

MRS. SHAW'S NIGHT.

New Theatre.

MRS. SHAW respectfully informs her friends and the Public, that, by particular desire, she has substituted the comedy of THE BUSY BODY, in lieu of THE RAGE.

On Wednesday Evening, June 1.

The Busy Body.

Marplot, Mr. Chalmers. Sir George Airy, Mr. Moreton. Charles, Mr. Green. Sr Francis Gripe, Mr. Morris. Sir Jealous Traffic, Mr. Francis. Whiffler, Mr. Bliffert. Butler, Mr. Warrell. Miranda, Mrs. Marshall. Labinda, Mrs. Francis. Patch, Mrs. Skaw. Scentwell, Miss Cliffield.

The favorite song of 'POOR JACK,'

By Mr. DARLEY. End of the Comedy, A new Grottesque Pantomimical Ballet, called

The Motley Groupe;

Or, HARLEQUIN'S INVITATION. Composed by Mr. Francis.

Harlequin, (with a leap) Mr. Warrell, jun. Punch, Mr. Francis. Pierot, Sig. Doctor. Scaramouch, Mr. Darley, jun. Clown, Master Warrell.

In which will be introduced a comic Pas de Trois, by Pierot, Scaramouch and Punch. To which will be added, (for that night only) a Comic Opera, called

The Midnight Wanderers.

The Music by Paisiello, Gretri, and Shield. Marquis de Morelle, Mr. Bates. Julian, Mr. Marshall. Don Pedrazza, Mr. Warrell. Gasper, Mr. Francis. Dennis, Mr. Bliffert. Mendicant, Mr. Beece. Guide, Mr. Morgan.

Mariners, Mess. Mitchell, Warrells, Solomon, &c. Adelaide, Mrs. Warrell. Jacquelin, Mrs. Shaw. Marefe, Mrs. Oldmixon. Berilla, Miss Milbourne. Biscayan Girls, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. De Marque, Mrs. Gillingham, Mrs. Doctor, Miss Rowfen, Miss Oldfield.

\* Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mrs. Shaw, No. 44, North Seventh street.

On Friday, a Tragedy, written by SHAKESPEARE, and altered by John Kemble, called CORIOLANUS. (Never performed here.) To which will be added, a Pantomime Entertainment, never performed here, called HARLEQUIN DOCTOR FAUSTUS; Or, The Devil will have his own—For the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Francis.

Mrs. HARVEY & Miss WILLEMS'S Night will on Monday 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.

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent., Three per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent., 5 1/2 per Cent., BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Comp. North-America, Pennsylvania, and EXCHANGE, at 60 days.

MAPS OF MARYLAND.

I HAVE a quantity of Maps which I will dispose of on very advantageous terms to any person inclining to purchase—and will also sell the plates and copy right. The Map is laid down from actual measurement of all the principal waters and public roads in the state—was executed under the patronage of the Legislature thereof, and approved by it at their session.—Apply at No. 59, north second street.

D. GRIFFITH, Philadelphia May 28, '61.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflammations from the human body, as secured to Dr. ELISHA PERKINS, by patent, with instruments and directions necessary for the practice, are to be sold at No. 128 North Second street. This mode of treatment is particularly useful in relieving pains in the head, face, teeth, breast, side, stomach, back, rheumatism, recent gouts, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not presumed that there are cases in which this and every other remedy may sometimes fail.

May 30 3t

RECEIVED,

By the Brig Welcome Return, from Savannah, 27 Bales COTTON.

By the Schooner Abigail, from Charleston, 100 Casks Prime RICE.

And, by the Schooner John, from Boston, FEWING-SILKS, various colours, GURRAHS

COSSAHS, and India Bandanna Handkerchiefs. For Sale by

N. & J. Frazier,

No. 95, South Front street

Who have also on hand, and for Sale, Prime Boston BEEF, in barrels, Sherry and WINE S, Teneriffe

Carolina INDIGO, &c. &c. May 31 mw&fm

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 indelible 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



For Boston,

The Schooner,

JOHN,

PETER COFFIN, Master,

LYING at Joseph Anthony's wharf. Will positively sail on Sunday next. For freight or passage apply to EDWARD STOW, Jun., No. 4 South Water Street.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS For BRITISH SPOLIATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE Appointed by the Merchants of this City, who are sufferers by British captures.

RECOMMEND. THAT every Claimant who has not already exhibited well authenticated proofs of his property, furnish, without delay, proof that the property claimed is bona fide American, of its cost or value at the place of exportation, and at the place to which it was destined, (where that can be done) and the freight payable or customary, at the time of exportation, for like goods and voyages.

When the claim is for vessel, to specify the tonnage, age, where built, and the actual cost or value. These documents ought to be proved by oath, or affirmation, of the party claiming, made and certified by a magistrate or notary public, and corroborated by such other testimony, as the nature of the case will admit.

Such of them as are handed to the Committee, will be forwarded to the Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to adjust the Claims of American Citizens.

THOS. FITZSIMONS, Chairman of the Committee. Philadelphia, 1st June, 1796. d4w

For Sale,

THE time of a French Mulatto Boy, who has about Twelve years to serve; he speaks pretty good English, and is a good waiter. Enquire of the Printer, June 1.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 2.

The following is an extract from the speech of Lemaitre in the council of Five Hundred, on the late discussion for restraining the liberty of the press, the argument of which will equally apply to other countries.

"The liberty of the press is accused of depriving the government of the confidence which it so much needs. But how numerous are the means which the government possesses for counteracting its influence! I do not speak of the writers which it keeps in pay, and whose publications and panegyrics it circulates with so much complacency. It is powerful, by the constitution; it is, perhaps, two powerful, by the new privileges which you have been incessantly urged to bestow on it. Have you forgotten those twelve hundred thousand men which are placed under its immediate dependence; that habitual disposition of the soldier, to direct his attention and his affections towards the power by which he is paid, rather than towards a Senate, which is as a stranger towards him? Have we forgotten that innumerable multitude of military officers, of which the Directory have the disposal; and those administrators whom they depose at their pleasure? have we forgotten the Sixteen departments, which have been put in a siege without the concurrence of the Legislative Body, and consequently put out of the protection of the constitution, and rendered subject to no other law than the will of the Directory? I am far from suspecting the intentions of the members of government; but I know the human heart: All power leads to independence. Exempt them from the curb of a free and rigid Censor; and to all their other recently acquired powers, add the power of enslaving the press, and the Directory will soon draw the Legislative Body into its own sphere, like a planet which is lost in the immensity of the heavens. These considerations ought, at least, to balance the effect of these declamations, by which incessant attempts are made to fill us with alarm."

Mr. John Claudius Beresford, jun. the son of the celebrated Irish Commoner, was lately committed to a watch-house in Dublin, for various acts of rioting in the streets.

A few days since, while Lady Mary Bentick, youngest daughter of the Duke of Portland, was attended by Mr. Zotti, her Italian master, a spark flew from the fire upon her muslin gown, which was instantly in a blaze; fortunately the carpet not being nailed to the floor, Mr. Zotti had the presence of mind to wrapt it round Lady Mary, but not, however, before her gown, and the greatest part of her cloaths, had been entirely consumed. Mr. Zotti was confined some days in consequence of the injury he had received.

The Austrians' share of the late plunder of Poland includes 4415 square miles of territory, 207 towns, 4605 villages, and 1,166,178 souls.

Informations are lodged against 5 private, and what are denominated three fashionable, gaming houses, in the parish of St. James's. The proprietor of one of these was a waiter about three years ago, and has since realized by Faro and other illegal games, 50,000l.

The ladies who keep gaming houses, have concerts at the same time. This is not merely to give a kind of sanction to the sport. It answers another purpose, to drown the cries of the sufferers. The practice is very common among the savages who make human sacrifices!

LONDON, April 5,

On Wednesday last came on the trial of Capt. Watson, at the Kington Alizes, the gentleman who lately shot major Sweetman, in a duel at Cobham, when there appearing no evidence to criminate him, he was immediately acquitted. Baron Botham, with his accustomed humanity and politeness, paid every attention to the prisoner. This excellent judge, the mild ornament and pride of British justice, ordered the windows to be let down to admit the fresh air, and the avenues and approaches of the court to be carefully cleared of the mob, that the unfortunate young gentleman, who was brought on men's shoulders to the bar of the court, to be tried, might be every way accommodated. Sir Watkin William Wynne, Col. Du Batti, R. V. Perry, Esq. and many other respectable gentlemen attended Capt. Watson. The whole

court seemed much affected at the wounded and forlorn appearance of the prisoner.

In a paper read this winter before the Royal Irish Academy, which will shortly be published, it has been proved by the evidence of Mr. Parrot, of Horehatch, that the Telegraph was invented by Mr. Edgeworth, nearly thirty years ago. It is described at length in that paper; and intelligence has actually been transmitted by it from the North of Ireland to G. Britain.

The following lines were written upon this occasion:

Hark! from Basaltic Rocks, and Giant walls, To Britain's shores the glad Hibernian calls. Her voice no longer waits retarding tides, The meeting coasts no more the sea divides; Quick, at the voice of Fortune, or of Fame, Kindles from shore to shore the patriotic flame; Hovering in air each kindred genius smiles, And binds, with closer bands, the sister Isles.

PARIS, 11 Germinal, April 1.

A reform has just taken place in Jourdan's army, by the dismissal of 170 officers, who could neither read nor write.

General Pichegru has been at Paris these two days. On his arrival he wrote to the directory to demand an audience. The directory replied that they should be ready to receive him at all times, but that they were particularly happy to find that he could be at Paris during the celebration of the national festival on the 10th Germinal (March 30) because he must be sensible that the public would be pleased to see him there, and to express their gratitude to a general who had deserved so well of his country, by paving the way, by means of his victories, for a peace which the whole nation most ardently wished to conclude.

We are assured that negotiations are now carrying on at Paris, with such activity as to give room to hope for a speedy result alike happy and astonishing. They even go so far as to say that, the day before yesterday, the preliminaries were on the point of being signed between the directory and a charge d'affaires from the emperor, when a new diplomatic agent who arrived from Balle, vested with powers from the English government, started fresh difficulties, by joining in the negotiation. We quote reports, without vouching for their truth—L'Esclair of the 30th of March.

CADIZ, March 4.

This place is in a state of commotion and phrenzy, with the presence of the royal family, who arrived two days ago from Seville. There are no bounds to their joy and exultation in having within their walls this superior order of beings. The balconies are hung with curtains; obelisks, statues and triumphal arches are erected; bands of music play in the squares; bull feasts are exhibited in the day, and illuminations at night. The people parade in their best clothes. The Monks decorate their convents with variegated lamps, and forsake their cells to join in the Carnival. The men of war in the Bay, Richery's and all, fire royal salutes, and make a fine new show with their flags displayed. The royal party went on board the Santissima Trinidad, of 132 guns, the four-decker, from whence they viewed a very pretty sham sea fight in the Bay.

LONDON, April 7.

It was generally understood yesterday that Mr. Pitt is to bring down some papers of information to Parliament, on the present state of things, within a few days. Whether it is to be a message from the king, a manifesto to Europe, a copy of the terms he has offered for a pacification, or the answer of the French Directory, we know not; but it is looked for and anticipated on the stock exchange.

STATE PAPER.

Proclamation of the Dutch National Convention, for manning the Navy; published at the Hague, March 16.

Citizens of the Netherlands.

Dear Countrymen, THE unjust and destructive War in which we have been involved by the British ministry, cannot but attract our whole attention. It is the first object of our solicitude, that by our courage and prudence in the conduct of it, we may procure an honourable peace, firmly establish our freedom, and maintain the independence of our state, and the glory of our ancestors. Our navy, under Divine Providence, is the natural and only means to set bounds to the immeasurable insolence of the British ministry, and to defend our country against their treacherous conduct and cruel treatment. To this object the endeavours of the best Patriots have been uniformly directed since the time when our heavy chains were broken by the assistance of our French brethren, since the day when the Stadholder left the Batavian shores, the day when we began to breathe a free air, and were at liberty to exert ourselves for the improvement of the great sources of our prosperity, our trade, our fisheries, our navigation, our colonies, and our manufactures. By their Navy, fellow citizens, did our ancestors become great. The Batavian flag was known, feared, and honoured in each of the four quarters of the world. Under our late government it was insulted, and became the ridicule of nations. It is therefore our first duty to restore our Marine. The zeal of the committee of marine has done much, where nothing fearfully had before been done. Its exertions were incessant. But in the present state of our Navy, all hands seem to have lost the habits, and all hearts the inclination necessary for the service. The Batavian youth are no longer accustomed to the labours requisite on board the armed fleets of their country. Is our nation then less brave, less indignant against its enemies, or do we less love our land, than in the time of a Ruyter or a Tromp? No Fellow Citizens, no! Far from us be such a thought! We rely with confidence on your patriotism, and cannot doubt but you will act with vigour in the present critical situation of our country. For why should we conceal that such is our situation, when to make it known must procure the remedy. Our ships, which are very numerous, and more than sufficient to secure us a superiority in our seas, and to cut off from the enemy all supplies of provisions and stores from the North, and thus compel them to peace—our ships are in want of men. The re-

crutings proceed with languor, and the measures hitherto taken have had little effect. Nor should this excite our wonder: they were of a partial nature, and not in consequence of the expression of the will of the assembly, representative of the whole Batavian republic. This will is now made known; supported by you it shall deliver our country. Let the people be called together in all the towns and villages of the Netherlands: Let the example of Harlem be proposed to them; that town so zealous for liberty, that it has already raised two hundred young men for the Navy. Let all the constituted authorities remind the Batavian youth, that their country looks up to them for her defence: they will not be deaf to her call. The time of oppression is past. The fleet of the Republic is under the command of true Patriots, who do not consider their comrades as slaves, but as fellow citizens. The attention of the representatives of the people will be continually directed to provide for the wants of the marines, and they will consider the rewarding of heroism and faithful service as the most pleasing part of their great labours. Let therefore fathers exhort their sons, sisters, their brothers, and the people in general the youth of the country, to acts of heroism, and to engage in the naval service, to maintain the honour of the Batavian flag, and defend their native land. When they shall thus nobly have fulfilled their duty, they will find their reward in our tender care for them and their relatives, in the approbation of every noble mind, and the congratulations and gratitude of all their countrymen.

VAN DE CASTEELE.

THE PROPAGATION OF A LIE.

To the Managers of the Telegraph. Gentlemen, IN my way to town last Thursday, I was very agreeably surprized with intelligence of peace, and as disagreeably disappointed to find that this was only a flying report. In what manner it flew, I am now about to state to you, as a caution to all our country gentlemen, who, like myself, have more credulity than wisdom, and more hope than patience.

Precisely forty yards and one foot and a half beyond the second mile stone on the Hammer-smith road, I was informed, from undoubted authority, that articles of peace had arrived. Exactly opposite the Serpentine river, I learned that the crooked politics of the Prussian court had been defeated by that woman of great depth, the Empress of Russia. By the time I reached the turnpike at Hyde Park corner, a negotiation had taken place at Basse. Farther on, in Piccadilly, the French were willing to agree to our terms. Near Burlington house, a poor crazy man, with a coat that looked as if it had been turned, talked something about indemnity, which I could not very well understand. In the Haymarket I understood that the contractors for horses had been discontinued; and in the Strand, we were to receive Corfica and the Cape, two of the most valuable places in the world. Coming thro' Butcher row, I was told that our successes under the gallant Puffays, had inclined the French to listen to terms. At Temple-Bar, I was happy to hear, there was to be an extraordinary meeting of the privy council, to lay their heads together in order to forward a peace.

In Cheapside, the terms were actually signed; and in the Poultry, the Lord Mayor had received a letter from the secretary of state; but upon enquiry, whether he nor his barber nor any other damn'd borough fellow knew any thing about the matter. At the Bank I found that stocks were rising without the help of money; and at the stock exchange, they would give me no satisfaction, unless I would say whether I was a bull or a bear. Beyond this, nothing was to be learned respecting peace. In Leadenhall street, the consideration was the house lot, or an open election, and in my attempts farther eastward, I tumbled into one of the new docks, and there, I suppose, I lost the peace, nor can I learn that any body has found it.

I am, Gentlemen, yours

SIMON SEARCH.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, May 30.

On the 29th inst. the resolution of the Senate, communicated to the House on the 27th, relative to the adjournment of the two Houses on Wednesday next, was taken up and agreed to, and a committee appointed to join a committee from the Senate to notify the President of the United States, that the two Houses intended to adjourn on Wednesday next.

(Mr. Bourne observed that a motion had already been made, and opposed by a member of the House, appointing a committee to bring in a bill for entering the time of meeting of the next session of Congress. He believed the business which would call the attention of the House in their next session, could not be got through betwixt the first Monday in December and the third of March; particularly as they then should have to determine upon some particular mode of taxation, in order to meet the necessary expenses of government. He therefore proposed that the House should resolve to adjourn on Wednesday next.)

Resolved that a committee be appointed to report a bill for altering the time of meeting of next session of Congress. This resolution was opposed by Messrs. Nichols, Madison and Mason, and advocated by Messrs. Bourne, W. Smith, Thatcher, Williams, Claiborne and Rutherford. It was carried, there being a majority of 15 in favor of it.

A bill was afterwards reported, twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day. It afterwards received its third reading and passed. The time of meeting for the next session, was fixed on the first of November.

The bill, entitled an act for the admission of the state of Tennessee into the union, for this is the amended title of the bill) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. W. Smith presented a petition from An. Somersall and Son, and John Price of Charleston, praying the interference of Government on account of a sloop laden with prodge from the West-India to the amount of 20,000 dollars, which had been taken and carried into Bermuda by a British privateer, and condemned, though the strongest evidence