

## New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, January 7,  
Will be presented, a celebrated COMEDY, written  
by the author of the Dramatist, called

### The RAGE!

(As performing at Covent-Garden Theatre with the  
greatest applause.)

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Gingham,             | Mr. Wignell       |
| Darnley,             | Mr. Moreton       |
| Sir George Gauntlet, | Mr. Fox           |
| Hon. Mr. Savage,     | Mr. Harwood       |
| Sir Paul Perpetual,  | Mr. Warren        |
| Flush,               | Mr. Francis       |
| Ready,               | Mr. Warrell       |
| Waiter,              | Mr. Darley, jun.  |
| Richard,             | Mr. Bliffitt      |
| Thomas,              | Mr. Morgan        |
| William,             | Mr. Warrell, jun. |
| Groom,               | Master Warrell    |
| Lady Sarah Savage,   | Mrs. Oldmixon     |
| Clarab Sedley,       | Mrs. L'Estrange   |
| Mrs. Darnley,        | Mrs. Morris       |

After which will be performed by the French Com-  
pany, a celebrated COMIC OPERA, called

### Blaize et Babet.

(The music by M. Gretry.)

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Le Seigneur, | M. Viellard  |
| Blaize,      | M. St. Marc  |
| Mathurin,    | un Amateur   |
| Jacquier,    | M. Bouchony  |
| Delorme,     | M. Poignant  |
| Louiz,       | M. Lavency   |
| Payfians,    | Messrs. J. Warrell, Morgan, Mac-<br>donald, T. Warrell, &c.                                      |
| Babet,       | Mlle. Tefseire   |
| Alie,        | Mlle. Sobbie   |
| Payfians,    | Mrs. Mechtler, Miss Oldfield, Miss<br>Anderson, Mrs. Docton, Miss<br>L'Estrange, Miss Milbourne. |

On Monday, by particular desire, the Comedy  
of the CHILD OF NATURE, with LOCK AND  
KEY, and other entertainments.

Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar.  
And Gallery, half a dollar.

Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store,  
No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the  
Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the  
Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the  
front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from  
10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their  
servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to  
order them, as soon as the company are seated, to  
withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permit-  
ted to remain.

VIVAT REPUBLICA!

### College-Hall.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS,  
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

#### MR. FENNEL

Respectfully informs the Public, that  
THIS EVENING, Saturday, January 7, at 7 o'clock,  
Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)

PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS,  
Including selections from Dr. Young—on  
MAN,  
LIFE,  
PROCRUSTINATION.  
(Repeated)

(SECOND PART)

|                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| The Miseries of Human Life, | Thompson     |
| The Beggar's Petition,      | Dr. Percival |
| The Country Clergyman,      | Goldsmith    |
| Domestic Happiness,         | Thompson     |

(THIRD PART)

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, | Pope   |
| Alexander's Feast,        | Dryden |

On Tuesday next will be delivered, selections  
from the tragedies of Othello and the Revenge, with  
a critical investigation and comparison of their respec-  
tive merits.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. Zachariah Poulson,  
Jun. at the Library, where the Ladies and Gentlemen  
who may be inclined to honor the undertaking with  
their patronage, are respectfully requested to send  
their names and receive their tickets.

Occasional admission tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson,  
Jun. at the Library; at Mr. McElwee's looking-glass-store,  
No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Book-  
seller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

### To the Public.

THE Exhibition of Elegant Prints of the Revolu-  
tion of France, and Generals Buonaparte, Piche-  
grue, &c. opened some days past, at the fourth-east  
corner of High and Third streets, formerly Cook's house,  
having given general satisfaction to all those who have  
seen it, the Proprietor takes the liberty of informing  
the Public that he has added to the same, a large and  
beautiful Plan of Paris (the newest extant) containing  
a complete view of the city itself, its suburbs environs,  
villages, houses, heights, woods, vineyards, lands,  
meadows, &c. geometrically drawn, by Mr. Rouffel,  
chief of the Engineers; real locks of the hair of the  
late Queen of France, Madame, and the Dauphin,  
may also be seen. In consequence of the House being  
fold, he will have but a short time to exhibit, the Prints,  
and, by the advice of his friends, he means to open e-  
very day in the week, from 9 till dusk.

Admission, one quarter of a Dollar.  
January 3

### Wanted on hire,

A Cook, male or female—also a man servant to at-  
tend in a private family and perform the duties be-  
longing to the dining room. None need apply who  
do not understand and have not been accustomed to  
the respective services and who are not well recommended  
for honesty and good behavior.

Apply at No. 182, Mulberry-street, or to the printer.  
January 5.

### Bank of the United States,

January 2nd, 1797.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of  
Sixteen Dollars on each Share for the last six months,  
which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 12th  
instant.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 30.

Debate on the report of the committee of ways  
and means, on the unsettled balances due from  
individual states to the United States.

[Continued.]

Mr. W. Smith said he could not agree to the  
proposition of the gentleman from Virginia, tho'  
eventually the means recommended might be proper.  
The subject before them, he said, was a very deli-  
cate subject, and ought to be treated with every  
degree of candor. He was glad that the gentle-  
man from New-York had spoken upon the subject  
with a degree of moderation which did him credit.  
The discussion was an unpleasant one, and could  
scarcely fail to excite a degree of irritation in the  
house, which, however, it would be desirable to  
avoid as much as possible. For many years, Mr.  
S. said, this subject had been under consideration,  
and it was much to be desired, that it could now  
be brought to a close. He knew no better mode  
of doing this than the one proposed, viz. that the  
debtor states should be informed of the sums which  
they stood charged, and that payment should be  
requested in such a way as should prove most  
agreeable to them.

Mr. S. said he should not follow the gentleman  
from New-York (Mr. Williams) through the  
whole of his observations, because he did not think  
them relative to the subject before them. Some  
of them might have been properly enough suggest-  
ed when the subject of balancing the accounts was  
before the house; he believed, indeed, they were  
brought forward at that time. He would mention  
some facts relative to the business, with which per-  
haps some gentlemen might not be acquainted. In  
the year 1790, it seemed to be the general wish  
that an adjustment of debts and credits betwixt  
the general government and individual states with  
respect to the late war, should take place; that  
balances should be struck, and those states which  
were brought in debtors should pay, and those  
who were found to be creditors should receive what  
was reported to be just; and, in order to facilitate  
the business, a great deal of compromise took  
place, so that it was at length agreed upon with a  
good deal of unanimity. In order to give the  
states an opportunity of bringing forward all their  
claims, the commissioners were invested with chan-  
cery powers. After the business had gone through  
the committee of the whole, the was only one  
question which occasioned any discussion, and upon  
this the yeas and nays were taken; this was the  
ratio by which the states should be charged. On a  
motion to strike out this ratio, it was lost, 45 to  
10; and what was remarkable, one half of the  
representatives from the state of New-York voted  
for the existing mode, and the other half for strik-  
ing it out. [Mr. S. here read an extract from the  
journals.] It did not at that time strike the mem-  
bers from that state, that the ratio adopted would  
injure them. Whether subsequent events had made  
it unfavorable to them or not, was not now the  
question, but whether those states which had been  
reported debtors should be called upon to pay what  
was due from them.

Mr. S. said this business might be compared to  
an arbitration betwixt individuals, where full pow-  
ers were given to the arbitrators; for after all that  
could be said about the exertions of individual  
states, was brought forward, it was agreed to put  
the matter into the hands of three commissioners  
to make an award. The award was made and ac-  
cepted by Congress. Whatever objections were  
held against it, should have been made at that time  
before the award had been carried into effect. Any  
complaints now brought forward against the prin-  
ciples and mode of settlement, were certainly ill  
timed. The only question now was, which is the  
best way of completing the business? He thought  
the mode proposed was the best. It appeared, by  
the report of the committee, that the following  
were the debtor states, viz. New-York, Pennsyl-  
vania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North-  
Carolina. The whole debt was 3,517,584 dollars,  
of which 2,740,000 was owing by New-York.  
The interest of the debt, viz. 844,218 dollars be-  
ing added, made the whole 4,361,802 dollars.

In our present embarrassed situation, said Mr.  
Smith, this money would be very acceptable. In  
order to meet the demands of the public creditors,  
it was well known that recourse must be had to  
additional revenue. It would, therefore, be very de-  
sirable if the debts could be collected, as it would  
serve to lessen that sum which must otherwise be  
collected from the people. Or this money, he said,  
might be usefully employed in providing for the  
defence of the country, either by means of a navy,  
increase of arsenals, or otherwise. Indeed, there  
were many beneficial objects to which the money  
might be applied; and he doubted not, when the  
debtor states knew the situation of the United  
States, those who were able to pay, at least, would  
come forward cheerfully, and pay the sums due  
from them, in such a way as should be most agree-  
able to themselves.

Mr. Smith said, he should suppose, that even  
the debtor states themselves would wish to have these  
accounts settled, as it must be unpleasant to them  
when claims were made from them upon the United  
States, to be told they were in debt to the union.  
He remembered an instance in the last session, where  
this was the case with respect to New-York. The  
settlement now desired, would do away such disa-  
greeable insinuations in future. As to the state of  
New-York, he should be the last person who would  
say any thing that would be disagreeable to that  
state, as it was a state of consequence in the union,  
and entitled to every degree of respect; but gentle-  
men must know that the finances of that state  
were in a most flourishing condition; that they had  
abundance of wealth. [Mr. S. here enumerated an  
account of their riches.] When, he said, they con-  
templated the situation of other states, with debts  
upon their shoulders, to pay the interest of which,  
& for the support of their civil establishments, they  
were obliged to tax their citizens, he did not think  
New-York would suffer much by paying the debt  
in question. The state of S. Carolina, he said was

at present considerably in debt, for the payment of  
the interest of which, and their civil list, they were  
obliged to have recourse to direct taxation on their  
land, whilst the state of New-York had no taxes  
at all, though he understood the legislature had re-  
commended a tax to be laid, in order to accustom  
the people to the payment of a tax.

The only question, Mr. S. said, was whether  
any material injury could arise from the application  
proposed to be made to the debtor states for pay-  
ment. If they had any well founded objections  
to the payment of the respective balances, they  
would of course make them; if not, they would  
doubtless propose some mode of payment. But,  
Mr. S. said, if it was the opinion of the house,  
that these debts ought at once to be cancelled, let  
it be done. Something ought to be concluded on,  
in order to put an end to so unpleasant a business.

Mr. Harper said it was very easy to see by the  
turn of the present debate, that no very amicable  
or fortunate issue would result from the demand  
they were about to make upon New-York. He  
did not believe that state would be prevailed with  
to pay the demand in question, and he did not  
know of any means of coercing them to pay. He  
was always opposed to threats, when he was not a-  
ble to strike, or to make a demand which he could  
not enforce. He had no doubt that the settlement  
was just and, and that that state was really in-  
debted in the sum specified; but if they disputed  
the debt and the mode of settlement, they could  
not force them to pay it. From these considera-  
tions, it was his opinion they ought not to make  
the demand at present. He would not cancel the  
debt, as, at some future period, they might go in-  
to negotiation on the subject. He wished to get  
rid of the business without a decision. He should  
therefore move that the committee rise, and he  
would afterwards move, that it be discharged from  
a further consideration on the subject.

Mr. Coit hoped the committee would not rise.  
The gentleman from S. Carolina seemed to think  
that a period might arrive when it would be proper  
to negotiate on the subject, but not at present. If  
the gentleman had stated any reason why he thought  
any future period would be more proper than the  
present for a settlement of the business, perhaps he  
might have concurred with him in opinion; but  
not having stated any, he was opposed to having  
the business postponed. The proposition, Mr. C.  
said, went no farther than to ask the several debtor  
states, whether they would pay; and, until this  
question was put, they did not know but they were  
ready and willing to pay. He did not think this  
was the time to consider what measures should be  
taken provided the states did not pay. It ought  
not to be supposed they would refuse to do what  
was just. A number of the debtor states indeed  
might be considered as creditor states, since the  
money they owed, did not amount to so much as  
their share of the whole debt would be, provided it  
was not paid [Mr. C. here compared the specific  
amount of the debts of different states with their  
share of the debt, to show that it would be their  
interest that the balances should be paid.] The  
gentleman from New-York (Mr. Williams) as was  
common with persons over zealous, had leaped be-  
fore he came to the file. The question was not  
how the balances should be settled; that settle-  
ment had been made, and the payment of them was  
now the question. He hoped the committee would  
not rise.

Mr. Williams said he did not expect to have  
heard the observations which had fallen from the  
gentleman last up; for his part, he was persuaded  
the representatives of the debtor states could make  
calculations for themselves; but he hoped calcula-  
tions with them was not the object; the justice and  
equity of the measure would be trusted to be their  
guide. Mr. W. wished the gentleman from Con-  
necticut to enquire whether some states had not paid  
their specie requisitions at about one third of their  
value, whilst New-York furnished them at the full  
value.

In answer to the gentleman from South Carolina  
Mr. W. observed, that he was sensible aid was want-  
ing to the revenue; but he hoped that because  
New-York had funds, they were not to be taken  
from them right or wrong. The gentleman was  
however mistaken in saying there were no taxes in  
that state. If he would examine the laws of New-  
York, he would find the bounty and town expen-  
ces were raised by tax, and 45000 dollars annual-  
ly besides. Mr. W. said, he had flattered himself  
that the gentleman from Carolina would not have  
brought forward this subject, as that state had been  
paid for the frigate built there unauthorized by  
Congress, which had been of no use to the United  
States, and the allowing that charge made them a  
creditor state. With respect to the funds of New-  
York, he hoped they would remain with them as  
the fruit of industry and frugality. The gentle-  
man had observed that one half of the delegation  
from New-York had voted for the rule of appor-  
tionment, that the commissioners acted as arbitra-  
tors, and that the award was accepted. Mr. W.  
was of opinion the act and proceedings had thereon,  
was unauthorized by the constitution of the  
United States, as it was a departure from the  
original contract, and that the state of New-York  
had never accepted of the award, and was not  
bound thereby; and notwithstanding the gentle-  
man asserted that the state ought not to come for-  
ward now and say we will not abide by the settle-  
ment, Mr. W. believed many awards had been set  
aside, and that this ought to be entirely done away.

Mr. Craik said he should not have risen on this subject,  
but for an observation which had fallen from the  
gentleman from Connecticut. He should be for the  
committee's rising, and against their having leave to sit a-  
gain, because he did not know that any good could be  
produced by the proposed application; but it might  
have a contrary effect, and he did not think this was  
a proper time to make unbusiness in any part of the  
country. Nothing, he said, would be gained by the  
measure, and why should they expose their weakness and  
inability to carry their demands into effect? He hoped  
they should not, and that the committee would be dis-  
charged from a further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Dearborn, said, he had no great objection to  
the committee's rising; but a very strong objection to  
its being refused leave to sit again. The subject be-  
fore them, he said, required full investigation. He did  
not doubt but the state of New-York and other states  
would act like individuals in similar situations, viz.  
honestly and fairly. What had been said about the

mode of settlement had nothing to do with the pres-  
ent question. The referees had settled the business ac-  
cording to mutual agreement; they had heard the  
parties, made the award, and execution was about to  
issue. But at this time, one of the parties came for-  
ward and objected to the mode of settlement. What,  
he asked, would be thought of an individual who should  
so act? He believed but very indifferently. Taking it  
for granted that the state of New-York would act like  
an upright individual in the same circumstances, he  
had great hopes from the proposed application. Nor  
could he ever consent to tax his constituents until some  
mode was taken to collect these debts, as he thought  
them just. Indeed he conceived it to be a reflection  
on the debtor states to doubt on this subject; and to  
suppose the application would occasion uneasiness and  
discontent, was to impute unworthy conduct to those  
states. He believed they would act as they ought, and  
if the money was not immediately paid, some compro-  
mise would take place. But, he said, it was not reason-  
able to suppose, that the people of Massachusetts,  
whilst 1,250,000 were due to them on this settlement,  
would consent to be taxed to pay their share of the  
debt, whilst other states were debtors, and were not  
called upon to pay the money which they had received  
out of the Treasury. If the committee rose, therefore,  
he hoped it would have leave to sit again.

Mr. Gilbert was in favour of the committee's  
rising. He was surprised to hear gentlemen  
object to an examination of the principle upon  
which the accounts in question were settled. He  
thought no man could conscientiously say the settle-  
ment was a fair one, when he saw the state of  
New-York charged with a greater balance than all  
the other states put together. And would it be  
supposed that New-York would pay this? It could  
not be expected. But gentlemen said, the ques-  
tion was not now how the settlement was made.  
What! Mr. G. exclaimed, was there never a judg-  
ment reversed, or an arbitration set aside? Gentle-  
men would not say so. But where, he asked, was  
the evidence of its being an award? Where were  
the remissions of all the parties? Yet if these  
were produced, egregious mistakes, or unfair con-  
duct, would be sufficient to set it aside.—He hop-  
ed as it was then a late hour the committee would  
rise and have leave to sit again.

Mr. Livingston hoped the committee would rise  
and have leave to sit again, in order that the sub-  
ject might be fully discussed. He said he had much  
to say upon it, more than the then late hour would  
permit him to enter upon. He would just men-  
tion that he should object to the nature of the law  
and the mode of its execution. He believed the  
government of the United States had no right to  
make the demand upon the state of New-York, ex-  
cept it had given its full consent, not by its repre-  
sentatives, but by means of its legislature; for he  
did not know of any authority which the repre-  
sentatives of any state had to bind that state to pay  
debts. His next ground would be, that if the busi-  
ness was considered as an arbitration, the rights  
in certain cases, to set aside the award. Were they  
to be told, said Mr. L. that it was the interest of  
some of the debtor states that these balances should  
be paid, and, with the same breath, that it was no  
matter whether the settlement was fairly made or  
not. He did not expect to have heard such senti-  
ments. Apply the case, said he, to individuals.  
Was the award in all cases of arbitration final?  
Were not the party finding itself aggrieved at liberty  
to make an appeal? Yet the state of New-York  
was bound to pay, whether the accounts were fair-  
ly or unfairly settled. A gentleman had taken the  
pains to prove that it would be an advantage to all  
the debtor states, except New-York, that the bal-  
ances should be paid. Doubtless, said Mr. L.  
the advantage would be great, if fifteen states could  
throw all their debt upon one; but could they just-  
ly do it? He believed not. He did not mean to  
reflect upon the commissioners, but he believed that  
improper charges to an immense amount such as  
would not have been allowed in any court of justice,  
were brought in by the creditor states, which had  
made them creditors instead of debtors. He hop-  
ed, therefore, as the matter had not had a full dis-  
cussion, the committee would rise and have leave to  
sit again.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) said that he should  
have listened in silence to the gentleman from N.  
York, if they had contented themselves with de-  
claring that they were unwilling to pay to the U-  
nited States the debt which upon a settlement of  
the accounts of the states had been awarded to be  
due from them. He should likewise, he said, have  
observed the same line of conduct, if those gentle-  
men had gone no further than to tell the house and  
the world that they were rich, and to boast that  
they were more prosperous than their neighbors,  
but when their vaunting was accompanied  
with a manner, and expressed in a stile calculated  
to cast a reproach upon all other states whose situa-  
tion was not equally prosperous, he owned, that for  
his own part he could not passively permit the im-  
putation to pass unnoticed. That the state which  
those gentlemen so happily represented was wealth-  
ier, far wealthier than his own, he meant not to  
contest or deny, but he would never admit, that it  
was ascribable, as had been said, to their superior  
industry. The treasury of New Jersey was not,  
Mr. D. said, an overflowing one—their citizens  
were annually taxed to support their government, to  
pay the interest and part of the principal of their  
debts. If they were comparatively poor, they were  
proportionably honest. They had never tarnish-  
ed their reputation of good faith by refusing to  
acknowledge their just debts, nor avowed an un-  
willingness to discharge them as fast as their re-  
sources should enable them—they had never haught-  
ened to enrich the treasury of the state by withhold-  
ing from its creditors their just demands, nor sacri-  
ficed to the false pride of wealth the interests  
and claims of those who had trusted to their ability  
and confided in their justice.

Had the state, Mr. Dayton said, which he had  
the honor to represent, done otherwise, they too  
might probably have boasted of their ill-gotten  
wealth, more especially if to such an act they had  
added another not more meritorious, that of ap-  
propriating to their own exclusive use a mass of  
valuable property the back or crown lands, seized  
in the course of the late war from the common  
enemy, at the common expense, and with the joint  
forces of the Union.

Mr. Dayton said he wished the committee of  
the whole to rise, but not for the purpose of dis-  
charging them from the further consideration of the