

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.]

- Mordent, Mr. Green, Chevril, Mr. Moreton, Lennox, Mr. Marshall, Itan, Mr. Francis, Grime, Mr. Bees, Clement, Mr. Warrell, jun., Donald, Mr. Bates, Joanna, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Sarfnet, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Enfield, Mrs. Solomon, Betty, Mrs. Doctors, Lady Ann, Mrs. Whitlock

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, Paquel, Mr. Darley, jun., Roberto, Mr. Blissett, Lewis, Mr. Moreton, Narcisso, Miss Galsbie, 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 Atwood.

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 Maguonnes; or, The Rival Nights—for the Benefit of Mr. Moreton.

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

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.

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.

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 seals, 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. \$

LOST.

ON Sunday evening last, between the Warren Tavern and the city of Philadelphia, a memorandum BOOK, with a Bond inclosed therein for 2750 dollars, (as near as it can be recollected) on James Dickey, of the county of Franklin and State of Pennsylvania; on the back of said bond there were two receipts for part of the money. Also, a Virginia military warrant for 400 acres of land, assigned last to Robert Campbell, and a plat and certificate of survey obtained by virtue of said warrant, with some other memorandums. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the owner, at No. 3, South Fourth-Street, shall have a generous reward. April 27. \$3t

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 choose 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. \$

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. an apprentice lad named Matthew Chambers, 19 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 6 inches high. He took with him a variety of cloathing, which cannot be enumerated—He has a continual down look, and is a tolerable compositor. Whoever secures said boy, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward. Philip Edwards, Printer. codr. w.

Baltimore, April 23. N. B. It is supposed that he made for Philadelphia and will endeavor to get employ. Matters of vessels, and others, are forwarded from harbouring or taking him off at their peril. The different Printers are requested to insert the above a few times.

FOR SALE.

A very valuable Estate,

Called TWITTENHAM.

SITUATE in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road; containing 250 acres of excellent Land, 45 of which are good watered Meadows, 190 of prime Wood Land, and the rest Arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two-story Brick House, with a room on a floor, and Cellars under the whole, with a Pump Well of excellent Water in front; a large frame Barn, Stables, and other convenient buildings; a Smoke-House and fine Spring House; two good Apple-Orchards, and one of Peaches. The fields are all in Clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of Water in each of them, which render it peculiarly convenient for Grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the Land, the good neighborhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a Gentleman's Country Seat. The foregoing is part of the Estate of Jacob Harman, deceased and offered for sale by MORDECAI LEWIS Esq. Qd. 9, 1795. codr. w.

TO LET.

A large brick Dwelling-House, No. 719, South Water Street; possession of which may be had the 1st of July next. For terms, apply at No. 149, South Front-Street. April 26. codr. w.

Gentle Boarding & Lodging to be had at No. 45, in Vinc-Street, the 2d door west of Second-Street, on the North side. April 28. \$

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 28.

Mr. Sitgreaves presented a petition from the attorneys acting in the Circuit Court held at Philadelphia, praying that the said Courts may in future be held at Philadelphia and York-Town alternately. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Goodhue, chairman of the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for discontinuing the drawbacks on the exportation of Snuff from the United States; which was twice read, and after a few observations, was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole.

A message was received from the President, informing the house he had approved and signed a bill for making further provision for supporting public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt;

Also a message in writing representing the propriety of advancing the salaries of the attorneys, which was referred to a select committee.

A bill was received from the Senate, authorizing Ebenezer Zane, to locate certain lands north west of the river Ohio, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. S. Smith proposed a resolution to the following effect, which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures to report thereon:

"Resolved, that the President of the United States be authorized to direct quarantine to be performed on all vessels from foreign countries, arriving at the ports of the United States, as he shall judge necessary."

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a petition from 42 inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia; Mr. Sitgreaves four petitions from 358 inhabitants of Bucks and one from Belfast, signed by 50 persons; Mr. Hartley one from 130 inhabitants of York County; Mr. Maclay one from 101 persons in Dauphin county; one by Mr. Heister from 400 persons in Berks; one by Mr. Richards from 112 inhabitants of Montgomery; one by Mr. Kittera from 65 inhabitants of Lancaster; by Mr. Isaac Smith one from New-Jersey; one by Mr. Kitchell from the same State, signed by 307 persons; one by Mr. Madison from 100 citizens of Fredericksburg; one by Mr. Crabb from Annapolis, signed by 164 persons; one by Mr. Havens from the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, signed by about 200 persons praying that provision may be made for carrying the British treaty into effect. They were referred as usual.

Mr. S. Smith also informed the house that he had received instructions from 97 of his constituents to exert himself in getting the British treaty carried into effect. He said the instructions which he read to the house before from his constituents, in Baltimore county, were signed by 197 persons, and not 571 as had been stated.

Mr. Livingston presented a representation and memorial (a copy of which appeared in our paper of yesterday) signed by 37 persons, in behalf of a public meeting which had been held at New-York in the fields, praying that the house of Representatives would act as they thought best with respect to the British treaty; without being influenced by the efforts of any party. It was referred to the usual committee.

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, Mr. Preston spoke against the motion, and Mr. Ames in favor of it. At the conclusion of Mr. Ames's speech, there was again a divided cry of "committee rise" and "the question"; when

Mr. Venable said he hoped the question would not be taken to-day. The business was allowed on all hands to be important, and one day he trusted would not make much difference. He said there were mischievous effects stared them in the face look which way they would; evils from carrying the treaty into effect, or refusing to do it. The question was to chuse the least of the two evils. He himself was not determined at present which was the least, and wished for another day's consideration. The committee divided and there appeared 70 members for rising.

Adjoined.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

MR. TRACY appears to have made the fore back'd horse win. Witness the lamentations in the Aurora of this morning. If to defend the character of his constituents and of his fellow citizens of the United States in general, against the imputation of blustering cowardice, be doing his duty, then has Mr. Tracy done his duty indeed: if the people of these States, wish to preserve the character they have acquired of a peaceable and at the same time brave nation, they will reverence the man who would not permit their character or the character of those whom they have chosen to superintend their public affairs to be calumniated with impunity by any man native or foreigner in the public manner that the charge alluded to was made against them. Mr. Tracy has done his duty; to see a man abused in the Aurora is sufficient proof; it is a natural consequence of his having done so.

I was present yesterday when Mr. T. made the comments upon Mr. Gallatin's oration of the preceding day; when he said "I do not thank that gentleman (Mr. G.) for coming all the way from Geneva to tell me, that such is the character of my countrymen," the smile of joy and gratitude danced on the cheek and brightened the face of every American present, a few democrats excepted, who having divested themselves of every true patriotic motion, can suffer any calumny on their own country to pass unnoticed, can permit any man to speak ill of their own country, of their own government with impunity, but when a single syllable is uttered against the bravery, the generosity, the millions of good qualities which the French Republic has been discovered to possess, then all is fire

and fury and the guillotine. The Aurora asks, "even supposing that the solemn name stamp the character of the man, for what does Geneva deserve contempt and reproach? Is it its fortune and spirit with which it has resisted all the attempts of foreign encroachment?"

With whatever fortune and spirit the Genevans may have resisted foreign encroachment in former terms, the citizen who made this communication to citizen Bache seems to be as well versed in the recent history of this "second Nineveh" as the democrats in general.

Let him peruse the history of the late revolution in that country written by a Genevan. He will there discover that amongst this brave and spirited people, a majority could be found base enough to "join the French in the destruction of their own native country, to assist them to overthrow their ancient constitution, ruin their trade, annihilate their public finances and leaving to a new faction, having the French Resident at their head who desired nothing less than the downfall of all religion, preached the most extreme principles of the French and seemed to aspire to imitate them in every thing or to deliver themselves up to them."

Such a faction have we in our republic—God of his infinite mercy grant that we, cowards as the Genevan representative, represented us on Tuesday, never may submit to wear the chains his countrymen have lately bowed to, let their former spirit and fortitude have been what it may. "Happen what may" says the historian, "Geneva no longer deserves liberty. Liberty has been branded and dishonored there." So mean have they become as to suffer their republican masters to immolate a tenth part of the males in their empire to their revolutionary fury.

Is this the salut and fraternité with which the emissaries of the republic conclude their dispatches: May we ever remain in the condition we are, detestable as the Jacobins would wish us to believe it, rather than bow down our necks to such a yoke as this!

"Is it because Geneva has produced a Rousseau, and a long list of worthies?" asks the Aurora.

If the reader has never yet read the life of the in-famous John James, and its true, 'tis pity, 'tis 'tis true, that Americans have been drawn, by the celebrity of the writings, into a belief of an excellence in some of the European writers, without investigating their characters, as if a man could redeem his name from merited detestation by praising in his writings a virtue which is as far from his breast, as are the Poles a sunder, liberty which he never understood. Such persons I would advise to read a few pages of Porcupine's Bloody Booby, beginning at page 166, they will there find summed up the transactions of the worthy, whom Mr. Bache has placed at the head of the long list of Genevan worthies; they will find that if a similitude of character runs through the long list from Rousseau to Gallatin, Mr. Bache or his correspondent, has made an unfortunate attempt at a compliment to that Representative as ever Democrat made—however notorious they may be for their awkwardness. Permit me to transcribe one paragraph from the work above quoted; page 168. "We seldom meet with so much villainy in a youth. His (Rousseau's) manhood was worthy of it. He turned apostate a second time, was driven from within the walls of his native city of Geneva, as an incendiary, and an apostle of anarchy and infidelity; nor did he forget how to thrive. At last the philosopher Marries; but like a philosopher; that is without going to church. He has a family of children, and like a kind philosophical father, for fear they should want after his death, he sends them to the poor-house during his life time! To conclude, the philosopher dies, and leaves the philosophers, his wife, to the protection of a friend; she marries a footman and gets turned out into the street. This is a brief sketch of the life of J. J. Rousseau, the oracle of the regenerated French, a thief, a whoremaster, an adulterer, a treacherous friend, an unnatural father, and twice an apostate."

This account of Rousseau does not rest solely upon the assertions of Mr. Porcupine. No, they are to be found in works which in all probability will last as long as any of John James's writings. By this he certainly was a fit character to be canonized by the Jacobins of the present day. Any man who endeavors to eradicate the precepts of religion, virtue and morality; any man who endeavors to subvert the great fabric of christianity which teaches us to live like brothers, and in its stead to substitute atheism with its necessarily horrible concomitants, bloodshed and murder, is worthy of praise from them, I do not envy him nor any Genevan like him the blessing; for praise from them is infamy eternal and indelible.

"Mr. Gallatin's being born there is his soul reproach." 'Tis a great pity when a fore is fast healing to tear it open; 'tis madness when the person himself tears it open. The people have almost forgotten the Western Insurrection; they are willing to forget the men whose machinations cost them a million and an half of dollars.—Why then will these men come forward themselves and compel us in spite of ourselves to remember that unfortunate attempt of theirs? Thus compelled to cast a retrospective look, we find ample cause of reproach, sufficient reason to wish that Mr. G.—a had flaid in that land which has resisted foreign encroachment with so much fortitude and spirit, and not come to this country to slacken the sinews and "clog the wheels" of a government which preserves to its citizens a degree of dignity and respectability in the eyes of the nations of the earth, far superior to what his spirited countrymen possess; we do not indeed thank him for coming all the long way from Geneva to fully the American name with a stigma, no one before him ever dared to fix upon it, and I believe, if he would express an intention of returning to his independent birth place, I might venture to promise, that a subscription should be raised to defray his expences home, and every true American would wish him a short voyage; I further believe, that if he could prevail on another Demi Genevan, by him, their passages would cheerfully be paid to Geneva, Botany Bay, or any other elegant retirement in which they might chuse to enjoy; "Otium cum Turpitudine."

L.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHY call for papers? say the President and his adherents to the House of Representatives. Since the treaty itself contains every thing necessary for you to know in the agency allotted to you by the constitution, for what purpose would you pry into the secrets of the negotiation? I'll tell you why, Mr. Fenno—Because republicans have no secrets, nor indeed, in the opinion of some able statesmen, ought they to have any treaties, though this latter point is not yet thoroughly ascertained. But that the former is orthodox, have we not the authority of that paragon of republicanism, Citizen Genet, and also of our quondam democratic secretary, in his "precious confessions" to Citizen Fauchet? And, in fact, is not the very appellation of Sans Culotte, ex vi terminis, an ample exposition of this doctrine? A hint, which, by the bye, is much at the service of its learned advocates in either House of Congress.

Besides, in concluding this unnatural treaty with the monarchy of Britain, it is shrewdly suspected, that the characters of the true republicans have been made very free with, and should any thing of this kind appear, what a glorious ground would it furnish for an impeachment and the introduction of the guillotine, that indispensable engine of a free government! For my own part, I have little doubt, that a language very similar to what follows, took place between the negotiators. Instead of a manly demand for reparation of injuries, and a magnanimous denunciation of vengeance in case of refusal, I suppose the business to have opened in some such sneaking tone as this:

Envoy. I am come, Sir, or my Lord, perhaps, (was the servile anti-republican address) with a view of accommodating the differences unhappily subsisting between your country and mine. Your depredations on our commerce, and the detention of the Western ports in violation of the treaty of peace, are among the causes of complaint which bring me hither; and in order to evince their sincere disposition for an amicable adjustment, the U. States have sent me, their chief justice, as ambassador.

Grenville. Why, Sir, why Mr. chief justice, to be plain with you, I do acknowledge that we have pretty freely availed ourselves of the power which our naval superiority has given us, as well upon the vessels of your nation, as upon those of every other nation, which has shown an inclination to abet our enemies in their monstrous schemes for the subversion of every well organized government. The present contest being founded on speculative opinions, differs from all others that we know of, and in the present rage of political theory, not only every nation but every man is in some degree a party.—Down with monarchy is the cry. Now, Sir, whether the republican or monarchical system is preferable, is not a subject for our discussion. You may have a predilection for the one, I for the other.—Your country has naturally assumed the one form, and mine, from causes and circumstances not necessary to develop, has been thrown into the other.

with which our most important and sacred institutions are blended and inseparably connected. I will go further, and admit that what may be adapted to the State of Society here, may not be so with you. It is enough, however, for us to know, that every thing we hold dear depends upon supporting our present establishment, and we should be the most egregious dummies in nature, if, when we see a nation under the mask of neutrality doing every thing in their power to ruin us, we did not consider that nation as our enemy, and treat it accordingly.—There is, besides, another view of the subject, which affords a further justification of our conduct. In this war of opinion, one of the principal arguments of the reformers is the comparative cheapness of a republican administration, and its exemption from wars, to which they hold up the ambition of princes as the only incitement. Now, Sir, as this popular reasoning is absurdly illustrated by the example of your government, which is yet too young to have attained the expensive luxury of European establishments, or to have contracted debts by former wars, you must suppose us to retain an infinite deal of parental affection for you, to let our cause suffer by this contemptible fallacy which it is in our power so effectually to refute, and when we are continually provoked to it by your prayers for our destruction, and participation in the triumphs of our enemies.

Envoy. I cannot but admit that there is too much truth in your observations. But it is necessary to distinguish those who administer the government and the better classes of citizens, from the noisy and turbulent, who are ever busy to disturb the peace of society. As well as you, Sir, we have our Jacobins, who are as indefatigable in their labours to destroy our constitution, which they stigmatize as aristocratic, as yours are to overthrow your monarchy. But, Sir, the well informed and virtuous among us, so far from wishing a revolution in your kingdom, deprecate an event which involves the ruin of a whole people, and detest that bigotry of sentiment which sets up civil institutions, framed for the happiness of particular communities, as causes of hostility and signals for mutual extermination.

Grenville. This, Sir, is coming to the point. But if your government and better classes of citizens, cannot restrain the fury of your Jacobins, what reliance can we place on the assurances of your rulers? They may mean well, perhaps, and be sincerely inclined to observe the neutrality they have avowed; but if, while you are enjoying all the benefits of this situation, we are sensibly suffering by the weight which the accession of the American character and opinion gives to the cause of our enemies, and indeed the enemies of all order (the monarchy is the declared object of their vengeance), we stand upon very unequal terms. If, however, the subject is viewed in its true light, the wise and good of all countries and nations, whether monarchical or republican, in the present revolutionary frenzy, have a common cause; and making this the basis of an accommodation, we are ready to meet you, and to make you every reasonable concession.

Here, citizen Printer, I shudder to think what