

New Theatre.

By Particular Desire,
On MONDAY EVENING, January 9,
Will be presented, a COMEDY, in four acts, called

The Child of Nature.

From the French of Madam Genlis, by the authors of Every one has his Fault.

Marquis of Almanza,	Mr. Wignell
Count Valantia,	Mr. Moreton
Duke Murcia,	Mr. Warren
Seville,	Mr. Warrell
Grenada,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
1st Peasant,	Mr. Cooper
2d Peasant,	Mr. Mitchell
Marchioness Merida,	Mrs. Merry
Amanthis,	Mrs. Morris

To which will be added (for the third time)

A Comic Opera, in two acts (as performed at Covent-Garden Theatre upwards of 150 nights), called

The Lock and Key.

Brummagem,	Mr. Francis
Cheerly,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Captain Vain,	Mr. Fox
Ralph,	Mr. Harwood
Florilla,	Mrs. Warrell
Fanny,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Selma,	Mrs. Harvey
Dolly,	Miss Milbourne

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 1 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 permitted to remain.

VIVAT REPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL

Respectfully informs the Public, that
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7 o'clock,
Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)
PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS,
Including selections from Dr. Blair—on
CRITICISM,
TASTE,
BELLES LETTRES.

(SECOND and THIRD PARTS)
The EFFECTS of ZEALOUSY and REVENGE
CONSIDERED,
In a Critical Investigation of the merits of the Tragedies of Othello and the Revenge, by Shakespeare and Dr. Young—by an examination
Of their moral tendency;
Of the appropriate alignment of plot and character conducive to that moral tendency;
Of the degree of talent and genius exercised for the perfection of the respective works;
With selections from the most striking passages in each.

The above subject will be continued on Thursday next.

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. Elvec's looking-glass-store, No. 70, South Fourth Street; and at Mr. Carey's, Book-beller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

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.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64,
South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

1 Prize of 30,000 Dollars	30,000
1 do. of 10,000 do.	10,000
3 do. of 5,000 do.	15,000
4 do. of 2,000 do.	8,000
20 do. of 1,000 do.	20,000
30 do. of 500 do.	15,000
80 do. of 200 do.	16,000
900 do. of 100 do.	90,000
300 do. of 50 do.	15,000
1 do. of 500 do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn nos.	500
5 do. of 2,000 do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos.	10,000
9,400 do. of 15 do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes	300,000
10,046 Blanks	

30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars 300,000
All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerbner, William Witman, Joseph Higler, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Crafft, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.
Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2; to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 3, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registery are kept.
October 7.

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. Gilbert, said, he should not then have risen again on the motion for the committee's rising, had it not been for the extraordinary observations just made from the honorable gentleman from New-Jersey. Mr. Gilbert said, he had never boasted of the wealth of New-York, or made, or noticed, any remarks like those imputed by the honorable gentleman—that he was at a loss to see, how that gentleman's observations were applicable to the matter under consideration, or indeed, admissible on the ground of propriety—they seemed to him, he said, to contain such insinuation, such implications, as he was surprised to hear advanced from so enlightened a quarter. What state in the union, Mr. G. asked, had not acted upon the same principles relative to property and jurisdiction, with New-York? Had not, he said, every sovereign State done the same? And had not New-Jersey done the same? Has not New-Jersey exclusively exercised and claimed to herself the benefit of all acts of confiscation and disposition of property within its jurisdictional compass? And what State had ever ceded these things to the union, or shared the right with others? Why then, should such things be mentioned as singularly applying to New-York? As to her back appropriated wild lands, Mr. G. said, it was well known, that one of the principal creditor States (Massachusetts) had fully and equally participated in the whole of them. But, said Mr. G. what was the comparative indigence, or wealth of the States, to do with the subject of consideration? Because New-York might be considered wealthy, he did not expect, it would therefore be considered that she should pay—nor did he know how the gentleman from New-Jersey would take it for granted (he said) that the balance standing against New-York, was the result of a just settlement, and in fact, a righteous demand. He said, there could not be a gentleman present, acquainted with that business, who could, in his soul, believe it, especially when he perceived the immense sum rendered against that State, far exceeding the balances against all the other States united. In order, however, to have a fair inquiry into that subject, he really hoped the committee would then rise.

Mr. Holland hoped, from the commencement of this debate, that it would have been conducted with temper and moderation; but the gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Dayton) had implicated all the States which were reported to be debtor States. Mr. H. said there was justice in those States; but when it was generally believed that improper and fraudulent charges had been admitted by the commissioners, was it not to be expected that there would be a desire in them to have a review of the settlement? He was confident whenever the debtor States should be convinced that the demands were just, they would open their funds and pay them, but not before.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) rose to give a short answer to the members from North-Carolina and New-York, who had commented upon his observations. The former gentleman had insinuated that those who advocated the motion had done it with intemperance bordering on indecorum, but Mr. Dayton was happy to find that no expression of his had been pointed out, which might be construed into a violation of the strictest rules of decorum and good order, unless indeed for him to say that certain States were debtors of the United States, and that they ought to be required to pay what they owed, could be liable to that construction. The member from New-York had affected to misunderstand him when he spoke of their having withheld from the other States and appropriated to their own use that immense mass of property which had been acquired in the course of the war with Great-Britain and their allies, from the savages, at the common expence, and by the common exertion of the forces of the United States. He supposed that every member who heard him must have known that he did not allude to petty confiscations, but to those vast tracts of land called vacant or crown lands, in the conquest of which every regiment belonging to New-York as well as to other States were employed. New-York had been willing that the union should participate with them in the expence and danger of the conquest, but, after it was effected, they had refused any share of the benefits, and thus by means of this and other spoils had enriched their treasury.

Mr. Gilbert laid, it would seem by the observations of the gentleman from New-Jersey, that the conduct of the State of New-York was singular with respect to their having sold their vacant lands. He would ask if there was a State in the union which had vacant land, which had not done the same thing? Had any such State shared its land with the union? Certainly not, and he could see no propriety in the charge against New-York.

Mr. W. Smith wished to observe in reference to what had fallen from the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Livingston) respecting that State not being bound by the decision of commissioners because the State had not consented to the settlement. He would remark, that besides the co-operation of the representatives of that State, they appointed an agent to bring forward their claims which certainly showed their acquiescence to the proceeding. Mr. S. said he was surprised to hear gentlemen dwell so much upon the injustice of the proceedings of the commissioners, and upon the improper claims admitted, since he did not know how they could have come at their knowledge on the subject, since those proceedings had never been made public. With respect to the unfortunate frigate which had been alluded to by the gentleman from New-York, he could say that the State of S. Carolina was then paying for that frigate, and that it was not charged to the United States as had been insinuated.

The committee rose, and on leave being asked to sit again.

Mr. Harper hoped leave would not be given.—

He would not repeat reasons for wishing this, as he had already laid them before the committee of the whole.

Mr. Baldwin relied upon it that leave would be given for the committee to sit again. It would be in fact to pursue the idea which the gentleman himself had lately expressed. The resolution under consideration is commencing the negotiation with the States which he had recommended. Mr. B. expressed great confidence that nothing would be necessary but to commence this negotiation, and that the States would at least discover a satisfactory disposition. If it was true, as had been contended by some members, that the general board of commissioners had conducted the business badly, or that they were wicked or corrupted, or if it should be thought by the States that they had proved themselves unequal to the work, as some seemed to suppose, which would set aside their award, the sooner it is known the better, that measures may be taken to form a new board and begin the matter anew. He persuaded himself when they communicated with the States, it would be found there was not one which would desire such a measure. When he recalled the recollection of the manner in which the whole war had been carried on without any rule of apportionment or any settlement of accounts between the States, and the ill-humour which had grown out of it, constantly aggravated by the yearly calls on the States for monies to support the old union, he was sure that no person who was a witness to the transactions of those times, would have a wish to see them repeated. The amount was so great, and the whole so perplexed, as well as irritating, that the friends to the peace and union of the country have perhaps never experienced so critical and anxious a period. The delegates used to bring forward their own State's claim, warmed by local zeal and private interest, and the councils of the union were for years agitated by the violence and passions of parties settling their own old disputed accounts. Experience seemed to have convinced every body, that no settlement could ever be made in that way, that some persons must be clothed with the character of judges, and the whole put over into their hands.

In October, 1786, the ordinance for this purpose first passed. He believed it would be found by the journal that it passed unanimously. He had never himself been witness to any public measure which seemed to take off such a pressure from the mind of every one, or which was received with such enthusiasm. The measure was so popular and satisfactory, that it was thought expedient the next year to extend the provisions, and give larger powers of chancery to the general board. The final ordinance on this subject was then passed. He believed it would be found in the journal about May 6th, 1787, and that this was also unanimous. After the formation of the government, under the present constitution, the same disposition continued, and the act just read by the gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Smith) was passed. If he mistook not, this was also without opposition.

These things, said he, are not unknown in the several States; the men who were concerned in these times and events, are not all dead. He believed, when they should communicate with the different State legislatures, these men would not be backward to show themselves, and to show that they were still of the same mind, and faithful to their engagements. Though some individuals in this House appear to be quite fresh on the subject, as if they had made fresh discoveries, and seem disposed to begin anew, and say all they know about the S. Carolina frigate, Penobscot expedition, sea-coast guards, military bounties, rule of quotas, &c. &c. which had been for months, and almost for years, the subjects of general scramble, he had no apprehension that there would be found in the States any disposition to revive these disgraceful scenes. However, if the States choose to go over the business again, the sooner it is known the better. This can only be done by writing to them as the present resolution proposes. If they mean to abide by the present settlement, and yet State inconveniences in complying with it, they who had served most with him knew, he had not often been an advocate for intemperance in public measures. He should not forbear to mention, that there was one part of the subject which gave to him the most unpleasant sensations, and that was, where a State had, in a manner which he thought was not to be justified, obtained an advance from our treasury, of certificates to the amount of one million two hundred thousand dollars, in the assumption, before the settlement of the accounts, upon a false presumption that we were indebted to them, when at the time they were indebted to us a million of dollars. He should never believe, until he had seen the attempt made, that they could be reluctant in returning to our treasury, the million two hundred thousand dollars in certificates, which had in fact been advanced to them by mistake, or that they could expect in such circumstances the other States to submit to a direct tax to raise money to pay them a quarterly interest on those certificates.

Mr. Livingston could not permit it to go out to the world in the account of this day's debates, that he, or any of his colleagues, had made use of such expressions as charging the commissioners with being wicked or corrupt, or with being bribed. Such expressions had neither fallen from him nor his colleagues. He had the highest respect for one of them who was since dead, but still he believed men with the best intentions, might have admitted improper charges to an immense amount. Indeed, if it were determined that the States should be called upon for the balances, he should bring forward a resolution to the effect, and show the grounds upon which his suspicions were founded.

The committee had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

Adjourned.

Wanted on hire,

A Cook, male or female—also a man servant to attend in a private family and perform the duties belonging 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. 123, Mulberry-street, or to the printer.
January 5.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

The following late and important articles are extracted from London and Liverpool papers to November 17, received by the ship Hope, Capt. Edgerton, arrived at New-London on Friday last, in 36 days from Liverpool.

From London, Nov. 12.
The three Hamburg mails due since Wednesday last, arrived in town this morning. By the letters which they bring it appears, that general Wurmler gained a complete victory over the French at Marmirolo, on the 7th ult. The loss of the latter, in the action, was between 4 and 5000 men killed and taken, besides several pieces of cannon, many ammunition waggons, all their magazines and a military chest.

Letters from Heidelberg of the 27th ult. confirm the accounts of the signal advantages obtained by the archduke over general Moreau, between the 12th and 22d of October. The loss of the Austrians on this occasion was about 2000 men; that of the French was considerably greater, some accounts making it amount to 8000 men. It seems to have been the object of Moreau to raise the siege of Kehl, with a view to secure a retreat over the Rhine at Strasburgh; but the activity of the archduke had defeated this scheme; and after several actions, in which he must have sustained very great loss, he was compelled to make good his passage at Huninguen.

November 17.

There has been a report in circulation, that ministers have received accounts from Belfast, that a vessel bearing American colours had stood into that harbor, but seeing a King's ship lying at anchor, had endeavored to steer off; but was taken, and it was found that she had 15,000 stand of arms on board. The captain had time to burn his papers, and he would neither say from whence he came or whither he was bound. We repeat the story exactly according to rumor, but on the face of it, it is a most improbable tale. If there was any design either on the part of the enemy, or the disaffected persons in that country (if there are any really disaffected) to smuggle fire arms into the kingdom, they would hardly have sent a vessel into a port so public as Belfast. The Irish papers say nothing of such an event.

Yesterday an account was received from Dover, stating, that intelligence had been communicated by the Telegraphic to Lille, a few hours before the sailing of a vessel from Calais arrived there, that an engagement had taken place between the Austrian general Alvinzy, and the French general Mafsen, on the 20th ult. near Tielte, in which the former was defeated; the French having made about 3000 croats and a number of officers prisoners. The cannon and all the baggage of the Austrians also fell into their hands.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.

The American ship, Corn Planter, Capt. Demerara, is taken by the French, and carried into Guadaloupe, where the ship and cargo was confiscated.

OFFENBERG, October 21.

On the 18th inst. general Moreau endeavored to penetrate with all his force to the vicinity of Kenigen, to raise the blockade of Kehl, and procure himself a free passage over the Rhine. The action was obstinate and bloody, but as soon as the Hungarian grenadiers, headed by the archduke Charles, came up, they fell like lions on the enemy and forced them to retreat.

On the 19th, the Austrians again attacked the French in the neighborhood of Riegel. This battle was likewise very bloody. General Wartensteben was wounded in the left arm by a grape shot. The loss of the French is very considerable, and they have been obliged to abandon Ellzach and Emmendingen.

The head quarters of the archduke Charles were removed on the 20th from Herbolheim to Emmendingen. The Austrian troops have again entered Freybourg, victorious; and the communication between general Moreau and the corps which had advanced to Huninguen, is cut off.

FRIBOURG, October 22.

After a continued fighting for four days, the Austrians have driven the enemy from Ellzach, and out of Friburgh, into which they yesterday entered. These advantages cost them about 2000 men; but the enemy according to the account of the French generals themselves, lost between 5 and 6000 men, among which are 2000 prisoners. The French general Beaupais is killed.

RASTATT, October 23.

On the 19th, the archduke attacked the French with his whole army, along the valley of Ellzach, by Swoiswaid, and Ending, to the Rhine, and totally defeated them.

On the 7th, marshal Wurmler, with the greatest part of his army, attacked the French at Marmirolo. The battle lasted seven hours and ended in the rout of the French, who lost between 4 and 5000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; several pieces of cannon, ammunition waggons, all their magazines, 200 oxen, and their military chest. The defeat was complete, and the Austrian cavalry pursued the French quite to Verona. The slaughter was dreadful, as the Austrians gave no quarter on the road from Mantua to Verona.

VIENNA, October 19.

We have finally letters from Mantua, dated 2d and 6th October, confirming not only the advantages which Gen. Wurmler has obtained over the French on the 11th, 15th, and 17th of September, but mentioning also of another attack on them on the 23d September, at the head of 15,000 men, in which the French were compelled to retire from several posts which they occupied near the fortress. Many waggons of provisions were taken from the enemy. General Wurmler ordered on the 29th September, a division of 3000 men, to attempt a coup de main upon Governolo, occupied by about as many French troops; but these troops were repulsed and returned to Mantua, with a loss of some