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This Day published,
Price 31-2 Cents,
Mr. AMES'S SPEECH
ON THE BRITISH TREATY.
Sold by William Young, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, and by the Bookellers generally.
* * * Subscribers are requested to send to this Office for their Books.
May 19.

Just Published,
By **JAMES CAREY,**
No. 83 North Second Street,
[Price half a dollar]
The Frugal Housewife;
Or, COMPLETE WOMAN COOK.
Wherein the art of dressing all sorts of VIANDS, with cleanliness, decency and elegance, is explained in five hundred approved Receipts, in
Gravies, Sauces, Roasting, Boiling, Frying, Broiling, Stews, Hashes, Soups, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pies, Tarts, Cakes, Puddings, Syllabubs, Creams, Plummersy, Jellies, Jams and Custards.
Together with the best methods of Potting, Collaring, Preserving, and making DOMESTIC WINES.
To which are added, various Bills of Fare, and a proper arrangement of Dinners, two courses, for every month in the year.
By **SUSANNAH CARTER,** of Clerkenwell, London.
May 18.

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oeliers's Hotel,
MINIATURE LIKENESSES
ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.
He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.
N. B. Specimens are to be seen.
May 12.

Mrs. Oldmixon's Night.
New Theatre.
On FRIDAY EVENING, May 20,
Will be presented, (never performed here)
A NEW COMEDY,
called
SPECULATION.

Written by the author of *The Dramatist*.
The Rage, &c. and performed at Covent Garden, London, for fifty nights, with unbounded applause.
Sir Frederick Faintly, Mr. Francis.
Vickery, Mr. Bates.
Alderman Arable, Mr. Bliffet.
Jack Arable, Mr. Whirllock.
Tanjore, Mr. Marshall.
Captain Arable, Mr. Moreton.
Promply, Mr. Green.
Manswell, Mr. Morgan.
John, Mr. Beece.
Waiter, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Lady Projec, Mrs. Shaw.
Emmelice, Mrs. Whitlock.
Cecilia, Mrs. Marshall.
End of the Play, by particular desire, and for that night only, Mrs. Oldmixon will sing the celebrated Cantata of
MAD BESS.
In character.—The Words by Milton.—The Music by Purcell.
After which a Pantomimical Ballet, composed by Mr. Francis, called
THE MIRACULOUS MILL;
Or, THE OLD GROUND YOUNG.
Gaffer Thoughtfuls, Mr. Francis.
Old Rowly Powly, Sig. Doctor.
Mealy, the Miller, Mr. Rowton.
Bob, his Son, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Goody Benlon, Mrs. De Marquee.
Patty, Mrs. Milbourne.
Lucy, Mrs. Gillsapie.
Lads and Lasses, Mef. Darley, jun. Mitchell and T. Warrell—Miss Willems, Miss Oldfield, Miss Rowton, Mrs. Doctor, Mrs. Bates, and Mrs. Lege.
After which will be exhibited
Signior Doctor's Performances in Tumbling, Balancing, Postures, &c. &c.
To which will be added,
(never performed in America) the favorite Comic Opera, called
The Doctor & Apothecary.
As performed with universal applause, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.
Thomas, the Apothecary, Mr. Green.
Sturmwald, Mr. Bates.
Carlos, Mr. Marshall.
Juan, Mr. Francis.
Gusman, Mr. Darley.
Doctor Biliolo, Mr. Morris.
Percy, Mr. Bliffet.
Anna, Mrs. Oldmixon.
Isabella, Mrs. Marshall.
Theresa, Mrs. Rowton.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mrs. Oldmixon, corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets.
On Monday a Comedy never performed here, called **FIRST LOVE**; with a comedy in two acts, never performed here, called **THE MAID OF THE OAK**; for the benefit of Mrs. WHITLOCK.
Mr. MORRIS'S Night will be on Wednesday next, BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—and 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 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 REPUBLICA.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, May 19.
Mr. W. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, made a report of a resolution to the following effect:
"Resolved, that there be appropriated for the year 1796, for the military establishment, including the sum already appropriated, dollars; for the naval department, dollars; and for military pensions, dollars, pursuant to the estimate herewith reported."
The estimate alluded to was made by the secretary of war, as a substitute for one made last December: the sum necessary for the military establishment was estimated at 1,441,209 dollars; for military pensions, 111,259, and for the naval department 113,025, making in the whole 1,665,493 dollars.
This report with the papers accompanying it, were ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.
On motion of Mr. Harrison, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill regulating weights and measures, when Mr. Coit moved to strike out the first section, and spoke against the proposed plan altogether; Mr. Havens and Mr. Swanwick defended it; the motion for striking out was negatived, and the bill agreed to without amendment. It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

From the Petersburg Gazette.
To the inhabitants of the District of Brunswick,
Fellow Citizens,
A decision of the important question that has so much agitated your minds, has this day taken place, after many weeks solemn discussion, and a majority of 51 against 48, have agreed to carry the treaty into effect. The resolution passed our house, and a bill is ordered to be brought in to make appropriations which will no doubt pass into a law: and deeming it my duty to give you the promptest information, to relieve your minds so long suspended in anxiety; as the most eligible mode, I have requested the Printer of Petersburg to give this a place in his paper.
While in my native country, and before I left my district, I had reason to believe that ninety-nine hundredths were opposed to carrying the instrument into effect, for reasons too tedious for recital, which in general corresponded with my own opinion; and with those impressions I came to Congress. I have received nothing from you to induce a belief that you had changed the opinion you then entertained. And with your interest at heart, I have set with great patience and attention, to see if any thing could be offered, to prove that my constituents and myself had taken up an erroneous opinion.
I tried to divest myself of all prejudices against the instrument. I am sure I have no prejudices against the President and Senate, by whose agency it was adopted; and if in this I knew my own impressions, my mind was susceptible of reason. I took no part in the debates, lest having taken a part my mind might be biased; for I well knew the subject was important in the extreme. But alas, after all my researches after sufficient grounds to justify a compact so dishonorable; a compact fraught, as I conceived, with so much mischief to the true interest of my country; instead of sound reasoning to prove its propriety, I am told that, bad as it is, the constitution has vested the power with that branch of the government, to make treaties; that we are bound in good faith to comply, though our very liberties should be bartered away; that a treaty has been thus constitutionally made; that we have no right even to deliberate; that public faith is pledged to carry it into full effect; and that to forbear or refuse, would create wars from abroad, war with the Indians, civil discord, disorganization, and even revolution itself. But these bugbears I did not believe, and as I thought it my duty to do in conformity to what was the sense of my country in general, and my district in particular, I have spoken their language and voted against carrying that instrument into effect. A majority of only three carried it, as you will see; and if finally the law shall pass, as we are bound by the majority, I hope in conformity to the President's proclamation, we shall as good citizens, observe and keep the treaty: that we shall lay all heart burnings aside; let the government go on smoothly, and wait the final issue. We have opposed it then, as long as we could conscientiously, and farther resistance may now produce all those evil consequences and calamities above mentioned.
I will conclude by saying, that if I have erred in the head, the motives of my heart have been pure; and that I am,
Your devoted,
And faithful,
Public servant,
THOMAS CLAIBORNE.
Philadelphia, April 30, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 2.
"The House of Representatives, contrary to their own sense of propriety, but yielding to the clamour of stock-jobbers, speculators, British emissaries, old Tories and government officers, have assented to carrying the British treaty into effect, by a vote of 51 to 48—only one Virginian (Hancock) is numbered in the majority. Thus has Britain obtained by intrigue what her arms could not accomplish—Hamilton and Jay have done more for her than Gage, Howe, Clinton, Carleton and Cornwallis."
Philadelphia, 7th May, 1796.

DEAR SIR,
I BEG leave to exhibit to your view a sketch of our deliberations. The resolution, requesting the President to lay before us the documents relative to the British treaty, was passed by a majority of twenty-five, but the request was not granted; and on the message of refusal two reasons were adduced; first, That when a treaty was advised by two-thirds of the Senate and ratified by the President, that it was the supreme law of the land; and

second, That our request did not indicate that there was an impeachment intended.
On which the following resolutions were entered on the journals.
Resolved, That it being declared by the second section of the second article in the Constitution, that the President, with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate, shall have power to make treaties, the House of Representatives do not claim any agency in making treaties. But when a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution, as to such stipulation, on a law or laws to be passed by Congress; and it is the constitutional duty and right of the House of Representatives in all such cases, to deliberate on the expediency or in expediency of carrying such treaty into effect; and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgments may most conduce to the public good.
Also, *Resolved,* That it is not necessary to the propriety of any application from this House to the Executive for information desired by them; and which may relate to any constitutional functions of the House; that the purposes for which such information may be wanted, or to which the same may be applied, should be stated in the application.
The first resolution announced the right of the House to act upon certain treaties. The second went to the other part of the President's answer. Upon these resolutions, had all the members been present, the majority would have been the same as on the call for the papers.
A resolution was laid on the table to carry into effect the British treaty; and after a conflict of two weeks in arduous debate, it is with regret I inform you, that the influence of the executive, with that of the bankers, merchants, and speculators of every kind, has changed the majority of twenty-five into a minority of three. The debates are given in the papers which I will forward. But as I thought this a matter of great concern, more particularly as the Executive and a majority of this House divide in opinion on their constitutional powers, I have engaged a publication of a full copy to each county composing my division, that my constituents may have recourse to them, and judge for themselves. So far as they are published I have directed them to the following persons, to whom I shall send the balance. In Lincoln, Colonel Moore; Wilkes, Colonel Herndon; Durke, John H. Stephens, Esq; Buncombe, Colonel Love; and in Rutherford, D. Dickey, Esq.

The laws to carry into effect the Indian, Algonic, Spanish, and British, treaties have passed. The military and naval establishments are reduced to one half of their original extent. The trading house and intercourse bills have passed. The bill for the sale of the lands North West of the Ohio, has passed our house. No lands are to be sold for less than two dollars per acre. This may enable us to form an estimate of the value of our lands. A bill for the protection of American seamen has also passed us; they are both undergoing alterations in the Senate. The bill the better to regulate the militia, the out-lawry and bankrupt bills, I hope will be dispensed with this session. There are a variety of other bills before us, and many others passed, that I shall omit mentioning. I have procured some alteration in the Post route; but it is uncertain whether it will pass the senate. The Charlotte extends to Lineolnton. The Morgan to Spartanburgh, by Rutherford, from Rutherford one is to extend to Buncombe; thus all the counties are to be accommodated.
We have resolved, after much opposition, that the state of Tennessee shall be admitted into the Union. But the conduct of the senate is doubtful; the eastern states are afraid of the balance of power.
It would be impossible to give in a letter a satisfactory statement of our revenue and expenditures. It may suffice to say that the former are not equal to the latter, and that the flourishing state of the Union is more owing to extraneous causes, than to the administration; and that it is essential to our independence to economise.
I am informed that general Dickson, McDowell, and McLane, are candidates at the ensuing election. I could have wished that the struggle had remained as formerly, as general McDowell appeared dissatisfied. My ambition would not have exceeded one other election, that it might be in my power to give the most explicit and satisfactory evidence of my attachment, assiduity, and integrity. Some time elapsed this session, before I had it in my power to take a full share in legislative exertion, and indeed this is incident to all new members. But if my constituents will be so good as to examine my conduct in debate, silent vote, or otherwise, they will find themselves attached to my interest. I have had recourse to pen and press, to give the fullest information. But am aware while some have been personally addressed, and others omitted, that I may be charged with partiality. To prevent which I have often wrote, until two in the morning; when action gave place to weakness, and even then hundreds crowded into my mind equally intitled to my attention.
If the counties, agreeably to my request, had appointed persons of correspondence, I should have been relieved from this dilemma, and given more connected information.
My dear friend, there is nothing in this service, exclusive of the confidence and gratitude of my constituents, worth the sacrifice. The enhanced price of subsistence renders it at present unprofitable, and unworthy of the talents essential to the service; the business is arduous, when alone, on dry books, writing, and study, when in company, in debate, counteracted in our best designs, and often on the brink of success disappointed; and far removed from domestic happiness, cut off from family and friends. For this no pecuniary equivalent is adequate; nothing but a conscientiousness of having discharged my duty, and of having obtained full discharge, could be to me a complete reward. Having secured this, I could freely give place to any fellow citizen, that others too might obtain the consolation due to faithful service.
I am happy to tell you, the session is near a close, and anticipate the joy of meeting my family and friends. I am with esteem, your hble servant,
JAMES HOLLAND.

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

THE PETITION
Of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the County of Westmoreland, in the state of Virginia.
Respectfully sheweth,
That your petitioners are penetrated with the deepest sorrow from their apprehensions, that heavy national distress must result to the United States from the difference of opinion which exists between the Executive and Representative branches of government, on a great constitutional point, unless a temperate review of the subject, on the part of your Honorable House, soon restore the wonted harmony.

While we applaud the fair and manly examination, by every branch of government, of all matters which affect the people, and are the proper objects of their respective deliberations; while we reckon an accidental difference of sentiment between the constituted authorities, from our knowledge that free men cannot always think alike, when influenced by pure motives; we never can commend that policy which, by seeking theoretic disputations, goes to plunge the nation in actual misery.

We refrained from giving any opinion on the constitutional question, which has lately engaged the attention of your honorable body, from that delicacy which we hope ever to feel when the conduct of government becomes the subject of our enquiry, always commanding in our judgment, full deliberation before decision; for which deliberation we have not time on the present occasion.— But, we should be criminally inattentive to our dearest interests, if we hesitated on this awful crisis, from declaring in unequivocal language our disapprobation of the selection of the period which seems to have been made for the discussion of a momentous constitutional question, and we conceive too, that the selection of the particular treaty which introduced this discussion, discovers intention to that purity and fairness which ought ever to mark legislative enquiry.

From a beginning to inauspicious, we are led to dread the issue; unless love of country and obedience to duty supplant in the breasts of your Honorable House those personal rivalries and foreign predilections which, unfortunately for our fellow citizens, appear to have held for some time past transcendent domination.

It is not less strange than true; it is not less true than afflicting to our feelings, and derogatory to our honor, that from the whole tenor of congressional debates, as published to the world, foreign nations evidently occupy more of the time of your Honorable House, than do the people of the United States.

While we admire that political conduct which is bottomed on fidelity to our allies, and a desire to preserve friendship with the whole human race; we cannot but express our chagrin at the apparent disregard of the concerns of the people of the United States, through your tender care of these of other nations.

With Europe we have little to do, and ought to have less to do: with our own country we have much to do. To strengthen the bands of the happy union which embraces the states, to encourage morality, to diffuse the blessings of literature throughout our republic, and to add to the general convenience by constant attention to the general melioration, seemeth to us the properest objects of legislative meditation; and promise to lead to the confirmation of our signal felicity, with rather more certainty than zealous discussions of the relative claims of foreign nations on our friendship.

Returning from this digression which respect to our fellow citizens, and solicitude for the perpetuation of our present happiness dictated, we beg leave frankly to declare our mind on the particular subject which called us from our ploughs.

We humbly conceive, that inasmuch as treaties heretofore made by the President, with the consent of the Senate, have been deemed complete and binding, a deviation from that usage on the present occasion would be unwise, because pregnant with pernicious consequences.

The proper line of conduct on the part of your Honorable House, in our humble opinion, would be to have our country from those calamities which must flow from contradiction to established precedent at this time, and to refer to a proper tribunal at a proper time, the decision of those doubts with which you charge the constitution in respect to the treaty making power. If the people should think proper to explain by amendment their will on the subject, they have the power, and the road to the attainment of the object is plain, because it is constitutionally fixed.

The introduction of discord into our land is by no means a necessary prelude to their decision.

Should your Honorable House persevere in the course you have taken, the nation must inevitably be exposed, not only to the evils of internal discord, but also to the ravages of foreign war; for national disputes can only be settled either by treaty or by the sword.

The first has been tried with success, unless you counteract its completion; if you do, the sword is the only appeal; a bloody, expensive and tedious war may be the consequence, which at last must be terminated by treaty.

The perils of war are many, and victory does not always accompany justice. We should after much loss of blood and money enter into negotiations for peace, with increase of debt, with decrease of resources, and with the addition of new topics of dispute to those already existing.

Humanity shudders at the horrors of a war, the genius of republicanism forbids war; our signally happy condition commands us, in the most impetuous language, to avoid even the possibility of war.

Stop, then, we pray you. Small is the boundary between peace and war. One step farther, on your part, and our doom may be irretrievably sealed. We therefore conjure you by the sacred ties of duty and common country, not to hazard our unrivaled felicity.