

## CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday May 25.
Messrs. D. Foster, Read and S. Lyman prefented petitions in favor of the British treaty.

On motion, the report of the committee appointed to confer with the Senate on the subject of their disagreement with respect to the amendments pro-posed to the bill for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, was taken up and agreed to. As the bill now flands, the plan of accommodating the laws of the United States to the flate in which an action should be brought, is done away, and an uniform plan is adopted throughout the union, which allows no man to be imprisoned for debt, who surrenders his property, and swears or affirms that he is not worth more than 30 dollars. By leaving this sum, it is meant that a man should not be deprived of his tools, &c. fo as to tender him unable to earn his fu-

The house went into, a committee of the whole on the bill to indemnify the estate of the late majorgeneral Greene from the payment of a certain bond for 11,297l. sterling, which was faid to be given on account of government. After a few observations, it was agreed to, and ordered to be read

third time to day. It was afterwards read a third time and passed by the yeas and pass being taken.

As they were nearly the same as upon agreeing to the report of the committee of claims on Monday, we shall only state the difference. In the yeas add the names of Mess. Findley, Gregg, Madifon, Preston, and Richards, and erase those of Mess. Ames, Heath, Muhlenberg, New, R. Sprigg, jun. and Van Cortlandt. In the nays, add the name of Mr. Baily, and erase those of Messes. Griswold, N. Smith, and Wice. Smith and Winn.

The order of the day was next entered upon which was the amendments agreed to in the committee of the wholeon the bill, with the amendments from the Senate, making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States. When the house came to the amendment of the Senate, which had been agreed to in a committee of the whole, authorizing the commissioners of the finking fund to fell such shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States, belonging to the United States, as they may think proper. Mr. W. Smith moved an amendment, viz. "that it should not be lawful for the said commissioners to sell any share or shares for a less rate or price than 33 1 3 per cent. advance thereon." This motion occasioned very considerable debate. It was predicated on this ground; that as the flock to be created at 6 per cent. was not to be fold for less than par, neither ought the bank flock, which produced 8 per cent, to be fold for

flock, which produced 8 per cent, to be fold for lefs than 133 1-3 per cent.

On the other hand, it was faid that, fince the Bank must have paid them forthwith two millions of dollars at least, the commissioners of the sinking fund ought to be left at liberty to fell the Bank stock at the best price they could get, provided the new stock created would not fell at par, otherwise the bank would not be paid at all, since the present price was not more than 127 per cent. This motion was lost 47 to 33. Mr. W. Smith then moved to insert, "provided it be not sold under 125 per cent." The question was taken upon this amendment by the yeas and nays, as follow:

Y E A S.

Messer. Bourne, Bradbury. Cooper,

Meffrs. Ames, Bourne, Bradbury, Cooper, Crabb, A. Fotter, D. Foster, Gilbert, Gilman, Glenn, Goodrich, Hancock, Heister, Henderson, Hindman, Kittera, S. Lyman, Malhone, Murray Read, Sitgresves, Jer. Smith, Isaac Smith, Sam. Smith, Wm. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracy, Van Alen, Wadsworth, Wil-

Meffrs. Bailey, Baldwin, Baird, Benton, Blount, Grove, Hampton, Harrison, Kitchell, Locke, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Milledge, Madison, Moore, Nicholas, Preston, Richards, Rutherford, M. Smith, Head Smith, P. Carlon, in T.

N. Smith, Israel Smith, R. Sprigg, jun. T. Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatom, Venable.—49.

The question was then taken on the amendment of the Senate, as amended in the committee of the whole (as flated in yesterday's paper) and the yeas and nays were taken upon it. Phose gentlemen and nays were taken upon it. Those gentlemen who voted in the affirmative of the last question, voted in the negative of this, with this variation. In the nays (which will be the yeas on this question,) add the name of Mr. Hancock, and erafe the names of Mess. Coit, Griswold, Harper, Kitchell, and N. Smith. These last five names must be added to the yeas of the last question, (which will be the nays on this) and the names of Messes. Hancock and Isaac Smith erased.

Mr. W. Smith moved that a committee should be appointed to confer with the Senate on their amendments. This motion was negatived 45 to 33, on the ground of its not being in order; it was faid part of the amendments had been agreed to, and the Senate might agree to the additional amendments and recede from such as had been disagreed to, with-

A meffage was received from the Prefident of the United States, with the following commu-

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

- "The measures now in operation for taking possession of the posts of Detroit and Michilimachinac,

reader it proper, that provision should be made for extending to those places and any others alike circumftanced, the civil authority of the North Weftern Tetritory. To co this will require an expence to defray which the ordinary falaries of the Governor and Secretary of that territory appear to be incompetent. The forming of a new county or counties, and the appointment of the various officers, which the jult exercise of government must require, will oblige the governor and fecretary to wifit those places, and to spend considerable time in reaking the arrangements necessary for introducing and establishing the government of the United States,

United States, May 25.

The amendments of the Senate to the bil altering the time of holding the district courts of Vermont and Rhode-Island, were agreed to.

The committee to whom was referred the message of the President respecting an allowance to district attorneys, reported, and recommended sums from 350 to 150 dollars a year to be allowed to them in addition to their sees. The report, after some objection on the ground of putting the consideration of till next session was read a second time, and or off till next fession, was read a second time, and or-dered to be referred to a committee of the whole

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill making additional compensation to Marthals, Jurors, witnesses, &c. In the trials of persons concerned in the late insurection. After some onservations on the subject, in which it was allowed the pay now given to such persons was far too low, but that there could be no good reason given for extending the provision to the late trials on account of the infurrection-more than others, the princiole was at length agreed to, and a fum of 30,000 dollars (according to the estimate of the secretary

of the treasury) appropriated.

Mr. W. Smith read a letter which he had reeeived from the fecretary of the treasury, stating that, for want of a district attorney in Kentucky, no duties could be collected; that the governor himself refused to pay, and that the people sheltered themselves under his example. He proposed, therefore, that a clause should be added to this bill say he doubted whether the report which had just been read respecting the district attorneys would be got through this session hallowing the attorney for that district a compensation which should induce him to prosecute the business.

After a little debate on the subject in which Mr.

Thatcher faid it was in vain to pay any attorney to recover duties in that flate, fince there was not an honest man amongst them, in respect to their duties, and Mr. Greenup (from that state) had replied to him, defending the conduct of the governor and people of that state, and blaming the revenue of frees, the additional section was agreed to 37 to 27. The committee role and reported.

A message was received from the Senate, informng the house, that they had disagreed to the refolution to adjourn the two houses on the .25th inst. and that they had resolved that the bill for the relief of the deputy post-master of Boston do not Adjourned.

The following criticism appeared in "The Observer" a London (Sunday) paper of the 3d of Appril—the last paper that has come to hand.

DRURY LANE.

## VORTIGERN.

This cause, with learned livigation fraught, Last night, for trial 'fore the town bas brought. And the jury, the most candid, the most liberally liseriminating, and the most numerous we ever witneffed, unanimously found a verdict of Condemna-

S S L X X	Dramatis P	erfona.
Vortigern	<b>南京三省</b> 法校	Mr. Kemble.
Constantius		Mr. Benfley.
Vortimerus	7 Sons of	Mr. Whitfield.
Catagrimus	Vortigern	Mr. Trueman.
Pascentius		Mr. C. Kemble.
Aurelius	Sons of	Mr. Barrymore.
Uter	[ Constantinus	
Fool		Mr. King.
Hengist		Mr. Benson.

Horins [or, 29 we apprehend he should be called Horia.] Mr. Philimore. Rowena [daughter of Hengist.] Flavia [daughter of Vortigern.] Miss Millar. Mrs. Jordan Edmunda ( wife of Vortigern.)

Barons, attendants, &c. The flory of the piece, as far as we could collect s founded on that part of the English history, when the Britons, enervated by the long tranquillity they enjoyed under the Roman government, were unable to contend with their more hardy and warlike neighbours the Picts and Scots, who, upon the recal of the Roman forces, invaded the fouthern

The business of the play opens with a proposal on the part of the old king, Constantius, who is weary of, and unequal, from his advanced age, to the direction of the government, that Vortigern, in reward for his fervices, should there with him his diadem. Vortigern, with feigned reluctance, yields to his commands; but is no fooner inducted into power, than giving loofe to his ambition, he resolves on the death of Constantius, and employs two wretches to effect his purpole. Imputing the marder to force Scots, then at Court, he causes them to be apprehended, and dispatches messengers to Au-relius, and his brother, then at Rome, urging their return, to ease him of the anxious task of ruling; fending, however, a trufty servant to affashinate them. Escaping the intended danger, they fly to S cotland, and readily raife aformicable army, with which they invade England. Vortigern, to refit the impending torrent, calls in the aid of Hengilt the Saxon, and, in order to ftrengthern their union by a marriage with his daughter Rowens, divorces his wife Edmunda; this act difguits many of his courtiers; they fly to Aurelius, who, after fome engagements, is triumphant; he, however, spares the life of Vortigern, and marries Flavia, of whom

he had been long enamoured.

Of the language as far as our remembrance will bear us out, the following are specimens:

In the first seene Vortigern, in assembly with the Barons, after the murder of the king, bids them dry

"And mark how flands th' account 'twixt man and

death:

Geath:

First cometh meagre and ling'ring disease,

Hobbling on crutch, and wheezing out his breath,

Till with a gentle trip this bony spectre

Sends him on tott'ring to his mother earth,

The sends him on tott'ring to his mother earth,

Flavia, in her ornifon respecting her mother, fays, " and fhould the queep, let her tears be those of fmiling Pity and Charity;" and in another part,

Flavia and Pascentius, a messenger enters to tell them it is five o'clock, and summons them to supper, that they may immediately retire to reft. We did not understand the ancients kept such early hours; if so, William's cruelty, in obling them to to bed by the curfew, has been exaggerated. Then follows a strange figure of the sun giving a blushing kiss to the sea. Pascentins' progress of morality, puts Jaques's seven ages out of counternance: "first, the infant; the man in his pride at 33; wife at 40; crabbed at 50;"—what he was at 60 and 70, the laughter was so excessive, we could not diftinguish. Edmunda, in her mad icene, exclaims, "brain, brain, thou wond'rous composi-tion, break not thy cage?" and Pascentius, when speaking of her says, "I fear her brain hath gone

a pilgrimage, and wandered from the point."

The following is in the last, where Vortigern, moralizing on the dead bodies he has seen, says,

Oh, favereign death?

"That haft for thy domain this world immenfe;
"Church vards and charnel houses are thy haunts,"
"And höspitals thy sumptuous palaces;
"And when thou wouldst be merry, thou dost chase
"The gaudy chamber of a dying king:

"Oh! then thou dost ope wide thy bony jaws,
"And with rude langhter, and fantatite tricks
"Thou clap'st thy rattling singers to thy sides,
"With rey hand thou tak'sh him by the feet,
"And upward go 'thil thou dost reach his heart,
"And wrap him in the cloak of lasting night."

Whatever might have been the previous opinion

Whatever might have been the previous opinion respecting the author of this play, we are persuaded, that all those who witnessed its personmance last night, will exonerate the memory of Shakespeare from the obloquy which the imputation of this combination of absurdity and bombalt would care upon it. Throughout the piece, we could not dif-eover a fingle thought or expression which might denote the mighty master's mind; for the energetic dignity confpicuous in his writing, was substituted the most incoherent rhapsodies. Edmunda and her attendants are the queen Catherine and Patience in Henry VIII. The Fool was a wretched copy of Touchstone, and Flavia and her brother the Celia, &c. of " As you like it."

"Balmy fleep," "Sooty fable night," and the like, were redundant; and in short, there was exery thing that there should not have been.

Towards the end of the fourth act, Kemble addressed the audience, reminding them, that the piece had very creditable claim to authenticity, and that in order to judge, it was necessary that they should hear. A short silence ensued; but the laughter provoking deaths of Horius and Hengist foon involved the house in a general roar; the performers could not refrain from joining in it.

An attempt was made to announce a repetition of this play on Monday, but refifted with general indignation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26. Extract of a letter from Columbia, N. W. Terri-

tory, February 27 " As to the Indians, from every information I am possessed of, they appear to wish to improve the advantages of peace and friendship; the consequence s, that new fettlements are forming 40 or 50 miles back from the Ohio; boats are floating down the river in thick succession, and our numbers are augmenting with amazing tapidity; the influx of in-habitants from the Atlantic states is so great, that a few months will increase our numbers to 60,000 fouls, the number Ripulated by the Congress of the United States with the adventurers of the North-Western Territory, on the completion of which the faith of the United States is pledged in a folemn and unalterable compact, that another link shall be added to the glorious chain of Union, and let all the people say Amen. If you will spend a the science of Mineralogy is but in its insancy. To few minutes in reading the ordinance of Congress, for advance the means of Rudying this of estimates to ritory, you will find in the fifth article of the com pact, that the Territory is divided into three states, and that the eastern flate, in which I at prefent refide, begins at the mouth of the Great Miami riyer, from thence running a due north course till it Brikes the line between the United States and Canada, thence down faid line to the line of Pennfylvania, thence to the river Ohio, and down faid river o the place of beginning. By referring to the latest and most approved maps, you will see our boundary lines, as fixed by Congress, which cannot be altered without a violation of the national faith, of which we have no apprehension : It is true Congress, by the fifth article of the compact, have, if they should find it expedient, reserved authority to form one or two states in the part of said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the foutherly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan; but as such states have not yet been formed, it unavoidably happens that Detroit, and all the inhabitants fouth of the Northern waters to the line of Pennfylvania, fall into the eastern state of the Territory, whose numbers it is highly probable will amount to upwards of an hundred thousand, who, on the back posts being given up, would glory in having an opportunity to participate in the bleffings of the government of the United

" It is highly probable that fome of the Dust-Lickers about the national court, will predicate of us, as the enemies to the rights of mankind formerly did of the Americans in general, to wit: That we are not fit to govern ourselves; they will perhaps, with a fwelling confequence, tell you we are a d-d fet, that in the choice of magistrates, timber was for scarce that there was a necessity to make use of gunmen, ristemen-mere woodsmen; that hey do not doubt but the best possible choice has been made; but God knows, fay they, bad is the belt. As to our guamen, riflemen, and woodfmon, there are many among them of good connections, reputable education, of confiderable reading, and cannot be too much recommended to the gentlewho are efeful furveyors, who would fill the offices of government with reputation, and with as much practice as is necessary to make men useful; they, with hundreds of others, would be both useful and ornamental. Are we not from among yourfelvesyour kindred? If it was once demonstrated that with these moult tears, I may rain comfort on her the Ohio, were, like good old Jamaima spirits, tenthe citizens of the Atlantic states, in floating daws

Congress will consider what in this case will be forrow," Vortigern. "Time, like a justing viol, jected to a depreciation, is it not as probable that now wears a dreary aspect." In a scene between our placemen might imbibe the metamorphizing particles, as that the adventurers should? We are to confident of it, that as foon as we have performed our part of the contract, which we mean to do to a punctilio, we wish to be restored to the rights of freemen, and to fet up house-keeping for our-selves; and we have the most unbounded reliance on the general government, that as we have, in the face of every danger, at least fifted in extending their possessions, and in enlarging their jurisdiction, therefore they will not only admit us to resume our native rights, but afford those kind offices that may be necessary to form our government.

> From the Columbian Continel.
> CABINET of ORES and other MINERALS in the University at CAMBRIDGE.

ABOUT two years ago, the public were informed that Dr. Lettforn, of London, had fent a rich and extensive collection of Minerals, as a prefent to our University. Since that period, the worthy Dr. has added considerably to his first donation, fo that the whole amounts to more than Six Hundred articles, and a fresh supply of Spanish Ores, are expected in the next ship, from the same gentleman. Here are several specimens of gold ore, a great variety of filver, a ftill greater of cop-per, iron, tin, lead, zine, antimony, arfenie, bif-muth, cobalt, nickel, and manganese; not to men-tion innumerable spars, scions, christillizations, petri-factions, salts, and saline earths; with mixtures and combinations of each, forming a very uleful and splendid collection. The minerals were collected from Mexico, different parts of Germany, from Transylvania, Hungary, and Poland, as well as from Turkey, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Nor-way, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, and elsewhere.

In the course of the last year, the Council of Safety, or Supreme Executive of the Republic of France, fasible of the great benefit, which the study of Mineralogy would entail on their allies the Americans, directed the Agents of their mines and public works, to transmit to our University, a well afforted collection of Minerals chiefly natives of their own territories. The number of the ar-ticles fent, amounts to nearly two hundred, and are in general very large and valuable.

These were entrosted to the particular care of Ci-cizen Mozard, Consulfrom the Republic, to New-England, now refident at Boston, to whose attenion and politeness in this commission, we find ourfelves very much indebted. These with the Lettformian donation, form by far the richest and most extensive collection of Minerals in the U. States.

Both the English and French collection, happened to be more deficient in Italian marbles, and volcanie lava, than in almost any other fossi', which deficiency has been generously supplied by the Hon. Mr. Bowdoin, who has prefented the Cabinet with an hundred and fifty specimens of those two pro-

This rich collection, is now arranged in an elegant mahogany Cabinet, eighteen feet long, and from ten to twelve high, placed in the Philosophy Chamber, at Cambridge, for the inspection of the curious. As the front is glazed, the specimens can be easily seen by the ordinary visitants. the curious in this science, can at any time have a nearer access to them, by applying to Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, to whose care they are entrusted by the Corporation.

These Minerals are arranged ( with but very few exceptions) in systematic order: Each article is numbered, which numbers answer to those of a defexiptive catalogue which has been carefully made out for public inspection; for besides the name of the Mineral and the place it came from the oppo-fite page contains definitions and explanatory notes; an addition not wholly superfluous in a region where advantage, the Corporation have ordered an affaying apparatus, to affay such specimens as may be collected from different parts of our own country.

The importance of studying the Mineral King-dom, has been felt and acknowledged by all Europe. In Sweden and Germany, Mineralogy, is confidered as a branch worthy the attention of the government. They have Colleges in which it is regularly taught; it forms a diffinct and honorable profession, like that of the soldier, the merchant, or he barrifter. Its superior officers make a part of the administration of the State. This example has been followed by the French, Ruflians, and Spaniards. (1.) The French bave erected a Mineralogical School at Paris, to which a confiderable penfion is annexed. Subterraneous Maps of the whole King-dom, were tracing before the Revolution, and have been continued with great care under the Republic, and journals of the public mines, foundaries, forges, and manufactures of feel, &c. have been regularly transmitted to our University. How happy should we be, could we gratify them with fimilar returns

from this country.

Being fo far helped to the means of studying Ores and other Minerals to advantage, by our friends in France and England, it would be unpardonable to neglect collecting specimens among ourfelves. We have reason to believe that our country abounds in Ores, and other valuable Minerals; and that we have treasures now hid in the earth for want of persons properly instructed to draw them forth. Is it not to be regretted that these recesses of wealth have not yet been entered, and that we at this day remain dependent on foreign nations, for riches that lie under our feet?\*

The benevolent Thomas Hollis, of London, + wrote in the blank leaf of a book on Mineralogy, which he fent to the College in 1768, the following advice- " A Profesforthip of Chymistry and Mineralogy, to be instituted in Harvard College, which alone would, it is apprehended, bestow wealth on New-England, with maintenance of its industry, nen there, as individuals and Legislators."

It is therefore requested that every well-wisher to the prosperity of his country, who finds any Mineral Production beyond the appearance of a

(1) Preface to Kirwan's Mineralogy. Rich The Ore, has been lately found within to miles of Botton, and Copper within 40. The greatest benefactor of Harvard College.