemistry—by the Earl of Dundonald.

The Course of Hannibal over the Alps, ascertained by J. Whitaker.

The Life of General Dumourier, in 3 vols. written by himself.

Chelmer's Estimate of the comparative strength of Great Britain.

History of the Moravian missions among the Indians of North-America, with the manners and customs of the nations.

Corporal Brown's History of the Campaigns in 1793; 4 and 5.

The Studies of Nature, by Bernardin de St. Pierre.

The Political Testament of Maximilian Robespierre, with an account of the secret negotiations carried on under his direction.

Wife's Commercial Letters in the five principal languages of Europe.

A Pocket Vocabulary of six principal languages.

Anstruther's Reports in Chancery.

The Works of Peter Pindar, with a head of the author.

The Sporting Magazine.

The British Critick, or new Critical Review of the late publications.

The Works of Edmund Burke, Esq.

Defence of the American Constitution, by J. Adams, vice-President of the U. S. April 28. 2aw

LAW BOOK STORE,

NO. 313, HIGH-STREET,

A VERY GENERAL IMPORTATION OF LAW BOOKS JUST OPENED.

GEORGE DAVIS'S

EXTENSIVE collection of the latest Irish Editions being now arranged, he begs to offer them for sale, on the same moderate terms, as have for several years past, so particularly distinguished them; and to assure those Gentlemen who may favor him with attention, that their orders from any distance, whether for a single volume, or an entire Library, shall be executed with the like promptitude, and acknowledged with thanks.

CATALOGUES for the present year are prepared, and will be delivered on application.

N. B. A number of Trunks to be disposed of. 26th April. m&ct6w

This day are Published,

A POETICAL PARAPHRASE, on our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount; and the Progress of Liberty, a Pindaric Ode.

By CHARLES CRAWFORD, Esq.

To be sold by Thomas Bradford in Front, and John Ormrod in Chestnut Street. April 26. eod3t.

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, Chestnut-street, next Ricketts' Amphitheatre. April 23. \$

LOST,

IN the city, on the Point Road, the 13th instant, a small GOLD FRENCH WATCH, made at Paris, with a gold chain and two gold fials, one having the initials H. St. G. and a Lion crest—the other a Lion crest only. Whoever finding the same will bring them to No. 111 South Front Street, shall receive a generous reward. If offered for sale to any of the Watch-makers in town, they are requested to stop the same. April 13. \$

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 27.

Mr. Swanwick called up the report of the secretary of state, on the memorial of sundry merchants of the city of Philadelphia, praying that four additional piers might be erected in the river Delaware. The report was in favor of the petitioners, and recommended that a sum of 16,000 dollars should be appropriated for the purpose.

A considerable debate took place upon this report. The measure was objected to by Messrs. Livingston, S. Smith, Crabb & Nicholas, on the ground of partiality to the port of Philadelphia. It was said that 2 cents per ton were imposed upon vessels coming into the port of Baltimore, to defray the expenses of keeping in good order that harbor, that there were certain impediments in Hudson's river and others, which that house might, with the same propriety, be applied to remove; and that if the general government erected piers in the Delaware, it ought also to pay attention to the wants of other ports in the same respect. It was replied by Messrs. Swanwick, Stigreeves, Hartley, Clinton, and Kittera, that this application was made in consequence of an act passed by Congress in August 1789, by which the general government undertook to keep in repair the piers in the Delaware; that before the general government was adopted these piers were under the direction of the state government, and supported by an impost for the purpose; but when it went into operation the business was put in the hands of the general government; it was asserted that the erection of these piers was asked for upon the same ground as the erection of light houses, which was frequently agreed to.

Mr. Coit at length moved that the committee rise in order that the report might be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, which was agreed to.

He afterwards proposed a resolution to the following effect, which was agreed to, and referred to the same committee.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to enquire and report whether any and what farther measures are necessary to secure, protect and preserve the vessels of the United States in their entrance to any of the ports of the United States."

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition from 55 citizens of Philadelphia; Mr. Goodhue several petitions from the state of Delaware; Mr. Richards one from Pennsylvania; Mr. Isaac Smith ten petitions signed by 862 persons from the state of New-Jersey; Mr. Kittera one from the state of Pennsylvania; Mr. Stigreeves one from Montgomery, signed by 261 persons (he yesterday presented one from Delaware county signed by 300 which we omitted) in favor of the British Treaty.

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition also from citizens of Philadelphia and another from the state of Delaware, against the British Treaty.

Mr. Sedgwick informed the house that he held in his hand a letter from six respectable gentlemen in Bolton, sent by express, addressed to the Representatives of the state of Massachusetts in Congress. It was accompanied, he said, by an attested copy of a petition praying that provision might be made for carrying into effect the British treaty. He was informed it was already signed by between 11 & 12,000 merchants, manufacturers and other citizens of Bolton. The reason that the petition itself was not sent was that it remained to receive further signatures. He expected the original would come to hand by the post on Friday; but as the important question to which it related, might in the mean time be taken, he hoped the attested copy would be received.

The above was received, and, together with all the petitions above mentioned, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The house then 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, Messrs. Gilbert and Tracy spoke in favor of the motion. A call for the question was again made; but upon the motion being put for the committee's rising, there appeared 51 for it, which was more than a majority of members present. The committee accordingly rose without coming to a decision.

Adjourned.

The following is the letter which we yesterday mentioned to have been received by the committee appointed to enquire into the situation of the son of General La Fayette:

(TRANSLATION.)

"Rampagh, New-Jersey, March 28, 1796.

"SIR,

"I have just received the honorable resolution which the merits of my father have procured for me. Deign to express to the Representatives of the people of America his gratitude; my youth forbids me yet to speak of mine. Every day recalls to me what he taught me, at every period of his life, so full of vicissitude, and what he has repeated in a letter written from the depth of his prison. 'I am convinced, (he says) that the goodness of the United States, and the tenderness of my paternal friend, will need nothing to excite them.'"

"Arrived in America, some months since, I live in the country, in New-Jersey, occupied in the pursuits of my education. I have no wants; if I had felt any, I should have answered to the paternal solicitude of the President of the United States either by confiding them to him, or by accepting his offers. I shall hereafter consider it a duty, to impart them to the house of Representatives, which deigns to enquire into my situation."

"I am as happy as a continual inquietude relative to the object of my first affections will permit. I have found benevolence wherever I have been known, and have often had the satisfaction of hearing those who were ignorant of my connections, speak of their father in the fate of my father, express their admiration of, and partake the gratitude

I feel for, the generous Dr. Bullman, who has done so much to break his chains.

"It is amid all these motives of emulation, that I shall continue my studies. Every day more convinced of the duties which are imposed by the goodness of Congress, and the names I have the honor to bear.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MOTIER LA FAYETTE. The Hon. Edward Livingston, Chairman, &c.

From the Columbian Centinel.

MR. RUSSELL,

I send you an extract of a letter received from Philadelphia, which gives a very just, though humiliating picture of the present state of things in Congress. It is one which ought to fill the breast of every independent American with indignation. What can be more mortifying than to see the character and the interest of our country bartered away or sacrificed by a remnant of the Robespierian faction, who, from the agitations excited by the emulations of that hypocritical tyrant, now compose a majority in the lower house. Yours, A Federal Republican.

THE EXTRACT.

"The noisy war of the House of Representatives against the treaty-making power of the President and Senate, is over. Who, less than an epic poet, can tell the deeds of valor performed in action? Who, that has not the benefit of an education in Babel, can understand, and make others understand, the gibberish of a Geneva, whose tongue and principles are French! I have heard a sermon in Dutch, and I did my best to look sober, and as if I was edified—So did Madison and Giles, while Gallatin, the undoubted leader of the party, spluttered out-loudish sophisms, and drew out, thread by thread, five hundred cobwebs, each of them too fine to be seen, all of them too weak to bear their weight, yet singly, strong enough to catch and to hold Virginia flies.

"Spectators, when they came into the Congress Hall, were ready to turn back, supposing they had made a mistake, and blundered into the company of a foreign methodist teacher and his flock—if they waited a minute to ascertain the scene and the actors, they would conclude the hall was a play-house, where the French convention was represented; while under this mistake, they would say, the convention was played to the life—And so it was, for the drift was to play convention with the President. But as George Washington happened to be a very different sort of man from Louis the 16th, the resemblance fails in the winding up of the play. For, says that great man, you are not the treaty making power—therefore I decline to send the papers you have called for.—Having sworn to protect and defend the constitution, future generations will call him blessed for thus opposing with firmness the usurping, unconstitutional claim of power by the House.

"His message confounded the party. Their doctrine was so faced down—so damaged by consultation, that they seemed to lie, as the wicked will desire to lie, covered by the mountains. But the weight of their covering made them weary, and the sooner, as it did not hide them nor their shame.—Let the man of honor, the preachers of superior purity in the jacobin clubs, exercise, as they certainly can, a kind of fellow-feeling for every disgraced man—let them write, and twist, and groan, only to think of the torment that the solemn face making hypocrite, so long disgraced by newspaper praise, must have suffered while that message was reading. He knew better—He knew the constitution meant no such thing as he voted for—he knew that the doctrine was folly to believe, and madness to practice—but he did not know that his old creed in the convention could be proved upon him, still less did he apprehend that it would be."

"If to speak the truth, above all to speak it in the hour of need and of trial—to be constant and firm in the avowal of political principles—be a virtue, then a certain man is disgraced—for he wants that virtue. He must turn despondent, for which he wants nerves; he cannot once more turn federalist, for that he now wants character. He has of course, lost rank even with his party; and must descend to spin sophisms in future for his French superior in command. O, Lucifer, son of the ancient dominion, how art thou fallen! fallen! fallen, since the days when thy talents figured in 'The Federalist,' and now thy very talents render thy disgrace conspicuous and hopeless.

"The plain good sense of the President's message sunk the hopes of the party. Never were men more uneasy than they, in a snug position between the upper and nether millstone. Strange as it may seem, they did not like their situation. Yet as they had chosen it, and blundered for three weeks about their courage in keeping the post, how could they get off? That was the rub. After some days of perplexity, they resolved to bring forward the resolutions moved by Mr. Blount. Now you will look very wise and say, Ah, very good, the House assert their right and say that the President is wrong.—They assert, no doubt, in clear terms, the right the constitution has given them in obscure ones.—There, now, my friend, you are wrong from beginning to end of your supposition.

"Mr. Blount's resolutions, one would almost swear, were drafted by a French jesuit from the college of St. Omers, which, by the bye, is said to be the fact. They are not English. They amount to something and nothing, and every thing and any thing, just as you chuse to read them.—They expressly disclaim any treaty-making power of the House—and so far they are right. But they assert, in darker and looser terms than a fortune teller would venture to sob off an inquisitive old maid with, that in certain cases a treaty must depend, for its execution on laws to be passed by Congress.

"The very points that required light are left in the dark. Can the treaty making power (which they modestly, though rather late in the day, allow, is not the house) make any treaty at all? except or deduct the whole legislative power of Congress from the treaty-making power, which has been the avowed doctrine, and which, though sneakingly e-

nough, is the drift of the resolution, except the legislative power of Congress, and the treaty making power is brought to nothing. Every treaty must have some operation, some force, or is it not an abuse of words to call it a treaty? If it has any authoritative force and operation; in short, if it is a rule of conduct for our citizens, it has the nature of a law; and thus it enters, according to the party, on the ground of Congress. So that the dark rule of the resolution appears on examination to be foolish and vain. It disclaims the treaty making power in words; and yet, in effect, denies, and it is intended to deny, the right of the President and Senate to make any treaty whatever. In one word, their resolutions are grossly, and I may say monstrously, deficient in propriety, truth and explicitness.

"Mark also, I pray you, the words, a treaty must depend for its execution on laws to be passed by Congress.

"They did not dare to use the word validity or obligation, and simply in plain English to affirm, a treaty is not valid until confirmed by a law. That was their ground in argument, and they hope the resolution will carry that sense. But they do not in this day of disgrace for their novelties, think it prudent to put this strange article of anarchy on the journals. You will ask, why not stand to the first interpretation? I answer, because it has been knocked down again and again; and all that was left for the party is, to wrap up the question in ten or twenty thickesses of words, and to hide it from enquiry. Like the ink fish, when pursued, they eject a fluid that darkens the water, and escape—Or, like the fox in a trap, gnaw off a foot and limp away."

From the Columbian Centinel.

[The following, we think, possesses the genuine features of prologue-writing, and reflects great honour on the theatrical genius of its author. It was given on Wednesday evening, by Mrs. Williamson, in her truly original style of excellence; was received by the audience with the most flattering marks of approbation; and offered a pleasing prelude to the exhibitions of the ensuing season.]

PROLOGUE.

Spoken at the Boston Theatre, April 20th, by Mrs. Williamson—

To introduce a young Lady of Boston, in the character of JULIA, in the SICILIAN ROMANCE.

WRITTEN BY MR. WILLIAMSON.

Bless me! what, here again? well this is clever; Our lucky barque makes frequent trips—& never Returns to port unfringed with your favor.

Our little Jabal, fees with pride, to-night, How well you're slow'd—I think you're pretty tight!

So kindly pack'd together, I dare say Not one ill-natured thought can here fetch away; Tho' candor, taste, and judgment, who are come As cabin passengers, have always room.

Small tho' our barque is, yet well built and sound; No fears that she will ever run aground! The OWNERS too—too spirited to shrink, Will never see their gallant vessel sink; If (with a pilot's care) in the command, Our Captain steers her, with an artist's hand; That hope's our venture; boldly we embark it; Nor wish to seek or find, a better MARKET.

To-night, one novel article's on board; A sample merely—drawn from nature's hoard— A native, young, adventurer comes forth; The growth is genuine—you must rate its worth: The tender plant puts forth its trembling leaves, Ev'n shrinking from the favour it receives; New to the art, a stranger to its laws— I come, a suppliant—in my sex's cause! Come, do now be good humoured—'tis by half More pain to you, I'm sure, to frown, than laugh. I found that secret out, as in your eyes, I've mark'd the beams of genuine pleasure rife!

To our young friend, within, shall I impart This clue—this master-key to gain the heart? To nature true, your judgment can't be fickle; You'll raise (perhaps) another "LITTLE PICKLE." Grateful as is the first! and all your own; Nurd's, near'd and tutor'd, by your smiles alone. Candor, and critic taste, have kindly view'd 'The first expansion of the opening bud; And thro' the o'erwhelming blush—the stifled power,

Augur'd the future harvest's ripened store.

Merit it ever modest—to be led Like your own independence, from its shade, Requires a soft'ning art, a guardian arm, To shield the growth from each insidious harm: So worth expands—and so your freedom grew; And such your glorious leader prov'd to you; With watchful care, with patient toil, he rear'd The healthful plant—and as he watch'd, he cheer'd 'The rapid growth—'till nations saw it rise, A solid column, tow'ring to the skies!

Oh! be to merit, op'ning to your view, What nature was to man—and WASHINGTON to you!

HARTFORD, (Con.) April 25.

To the House of Representatives of the United States. The Petition of the Freemen of the Town of Hartford in the State of Connecticut.

SHEWETH,

THAT the present situation of the United States is such, as, in our opinion, calls upon all classes of citizens to express their sentiments, in order that the REAL WISHES of the people may be fully known to their Representatives. We view the period as important and alarming, and cannot avoid expressing our earnest wishes, that the political conduct of the United States may be prudent, wise and just. Our nation is young, our character scarcely formed, and the expectations of the world respecting us are great. It is therefore of the utmost consequence that we should convince all nations that full dependence may be placed upon the faith and honor of the American Republic.

In the respectful language of Freemen, we address you on the subject of the Treaty lately rego-