

Mrs. Whitlock's Night.

New Theatre.

On MONDAY EVENING, May 23, Will be presented, (never performed here) a new comedy, called

First Love;

Or, THE FRENCH EMIGRANT.

[Written by R. Cumberland, Esq. author of the W. Indian, Natural Son, &c. and performed at Covent Garden Theatre, London, with the greatest applause.

- Frederick Mowbray, Mr. Moreton. David Mowbray, Mr. Bates. Sir Miles Mowbray, Mr. Whitlock. Billy Bluster, Mr. Francis. Mr. Wrangle, Mr. Green. Robin, Mr. Bliffet. Servant to Lady Ruby, Mr. Warrell, jun. Servant to Mr. Wrangle, Mr. Darley, jun. Lord Sessive, Mr. Marshall. Sabina Kofny, Mrs. Marshall. Mrs. Wrangle, Mrs. Shaw. Mrs. Kate, Mrs. Rowson. Waiting Woman, Mrs. Oldfield. Lady Ruby, Mrs. Whitlock.

The Prussian Soldier—by Mr. Darley.

End of the Play, A BRAVOURA SONG, Composed by Giordani.—by Mrs. OLDMIXON. To which will be added, never performed here, a favorite comedy in 2 acts, called

The Maid of the Oaks;

Or, A Fête Champêtre.

[As performed at Drury Lane Theatre 100 nights.]

- Mr. Oldworth, Mr. Green. Old Groveby, Mr. Whitlock. Sir Harry Groveby, Mr. Marshall. Mr. Duply, Mr. Moreton. Hurry, Mr. Bates. Lady Bab Lardoon, Mrs. Whitlock. Maria, with the long of "ing round my favorite Tree, Miss Willems.

ARURAL DANCE,

Composed for the occasion, by Mr. Francis. Principal Dancers, Miss Lege, Mr. Warrell, jun. Miss Gilispie, Miss Milbourn, and Mrs. De Marque. Shepherds and Shepherdesses, Sig. Doctor, Mess. Darley, jun. Mitchell, Morgan, and T. Warrell.

* Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mrs. Whitlock, 66 north 8th street.

Mr. MORRIS'S Night will be on Wednesday next. Mrs. SHAW'S Night will be on Friday.

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.

Five Hundred Bales of

Excellent Bourbon COFFEE,

For Sale by

Joseph Anthony & Co.

May 21 \$2w

Landing,

At the Subscribers' wharf, from on board the ship Aurora, capt. Suter, 150 Hogheads

Prime Jamaica Sugars,

For sale by

Willings and Francis,

May 17 \$

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 VIANDTS, with cleanliness, decency and elegance,

is explained in five hundred approved Receipts, in

- Gravies, Pastrics. Sauces, Pies. Roasting, Tarts. Boiling, Cakes. Frying, Puddings. Broiling, Syllabubs. Stews, Creams. Hashes, Flummery. Soups, Jellies. Fricassee, Jams and Ragouts, Cullards.

Together with the best methods of

Potting, Drying. Collaring, Canning. Preserving, Pickling.

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. w&mt

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&ctw

This Day published,

Price 3 1-2 Cents,

Mr. AMES'S SPEECH

ON THE BRITISH TREATY.

Sold by William Young, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, and by the Bookellers generally.

May 10. 6

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oueliers'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 careful invention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen.

May 12. \$

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

Mr. New, from the committee to whom were referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill laying a duty upon carriages, made a report to agree to the amendments. These amendments do not make any material change in the bill. The report of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. Bourne, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to authorize the President to lay, regulate and revoke embargoes, during the recess of Congress. It was twice read, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The bill to suspend part of an act to alter and amend an act for laying certain duties upon distilled and refined sugar, was read the third time and passed. Also,

The bill limiting the time for allowance of drawbacks on the exportation of domestic distilled spirits, and for allowing a drawback on such spirits as shall be exported in vessels of less than thirty tons burthen by the Mississippi.

The bill from the Senate respecting the Mint, was twice read and referred to the Mint committee.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for fixing the military establishment of the United States, were taken up. The amendments proposed, that, instead of two companies of light dragoons, consisting of 52 men, a squadron of 320 should be kept up, and that the major general should also be retained. After a few observations on the subject, on motion of Mr. Williams, the yeas and noes were taken on the amendment respecting the augmentation of the dragoons, as follows:

AYES.

Mess. Bourne, Bradbury, Coit, Cooper, D. Foster, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodrich, Griswold, Hartley, Hindman, Kittera, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, S. Smith, Thatcher, Tracy, Wadsworth. 22.

NOES.

Mess. Bailey, Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgels, Christie, Claiborne, Coles, Crabb, Dent, Earl, Findley, A. Foster, Franklin, Gallatin, Giles, Gilman, Greenup, Gregg, Groves, Hampton, Hancock, Harrison, Harper, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Henderson, Holland, Jackson, Kitchell, Locke, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Parker, Read, Richards, Rutherford, J. Smith, R. Sprigg, jun. T. Sprigg, Swanwick, Swift, Tatom, Thomas, Van Alen, Van Cortlandt, Venable, Williams, Winn. 58.

Upon the next amendment, proposing to retain in the establishment a major general, a considerable debate took place; in which the personal merits of gen. Wayne were highly spoken of. On motion of Mr. Bailey, the yeas and noes were again taken upon this amendment, as follow:

AYES.

Mess. Ames, Bourne, Bradbury, Coit, Cooper, D. Foster, Gilbert, Glen, Goodhue, Gregg, Griswold, Hancock, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Kittera, S. Lyman, Malbone, Milledge, Muhlenberg, Murray, Read, Rutherford, Sitgreaves, J. Smith, Isaac Smith, Samuel Smith, W. Smith, Swanwick, Thatcher, Thomas, Tracy, Van Alen, Wadsworth. 34.

NOES.

Mess. Bailey, Baldwin, Baird, Benton, Brent, Bryan, Burgels, Cabell, Christie, Claiborne, Coles, Crabb, Dent, Earl, Findley, A. Foster, Franklin, Gallatin, Giles, Greenup, Grove, Hampton, Harrison, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Henderson, Holland, Jackson, Kitchell, Locke, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Moore, New, Nicholas, Parker, Richards, N. Smith, Israel Smith, R. Sprigg, jun. T. Sprigg, Swift, Tatom, Van Cortlandt, Venable, Williams, Winn. 49.

The other amendments were gone through (one of the principal of which was, that men in future should be enlisted for five instead of three years) and agreed to, except such as were connected with those which had already been negatived.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Senate, on the subject of their amendments to the bill for the relief and protection of American seamen, reported that the committee appointed on the part of the house had receded from their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, except in one instance. The report was agreed to. Instead of having certificates issued to three descriptions of American citizens, viz. natives, foreigners who were in this country in 1783, and those who have obtained their citizenship since, they are all to be included under the head of American citizens.

Mr. Henderson said he was very desirous of obtaining all the information possible, before he was called upon to give a vote on the claim of the widow of general Greene. He was more desirous of this, as he had received no information on the subject but what he had heard in that house, and he had considerable doubts in his mind upon the subject. A letter having been mentioned yesterday to be in the office of the Secretary of War, which he understood would throw light upon the subject, he moved a resolution, calling upon the Secretary at War to furnish the letter in question.

This motion occasioned some debate, in which it was said the letter alluded to was a private letter from Mr. Burnett to general Knox, the late Secretary of War, and that it was therefore most probably not in the War Office. The motion was agreed to.

The disagreement of the Senate to the amendment to the bill for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, was read. The amendment proposed by the house was to put the laws of the United States, with respect to debtors, upon the same footing with the laws in the state, where any action might be brought. On motion for appointing a committee of conference, to be appointed to confer upon the amendments, it was carried 36 to 24.

The committee of the whole, to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill in addition to an act, entitled, an act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties on goods, wares and

merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, was discharged, and the bill with the amendments were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill regulating the compensation of clerks, made a report thereon, which was agreed to, read the third time and passed.

Mr. Franklin obtained leave of absence from Monday next.

Mr. Kittera presented the petition of Michael Hillegas, for a settlement of his accounts, which was read and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Madison, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate respecting the mint, reported the bill, with an amendment limiting its duration to two years, and from thence to the end of next session of Congress. The report was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole to-day. The house, therefore, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, agreed to the bill and amendment, the house took it up, and ordered it to be read the third time on Monday.

Adjourned.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Senate to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of the 8th of April, 1796, relative to the Territory of the United States, South West of the river Ohio.

BY the deed of cession of the State of Virginia, the United States are bound to lay off the Territory north west of the river Ohio into states not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square. And by the ordinance of the 13th day of July 1787, Congress resolved that so soon as Virginia should by law consent to the laying off the said territory so as to form three states, that the same should be bounded in the manner therein specified. By the same ordinance the whole of the territory of the United States north west of the Ohio is made one district for the purpose of temporary government, and it is therein declared, that so soon as any one of the said states to be laid out as aforesaid, should consist of sixty thousand free inhabitants the same should be admitted by their delegates in Congress on an equal footing with the original States.

By the deed of cession of the State of North Carolina of the lands therein described, it is made a condition that the territory so ceded shall be laid out, and formed into a State or States, containing a suitable extent of territory; the inhabitants of which shall enjoy all the privileges set forth in the ordinance for the government of the western territory of the United States. By the act for the government of the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, the whole of the said territory for the purpose of temporary government is made one district, and it is declared that the inhabitants thereof shall enjoy all the privileges set forth in the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north west of the Ohio: as in the territory north west of the Ohio, it is necessary that the same shall by Congress be laid out in States according to the conditions of the act of cession, or to the provisions expressed in the ordinance of Congress, and that such States shall each contain sixty thousand free inhabitants before they are entitled to be admitted into the Union; so in the territory south west of the Ohio, Congress are obliged by the act of cession to lay out the same into one or more States, the inhabitants of which so soon as they shall amount to sixty thousand free persons will be entitled to be admitted into the Union.

Congress have declared that the whole of the territory north west of the Ohio shall for the purpose of temporary Government compose one district; and likewise that the whole of the territory ceded by North Carolina shall for the like purpose compose one District; but they have not definitively laid out the territory north west of the Ohio into States, nor have they decided whether the territory ceded by North Carolina shall be laid out into one or more States. If the District north west of the Ohio contained more than sixty thousand free inhabitants, it would not from thence follow that the district could demand admission as a new state into the Union, because the district must by the terms of its cession be previously divided into a number of states, the free inhabitants of each of which must amount to sixty thousand, before such state would have a right of admission into the Union in like manner although the district south west of the Ohio should contain sixty thousand free inhabitants, it cannot from thence be inferred that they would have a right to be admitted as a new state into the Union, because Congress have not decided whether the same shall compose a single state, or be laid out into two or more states. The number of inhabitants which establishes a claim of admission must be the number of inhabitants of a state previously laid out, and defined in its boundaries by Congress, and not the number of inhabitants of a territory which for the purpose of temporary government composes a district which may be divided by Congress into several states.

Hence results this conclusion,

That Congress must have previously enacted that the whole of the territory ceded by North Carolina, and which now composes one district for the purposes of temporary government should be laid out and deemed to be, one State, before the inhabitants thereof [admitting them to amount to sixty thousand free persons] could claim to be admitted as a new state into the Union.

Had the territory south west of the Ohio, which for the purpose of temporary government composes one district, been laid out by Congress into one state, the enumeration of the inhabitants in order to ascertain whether such state was entitled to be received into the Union ought to have been made under the authority of Congress; for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the original states for the purpose of apportioning the Representatives, and ascertaining a rule for the apportionment of direct taxes must by the Constitution be made by Congress, and cannot be made by the individual States. And as the rights of the original states as members of the Union are affected by the admission of new states, the same principle which enjoins the census of their inhabitants to be taken under the authority

of Congress, requires the enumeration of the inhabitants of any new state laid out by Congress, in like manner, to be made under their authority; did not the principles of the Constitution seem to leave Congress without discretion on this point, yet the propriety of the enumeration being made under their authority, will be manifest on comparing the 5th section of the law for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States with the law under which the census has lately been taken in the territory south west of the Ohio; by this comparison it will be perceived that the guards against error provided in the former law, are omitted in the latter, and that instead of confining the enumeration to the free inhabitants of the territory south west of the Ohio; the law authorizes and requires the enumeration of all the people within the said territory at any time within the term allowed to complete the same, including as well the persons casually within or passing through the said territory, as the inhabitants thereof.

From the preceding view of the subject, the committee are of opinion that the inhabitants of the territory south west of the Ohio are not, at this time, entitled to be received as a new state into the Union.

But as the said territory may by Congress be laid out into one state, although from the distance between its extreme parts the inhabitants thereof may, thereby be exposed to some inconvenience, and as it appears to be the desire of a majority of the inhabitants of said territory to be received as a new state into the Union, the committee recommend that leave be given to bring in a bill laying out the whole of the said territory into one state, and providing for an enumeration of the inhabitants thereof in the manner prescribed in the act entitled, "An Act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, passed on the 1st of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety,"

Philadelphia,

MONDAY EVENING, May 23, 1796.

COMMUNICATION.

The letter from Paris, disclosing a Conspiracy to engage France in acts of hostility against the United States, is treated with affected contempt by one of the hacks of the Argus.

Let the readers of that paper, the Chronicle, of Boston, the Aurora, and the public reflect how many paragraphs have been published in those papers, to stir up the French to open violence against a nation in amity with them and all the world; and let those editors furnish a black catalogue of names or they may themselves be held accountable to the world, for openly abetting the treasonable correspondence alluded to.

Extract from

FORCUPINE'S PREFACE TO BURKE'S LETTER.

This Letter, besides its other merits, contains a most excellent lesson for the "poor rich men" in this country. When I read of the Duke of Bedford presiding at a revolutionary club, I am naturally led to compare him to the poor rich merchants and others whom we sometimes see huddled on town-meeting stage, stirring up King Mob to put their stores and burn their houses. These wealthy families are here exactly what the Duke of Bedford is in England. Like him, their all depends on the stability of the government, and yet like him they are endeavoring to shake it to the ground. Mr. Burke tells this poor innocent Duke, that the cut throat Philosophers would laugh at his parchment and his wax; and would they not do the same here? Can it be supposed, that the old soldiers of last war would not seize on the lands which they sold for two pence an acre, and which, indeed they say they were cheated out of by the rich? I have no scruple in saying, that such a seizure would be much more just and less inhuman than the seizure of the church lands in France, which we have heard spoken of in terms of the highest approbation. Take care then, you rich, fat brained, round headed demagogues, you American Dukes of Bedford; take care; for you will be the first that will fall a sacrifice to the principles you propagate.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated on Monday last, brought by the brig Ann, Capt. Switzer.

"At a little after 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in this city at a house at the corner of King and Clifford streets, occupied by Mr. Lyon Moses: as the weather had been very dry for some time before, and the house being a wooden building, the flame was soon at a considerable height, and communicated with rapidity to the neighbouring buildings, most of which consisted of wood. Notwithstanding the exertions of the citizens, the progress of the fire was not arrested till 6 o'clock in the morning, during which short space of time, sixty-five dwelling houses were destroyed in King Street, Clifford Street, and Beresford Street. Property to a very considerable amount was consumed, and upwards of seventy industrious families were driven from their dwellings. The commodious inn of John Christopher Martin, long known as the resort of gentlemen from the country, the dwelling house and extensive tanery of Mr. Christopher Willman, are amongst the most valuable buildings destroyed. The other sufferers are messrs. Flagg, Selby, Loveday, Geddes, Da Costa, Nasfer, Gordon, Sarzedas, Landevidale, Cameron, Wolf, Isaacs, Moses, Cohen, Kalkoffin, Deleon, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Meunzing, Mrs. Kempton, and a number of others whose names we have not yet obtained. Besides the dwelling houses above-mentioned, a considerable number of valuable out-buildings, between King and Meeting streets, were either consumed or pulled down to prevent the flames spreading. At one period the prospect was truly alarming, as the wind blew fresh at S. W. it drove large flakes of fire on several buildings at a considerable distance from those on fire, but by the precaution used by the occupiers, of having people on the tops of the houses, with buckets of water, much mischief was prevented. It would be improper to conclude the account of this disaster, without acknowledging that the citizens in general were very active in giving their assistance. Many thanks are due to the French citizens; where the greatest exertions were wanted, they attended, and with