

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Moreton's Night.

On MONDAY EVENING, May 21.

Will be presented,

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

The Way to keep Him.

[Written by Arthur Murphy, Esq. Author of All in the Wrong, Know your own Mind, &c. &c.]

Lovemore, Mr. Whitlock,
Sir Balfour Constant, Mr. Bates,
Sir Brilliant Fashion, Mr. Moreton,
William, Mr. Marshall,
Sideboard, Mr. Francis,
Pompey, Mr. Warrell, jun.
John, Mr. Darley, jun.
Mrs. Lovemore, Mrs. Whitlock,
Widow Belmour, (with a song) Mrs. Marshall.
Lady Constant, Mrs. Francis,
Mullin, Mrs. Morris,
Mignonet, Mrs. Harvey,
Furnish, Mrs. Bates.

To which will be added,

A celebrated serious Ballet, told in action, (never performed in this country) called,

Pierre de Provence & la Belle Magulonne; Or, The Rival Knights.

[Under the direction of Messrs. Francis & Milbourne]

Duke, Mr. Darley,
Pierres de Province, The Rival Mr. Moreton,
Ferriers, Knights Mr. Lege,
Clermont, (Officer of the Duke's guard) Mr. Francis
Belmonte, Mr. Green,
La Gloire, Mr. Robbins,
Reberronte, Mr. Darley, jun.
Chamont, Knights Mr. Warrell,
Dumont, Mr. Mitchell,
St. Creux, Mr. Bates.
La Belle Magulonne, Mrs. Francis,
Elize, Mrs. De Marque,
Sophie, Miss Williams.

Ladies attendants on the Belle Magulonne, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Darley, Mrs. Gillingham, and Miss Roufon.

In act the 1st.

A Pastoral Dance, by Mrs. De Marque Miss Williams, &c. &c.

In act the 2d.—A Dance of Wood Cutters, by Mr. Warrell, jun. Master T. Warrell, Mr. Blissett, Mr. Morgan Miss Milbourne, Mrs. Bates, Miss Oldfield and Mrs. Lege.

AND A GRAND TOURNAMENT, Knights for the Tournament—Messrs Green, Darley, jun. Lege, and Moreton.

The whole to conclude with

A Grand Dance of Warriors.

The music entirely new (composed by Mr. Reinagle)

On Wednesday, a Comedy, (not acted this season) called KNOW YOUR OWN MIND; to which will be added, the Comic Opera of THE POOR SOLDIER; with other Entertainments—for the Benefit of Mrs. Warrell.

Mrs. Morris's Night will be on Friday 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.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mr. Moreton, at the Theatre.

BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three-fourths of a Dollar—GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

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, 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 REPUBLICA.

Just Landing,

at Wain & Latimer's wharves, from on board the schooners Polly and Elizabeth, from Jamaica,

Muscovado SUGAR;

Jamaica SPIRITS;

GINGER;

FOR SALE BY
Philips, Gramond & Co.

April 29. \$1st

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'Leary's 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. 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 step the same. April 23. \$

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 and choose out of their number Twelve 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 9 or 6 inches high. He had 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.

Baltimore, April 23. codiv.

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.

TO LET,

large brick Dwelling-House, No. 10, South Water street; possession of which may be had 1st of July next. For terms apply at No. 149, South Front-street. April 25. \$

Steel Boarding & Lodging

be had at No. 45, in Vine-street, the 2d door west of Second-street, on the North side. April 28. \$

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 29.

The following petitions were presented in favor of appropriating to carry the British treaty into effect, viz. seven by Mr. Glenn from the county of Albany, and from the city, signed by 455 persons; one by Mr. Kittera from Lancaster county, signed by 183 persons; sundry petitions by Mr. Rutherford, from Frederick, in Virginia; one by Mr. Isaac Smith from 69 inhabitants of Mount-Holly, one from 217 of Springfield, and one from 231 of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey; one by Mr. Hartley from 517 inhabitants of York-County, one by Mr. Sitgreaves from 80 inhabitants of Montgomery, one from 160 from Delaware, and one from 50 inhabitants of Bucks, one by Mr. Gallatin from 154 inhabitants of the western country, 1 by Mr. Bradbury, from 3 or 400 merchants, traders and others, of Newburyport, one by Mr. Goodhue, from a town meeting at Salem, signed by 656 inhabitants, one by Mr. Van Alen, from two hundred inhabitants of Lansingburgh, 1 by Mr. Christie from 230 inhabitants of Chestertown, 1 by Mr. Muhlenberg from 100 inhabitants of the liberties of Philadelphia; and one by Mr. Sprigg from the inhabitants of Frederickburgh.

Mr. Bourne also presented a memorial from a meeting of merchants, traders and citizens of Providence [signed by 15 persons in behalf of the meeting] praying that the consideration might be refused of appropriating the supplies for carrying into effect the British treaty, on the supposition that they had been already refused.

Mr. Gallatin presented a petition from 21 inhabitants of the State of Delaware against the treaty.

The above petitions were disposed of as usual.

Mr. Sedgwick informed the house that he had in his hand a letter from Boston, addressed to the Representatives of Massachusetts in Congress, informing them that a public meeting had been held to consider upon the propriety of petitioning that house to request that necessary measures might be taken to carry the British treaty into effect, at which it was supposed that 2200 persons were present, and that more than 1800 were in favor of the measure. As it appeared the petition which was agreed on at that meeting would not come to hand until the next post day, and as the question to which it related might in the mean time be taken, he and his colleagues thought it necessary to make this communication.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, on the state of the Union, and the resolution for carrying into effect the British treaty being under consideration, Mr. N. Smith and Mr. Dayton (the speaker) spoke in favor of the motion. Mr. Christie spoke also a few words in condemnation of the treaty; but observed, as he found the greater part of his constituents were desirous that the treaty should be carried into effect (though they had not attempted to influence his vote) he should sacrifice his own opinion to theirs, by voting for its adoption to carry the treaty into effect.

The question being called for, and every part of the committee appearing to concur, a division took place, when there appeared 49 gentlemen in favor of the motion and 49 against it. The chairman, after some little hesitation, said,

He was not altogether satisfied with the form of the resolution; but as he supposed it would undergo further discussion when it came before the house, and perhaps some modification of it might take place, he should give his vote in favor of it.

The question was accordingly carried.

The house took up the resolution, when the yeas and nays were called for.

Mr. Giles wished some modification to be made in the resolution before them, or an additional one introduced, so as to express the sense of the House upon the treaty: he said it was observable, that several gentlemen voted for the present resolution who thought the treaty a very bad one. He was not prepared at present with a proper resolution. The reason why he thought some qualification necessary was, that as a part of the treaty was only to continue in effect for two years, and at the end of that time a fresh negotiation would probably take place, if the sense of that House, it might, in some degree, operate with him in a renewal of that part of the treaty.

Mr. Jackson wished, as he discovered some of the members of the House were now absent, and as the yeas and nays were to be taken upon the question, that a call of the House should be made previous to the taking of it. He said he should vote against the treaty, and should be able to give satisfactory reasons to his constituents for so doing; he wished, therefore, that, on this important decision, the name of every member should appear on the list of yeas and nays. He hoped, therefore, the question would be postponed for the purpose.

Mr. Macon also wished the question to be postponed. He said he had yet doubts in his mind, respecting the construction of the 9th article, relative to the holding of lands, and if the construction which some gentlemen had thought it would bear was the true construction, this question would be of greater importance to the state of N. Carolina, than the declaration of independence itself. He should speak much within bounds, if he was to say one half the lands in that state would be affected by that construction.

Mr. Holland & Mr. Gillespie also expressed their doubts on this head.

Mr. Swanwick hoped the question would be put off till Monday: in the mean time gentlemen might have an opportunity of making up their minds on the subject, so as to harmonize together.

Mr. S. Smith said it would be imprudent and improper to force the decision of the question at present. He hoped it would not be insisted upon.

Mr. Williams said any delay in their decision would add to the loss already sustained by the farmers and merchants in the sale of agricultural productions. For the sake of accommodation he would, however, consent to a postponement of the question till to-morrow.

Mr. Tracy hoped the question might be postponed, if gentlemen wished it, either till to-morrow or Monday.

Mr. Hillhouse hoped the question would be postponed till Monday, when he hoped more unanimity would prevail in the decision.

Mr. Bourne, Mr. Christie and Mr. Conper, wished the adjournment to be till to-morrow only.

The question was put and carried for to-morrow. Mr. Gillespie then moved that a call of the House be made for to-morrow at 12 o'clock, which was agreed to.

Mr. Goodhue, chairman of the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported an act to continue in force an act in the State of Maryland, for the appointment of an Health Officer at the port of Baltimore, which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Baldwin called up the bill relative to the military establishment; upon which the House formed itself into a committee of the whole, and after agreeing upon some amendments, one of which was the introduction of a troop or two of light dragoons into the establishment, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Read in the House of Representatives of the United States, 27th April 1796.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The memorial and petition of the subscribers, citizens of the United States dwelling in Philadelphia,

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT the memorialists and divers others in the regular course of their trade in the years 1793, 1794 & 1795, invested large sums of money in provisions and other merchandizes suited to the West India market and sent them thither—where many cargoes were sold to the officers of Colonial Administration of the Republic of France to be paid for in cash or Colonial produce, many others were taken by force by the said officers, from the supercargoes and consignees at prices arbitrarily fixed by themselves to be paid for in produce at rates and terms of credit fixed at their pleasure, and that others have been arrested on the high seas, carried into their ports and taken for the use of the Republic without any stipulated price or contract; that your memorialists confidently believe that the amount of property belonging to the citizens of the United States, thus delivered to and taken by the administrative bodies of the French Republic in the West Indies, exceeds two millions of dollars now in arrears, for which your memorialists and others concerned have no mode of obtaining payment, satisfaction or redress. That the usual course is after taking the cargo by force and dures to detain the vessels under pretence of paying in produce until the masters and crews are wearied with idleness, sickness, delay, and insult, so as to be willing to return either altogether without pay, or with such small portions thereof, as scarcely to pay the freight and charges occasioned by these long delays, whereby in most instances the whole capital has been left behind, and in those instances where a considerable part of the cargo has been paid for in Colonial produce; the expenses of demurrage have consumed almost the whole, as by vouchers ready to be laid before the House or a committee thereof will abundantly appear.

Your memorialists further shew that some of the earliest sufferers among them applied personally and by memorial to citizens Genet, Fauchet, and Adet, the first and succeeding ministers of the French Republic for redress without obtaining it. They also applied by memorial to the President of the United States, who referred them to the Secretary for the department of State, whose advice they pursued in committing their claims to James Monroe, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of France—at the time of his embarkation. That although your memorialists are perfectly satisfied that the Executive authority of the Union hath done all within its power to procure redress to your memorialists, yet it has not had the desired effect.

Your memorialists further represent that they had hoped that some arrangement would have been effected to, whereby the debt due from the Republic of France to the citizens of America might have been discharged out of the debt due to her from the United States, and under this expectation they exercised patience, but finding that money funded and transferred to an agent of the republic, all hope from that resource is vanished.

Your memorialists feel the more concern that while provision has been made by the Executive of the Union for obtaining from other nations a redress for spoliation committed on their commerce, no measures adopted have been successful for procuring similar satisfaction from that nation which the merchants of this have shewn so decided an affection to, by supplying their islands with provisions and necessaries at a greater risk than attended any other branch of their trade, supplies that were absolutely necessary to their Colonies and which they could from no other place nor in any other manner be furnished with.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the legislature will take their suffering case into consideration and afford them such relief and protection as to their wisdom shall seem consistent with right and justice.

[Signers as follows, viz.]

Walter Stewart, David H. Conyngham, Isaac Hazlehurst and son, John Wilcocks, Nalbro and John Frazier, E. Dutilh and Wacasmuth, James Gamble, James M'Curach, Edward Dunant, John Rutherford, Ambrose Vasse, John M'Culloch, Pettit and Bayard, Conyngham Nesbitt and Co. Thomas Fitzsimons, Nathaniel Lewis and Son, John Steinmetz, James Yard, William Bell, James Vanuxem, John Clarke, George Davis, Philip Care, Charles White, Clement and Taylor, Joseph Brown, John Taggart, Montgomery & Newbolds, Nathan Field, Wm. L. Sontag and Co. Summer and Brown, Grubb and Mather, Charles Massey, John Maybin, John Gardiner, jun. John Savage, Edward Carrell, Maddock Jackson & Co. Philip and Th. Reilly, Daniel and Vincent Thunn.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

YOUR correspondent of yesterday took the "long list of Genevieve worthies" by the head and tail; he began with the thieving, treacherous, unnatural, apostatizing infidel *Rouffeau*, and ended with the "political sinner," &c. &c. &c. &c. G— I shall not attempt to fill up the intermediate space in this long list, at present; but, there are two worthies of Geneva, whose talents and whose career so exactly resemble those of our worthy representative, that I must beg you to hang them-up in the list as soon as possible. I mean *Necker* and *Claviere*. With respect to the first, I shall only repeat here what the gallant and faithful Monsieur De Malherbe, the generous defender of Louis XVI. wrote to him just before the king was tried. "You, Sir, from your retreat at Coppet, wallowing in the plunder of this deluded nation, now pretend to pity the too credulous prince whom your insidious councils have led to the foot of the scaffold. You, Sir, first signed his execution, and then left him to the hangman. You are the great cause of all the horrors that disgrace my unfortunate country. Your pity for my king is an insult, that, weak as is my old arm, should not go unpunished, did not your fans culotte rabble cut off the communication between us." *Claviere* was the bosom friend of Brissot. This alone is sufficient to prove him a worthy; but he was, besides, one of the worthies who voted for putting the king to death for a crime that this worthy and his colleagues afterwards boasted of having committed themselves!

The Genevieve are famous for organizing insurrections and overturning states and religions. They are of no nation themselves, and for this reason they have no national character to lose. They are neither Swiss, French, Savoyards or Italians. Their diminutive state is a sort of landmark between contending nations. It is too small to admit partition, and the parties have not yet agreed to whose lot it shall fall. And shall a citizen from this state from this any nation and no nation, this mural republic, whose "independence" is stipulated for in treaties between foreign nations; shall a man from this state come to teach independence of spirit to us who sucked it in with our mother's milk! I hope, we shall take care not to give Mr. Gallatin the power of a Necker.

I am, Sir

Your most obedient Servant,
PETER PORCUPINE.

A CARD.

Mr. Porcupine presents his compliments to Messrs. Swanwick and Gallatin, and prays them, for the love of their reputation, for manliness and integrity, to suspend giving their votes on a certain question, if possible, till next Wednesday, when they will find something in the *Censor* of April, that will put them in such very good humour as to make them forget the dry blaws of Mr. Tracy, and induce them to join that virtuous Senator in voting for an appropriation.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

WHEN I wrote a few remarks on the benevolent sentiments of a Member of Congress, relating to the Indian Tribes, I had not seen the whole of the debates on the Bill for regulating intercourse with that People, but as further proceedings were published the succeeding day, I found that those sentiments were strikingly corroborated by another Member, who brought to remembrance the cruelties exercised on the innocent Inhabitants at the discovery of this Country, two hundred years ago; when, whatever might have been the doctrines respecting the right of possession, he did not believe they were adapted to the present time, merely because civilized Men could improve the Land better than the Natives; nor did he agree with the assertion of his "Colleague," which in fact was of such a nature as would give more pain than pleasure to repeat it.

If the Gentleman whose sentiments were so similar to those which were specified in my last, had been of the name of Madison, or Baldwin, I should have mentioned either of those names on such an occasion with pleasing satisfaction, because it would then be seen, that it was the principle I regarded in the present case, and that I gave no preference to persons, barely on account of the general turn of political opinions; but as neither of those Gentlemen, has given me the opportunity to attach his name to the sentiments alluded to, I shall proceed to other observations.

As to the sentiments of a Foreigner, how much I may have been amused with some parts of his lengthy Speeches, yet on this occasion I make no scruple to profess my disagreement; and I shall give my reasons in the following manner:—I am a native of America, it is natural for a man to love his Country, and he is but a poor Patriot, who is not a friend to his Countrymen, especially those who (however just their cause) are deprived of the opportunity of pleading for themselves.—The ancestors of these people were the friends of my ancestors, as well as those of many of my fellow-citizens. They received them with kindness in their feeble state; they were ready to assist them in time of need; and so recent was that happy scene, that I myself remember when the friendly Natives visited this City in considerable numbers, and delighted in the name of brothers, retaining a due affection for the memory of their much beloved Onas, who treated them with justice as his fellow men, intitled to the rights which "the God of nature" had given them.

I do not wish to extend these unexpected remarks to a great length, but I imagine, that if one of those native orators (whose capacity no sensible man can doubt) was present to defend his people, it might soon be known to every unprejudiced mind, whether the aggressions are all to be laid to their charge, or whether every manly Pennsylvanian, who knows any thing of the affairs of this country, would not acknowledge his belief, that the Indians have at least a right, to believe themselves an injured and much oppressed people.