

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, January 13,

Will be presented,

A COMEDY, called

The School for Scandal.

Sir Peter Teazle,	Mr. Bates
Sir Oliver Surface,	Mr. Morris
Joseph Surface,	Mr. Wignell
Charles Surface,	Mr. Moreton
Sir Benjamin Backbite,	Mr. Fox
Crabtree,	Mr. Harwood
Carolese,	Mr. Bliffett
Sir Harry, with a song,	Mr. Darley
Rowley,	Mr. Warrell
Moses,	Mr. Francis
Saake,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Trip,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Lady Teazle,	Mrs. Morris
Lady Sneerwell,	Mrs. Harvay
Mrs. Candour, first time,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Maria,	Mrs. Francis

To which will be added,

A Comic-Opera, in 2 acts, called

Peeping Tom of Coventry.

Peeping Tom, with the song of the Little Farthing Rush-light,	Mr. Bates
Mayor of Coventry,	Mr. Warren
Harold,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Crazy,	Mr. Francis
Earl of Mercia,	Mr. Fox
Count Lewis,	Mr. J. Warrell
Maud,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Emma,	Mrs. Warrell
Lady Godiva,	Mrs. Oldfield
Mayores,	Mrs. L'Esfrange

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 permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNEL

Respectfully informs the Public, that

On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7 o'clock

Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)

THE EFFECTS OF REVENGE,

Exemplified by selections from the

character of Zanga,

Dr. Young

(SECOND PART)

THE PROGRESS OF JEALOUSY TRACED

In the character of Othello,

Shakespeare

During which will be recited

Othello's speech to the Senate

The celebrated scene with Iago

And the most striking passages during his paroxysm of jealousy

(THIRD PART.)

THE EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY,

Exemplified in

Othello's soliloquies before and after the murder of Desdemona

Alonso's soliloquies before and after the death of Leonora

With critical observations on the authors.

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-eller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street, a

Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Mullins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
 Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
 Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
 Fine Gosses
 Tambour'd Book Mullins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
 India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
 Sheeting Muslin
 Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
 Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
 Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
 Dacca Handkerchiefs
 Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 13/11
 Pocket Handkerchiefs
 Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
 Table Cloths
 Huckabuck Towelling
 Women's Cotton Hoie, from 6/3 to 13/ per pair
 Dainty from 5/10 to 6/11
 Men's Silk Hoie
 Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 12/11 to 13/2
 Irish linen for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/3 to 9/7
 And a variety of other articles.
 N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
 Household Linen, &c. &c.

A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
 A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
 A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
 A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
 A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
 A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
 A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
 A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
 A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
 A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
 January 13, 1797

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.

Monday, January 2, concluded.

The order of the day was next called for on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the balances due from individual states to the United States. The House accordingly entered into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, when

Mr. Cooper said he had no expectation when this business was first brought forward, that he should have taken any part in the debate that might arise on the mode of dunning the state of New York for a balance of about two millions of dollars said to be due to the United States. Yet, when he heard a gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Coit) seem to pride himself that a settlement had been made, and our state found in debt, and treating our complaints of errors in that settlement, as laughable or childish; when he heard a gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Dayton) declare, in a serious tone of voice, that no consideration would ever induce him to relinquish that claim; although errors may have existed, although frauds may have been introduced, although we may have many large and just demands not brought forward at the time of settlement, notwithstanding all this, it seems the gentleman's ears are shut to our complaints. When he heard a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) bring forward a resolution to sequester, or in milder words, withhold the stock which the state of New-York has in the funds of the United States: when he heard a gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Baldwin) who had been on the floor of Congress almost from the beginning; when he had heard that gentleman, with all his experience in the money concerns of the nation, declare, that the United States was always considered indebted to the state of New-York until the settlement was made, and by this declaration bringing into view high-toned evidence that errors did exist against us in that settlement; for I contend, said Mr. Cooper, that men and governments always have a pretty correct idea of their general concerns. To hear all this and be silent, said he, would be criminal: yet to argue on the subject, seemed to be of little use; for, when we look the United States in the face, and demand of them neither more nor less than substantial justice; when we complain that egregious errors exist in the general settlement; when we state that many just charges of large amount were not brought forward; when we state that large quantities of wheat was delivered by our state to the armies of the United States, at the depressed price of one dollar per bushel, according to a price-limiting statute of our state, existing at that time, and certificates issued by the officers for this less than quarter-price; when we state that some other states received certificates at five dollars per bushel for their quotas of wheat, and that these certificates counted on their face at the time of liquidation and settlement with ours; when we state that powder-houses were erected at the expense of our state, and the proceeds turned into the magazines of the United States, and the charges never brought in at the general settlement; when we complain of these hardships, what answer do we receive? Why, from Connecticut, the settlement is had; we do not understand you;—from Massachusetts, a still more disagreeable tone, even a sort of intimation that we are quibblers;—from New-Jersey, a solid declaration that no consideration ought to diminish or dismiss this demand—giving our complaints to the wind, without a hearing;—from Virginia, a still more tough pill, even an attempt to sequester our stock. And why, or for what cause, are we thus roughly handled? Is it, said he, because our government, in order to keep up the armies of the United States, gave a bounty of six hundred acres of land to such as would serve three years? Is it because our leopards were in the hands of the enemy during the whole war, our towns consumed with fire, and our merchants driven to the mountains? Is it because our frontiers were over-run with white men from Canada, and savages from the wilderness—our flourishing villages laid waste, and the inhabitants carried into savage captivity? Is it because our middle counties bore the burthen of being the seat of our own armies for several years? Or is it because the revenue which our state produces to the union, is not more than a quarter of the whole revenue of the United States, that several states, whose revenue to the union is next to nothing, are so deaf to our complaints of errors and hardships on our part in that settlement?

What opinion, said Mr. C. should we have of a merchant, who should refuse to correct an error of great amount in a settlement made with his fellow merchant, but should plead the settlement, and thus hold what he had got by mistake or by a trick? Why this would be his true character, that the man who is only bound by the law, would do any unjust thing were it not for law; yea he would if you please, pick pockets, were it not for the penalty that follows.

An honest man is never afraid to have his charges examined again and again; knowing that the more the truth is rubbed the brighter it shines. If the charge of the United States against our state is a just one, it will not be the less for a new hearing. I again repeat it, said he, what individual would refuse a re-examination of his accounts, if stared in the face by a fellow trader, stating that he had obtained great part of his wealth by an error in settlement? No man would, no man dare. The frowns of society would prostrate him for ever were he to attempt it, and more especially if the person of whom he had taken this advantage, was a man of good fame and of equal standing with himself. And, in this point of view, I contend, said he, that the state of New-York is of sufficient responsibility in the union; and of such reputation as to her accounts, as to have a fair claim on the United States, that an order may be had for a new hearing.

We further complain bitterly of the rule under which this settlement took place. In short, said he, if it is honorable; if it is dignified, for the United States to refuse us a re-hearing, or attempt to sequester our stock, it is not less honorable, it is not less dignified for our state to sell and transfer their stock in the public fund, and withhold payment of the same until the errors which exist against us, can be corrected.

I shall be asked, said he, how this can be done? On which subject I beg leave to advance one thought that

has struck my mind as a thing that would be satisfactory to our state; and no more than substantially honorable and just on the part of the United States, which idea I shall cast before the committee, to the end that if the measure now before the committee should prove insufficient; something on its basis may be adopted,—that is that three commissioners be vested with full power from the United States, to join three commissioners from our state, with like power. Let them hear and determine whether any, and if any how much we are in debt to the union. I have no doubt, said he, such a measure would be satisfactory to our legislature, and I believe if found in debt, they would take order for payment. Should Congress refuse a re-hearing of the just complaints of that settlement, as it relates to our state, which is intitled to this sort of tender dealing; I shall be for no provision being made to pay the demand. On the other hand, should Congress offer this reasonable and fair thing of a re-hearing; and our state refuse or neglect to act; I shall be greatly disappointed in their attachment to the general government which I am sure is firm and of a durable nature.

Mr. Havens said, when these resolutions were first proposed, he did not think them very exceptionable, being brought forward on the plausible ground of giving information to the different states of the sums in which they stood indebted; but, if his information was right, notification had already been made to the different states, of the amount of the balances found against them, and, therefore, these resolutions could only be looked upon as leading to something further, even to compulsory means being used to obtain a settlement. In this point of view, though the resolutions contained nothing directly objectionable, they became so, and it behoved the representatives of New-York to oppose them.

Though Mr. H. said he was not authorized to say what was the opinion of the legislature of New-York of the settlement in question, amongst the most enlightened citizens of that state, he knew it was considered not only as unjust as to principle, but very greatly erroneous, and highly injurious to that state. He thought it probable that this was the opinion of the legislature also; and substantial justice required that any error in any account should be rectified; at least, that the party who thought there was an error should be satisfied. If the state of New-York was satisfied with respect to the debt in question, he had no doubt, it would be paid.

With a view of putting the business into a less objectionable form, he would propose an amendment, viz. after "earnest request," "that if they (the said states) or any of them object to the principle upon which the balances have been made, they will make known their objections to the government of the United States; but if no objection, that they will cause provision to be made, &c." Mr. H. said he could see no objection which could be reasonably made to this amendment. If the state of New-York had any objections to the settlement, they would of course appoint an agent to enquire into the mode in which the accounts had been settled; this enquiry would produce satisfaction, and whatever was found to be the balance, it would be cheerfully paid; but if this amendment were not agreed to, he said there might be embarrassments thrown in the way; embarrassments which might prove insurmountable.

It had been remarked, Mr. H. said, that this was a kind of arbitration, and that the award was final. He never understood it in that point of light. If the business had assumed the face of an arbitration, it would have been settled in a public manner. An agent would not only have been appointed to bring in their own claims, but also to have examined those of others. But the business had been settled rather in a private manner than otherwise. The books had been kept from view. If there had been no irregularity in the settlement, he could see no objection to its being laid before the United States at large. He had always understood there was some reason for keeping the accounts from public inspection, and it appeared somewhat strange. It looked as if there had been some errors committed which it were improper to shew to the people of the United States. At any rate such ideas had prevailed; they had at least prevailed in the state of New-York. For these reasons, he trusted, the amendment would not be objected to.

Mr. Henderson hoped the amendment would not prevail; it looked like inviting objections, at a time when there was no proof that any objections existed to the payment of the balances in question. It was allowed by the opposers of the report before them that at some period it would be proper to enter into a negotiation with the debtor states; he thought there could be no better time than the present, nor any better mode than that prescribed by the resolution before them.

Mr. Kitchell said it appeared to him as if the amendment was introduced for the purpose of giving the State of New-York an opportunity to make apologies for not doing what justice and honor required of them. It was extraordinary he said, that New-York had been notified two years of this debt, and that they should now require them to give some plea in justification of their conduct. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Cooper) had printed the situation of that state during the war in very strong colours. Other states Mr. K. said, suffered equally with them. That gentleman had also dwelt much upon what that state had done during the war; he would say what the state of New-Jersey had not done. Mr. K. then went (too rapidly for us to follow him) over every thing which he conceived the state of New-York had done to its discredit during the war, which he said New-Jersey had not done. He said that state was now only called upon to pay the debt she owed. If they had objections to do this, they would make them; but they were not to cram them down their throats. Let them state their objections themselves. He did not believe the state of New-York had empowered their delegates to object to the payment of this debt; their business was of a general legislative nature, and he thought it would have been better for them not to have interfered in the business.

Mr. Havens said the gentleman from New-Jersey had dwelt much upon what that state had not done; he would just remind them of what it had done. Did it not lay a heavy tax on the lighthouse at Sandyhook? For his own part, he despised any thing like averting to state merits. He thought

such practices had an unfavorable aspect to other parts of the Union, and therefore he would with always to avoid reflections on any state.

Mr. Kitchell said he did not mean to reflect on the state of New-York. He intended only to refer to what had been said about the industry and wealth of that state at the expense of all the other states. With respect to the tax laid upon the lighthouse, he would ask whether the state of New-York had not laid taxes upon every shallop and boat which passed from New-Jersey to that state?

Mr. Swanwick said it was of little importance to the house what taxes had been laid by the state of New-York or New-Jersey. He hoped the amendment would not pass, because it would seem as if they themselves doubted the justice of the debt. If they had objections to the demand, they would state them; without any provision for the purpose.

Mr. Livingston said he should confine his observations to the amendment, as that was under consideration. When the general resolution was under debate, it was objected by the representatives from the state of New-York, that she could not be bound to pay the balance in question, because she had not given her consent as a state to the law for appropriating the mode of settlement; but now they were told they must wait till that state make objections; that the delegates in that house had no right to object to it, yet the state was to be bound by this settlement which was made according to a law passed by the delegates of that state in common with others. But if the delegates had not a right (which was his own opinion) to object to the justice of the debt, they had certainly no right to frame the law originally, and then the resolution was wholly out of the question.

Mr. L. said he did not think the amendment of his colleague invited objection. The friends of the resolution told them that the application was made to know whether it was agreeable to the state to pay the money or not. Now the amendment made the explanation what they said it was, but what appeared to the delegates from New-York doubtful. He hoped therefore the amendment would prevail. If it should not, it would cause what gentlemen seemed to wish to avoid, delay; because, if it was negatived, he should think it his duty, to call for some delay, before the house agreed to pass the resolution before them. He therefore hoped, if gentlemen wished for celerity, or consistency with their own arguments, they would not oppose the amendment.

The motion was put and negatived, there being only 21 members for it.

Mr. Livingston then moved that the committee rise for the purpose of a postponement. He thought they had a right to ask this from the candor of the house. It was a subject, he said, which required mature consideration, and more time than gentlemen had been yet able to give. He hoped therefore this delay would be granted. He wished before he decided on the business to obtain the sense of his constituents on the subject. For his own part, he did not wish the decision to be put off altogether. He knew the disadvantages under which the representatives of what were called the debtor states labored, and he wished to have it determined whether the state of New-York was a debtor or a creditor, whether the whole transaction was to be binding, or whether the whole should be buried in oblivion.—The result he said might be this? The delegates from the state of New-York do not represent her as a separate state, but as a state of the whole. It was possible that that state might come to measures, as might induce her representatives in that house to withdraw farther opposition to the resolution before them.

Mr. W. Smith hoped, as the gentleman seemed so earnestly to wish it, that the committee would rise.

The committee accordingly rose and obtained leave to sit again, when

Mr. Livingston asked if it was in order to move to postpone the business to a certain day? If so, he wished it postponed till that day three weeks.

The speaker informed Mr. L. that the business was not then before them, and Mr. W. Smith moved that the house adjourn—it adjourned accordingly.

Republished by desire.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL WAYNE.
 ANTHONY WAYNE, late Major general in the army of the United States, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1745. His grand father bore a captain's commission at the battle of Boyne, under King William, and was distinguished for his attachment to the principles of liberty. The General's father was a respectable farmer, and served for many years as a representative for the county of Chester in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania before the revolution. His son succeeded him as representative for the County in 1773. In this eventful year, he began his career as a patriot, and friend of the rights of man. He took an active part in all the measures of the Assembly for that year which were opposed to the claims of Great Britain, and in connection with John Dickinson, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, Charles Thompson, and a few other gentlemen, prepared the way for the decided and useful part which Pennsylvania afterwards took in the American revolution.

In the year 1775, he quitted the councils of his country, for the field. He entered the army of the United States as a colonel. His name recruited a regiment in a few weeks in his native county. In the cloie of this year, he accompanied General Thompson into Canada. Here he was soon led into action. In the defeat of General Thompson, he behaved with great bravery, and was singularly useful in saving a large body of the army, by the judicious manner in which he conducted their retreat after the General was made prisoner. In this battle the General, then Col. Wayne, received a flesh wound in his leg.—In the campaign of 1776, he served under General Gates at Ticconderoga. Gen. Gates esteemed him highly, not only for his courage, and other military talents, but for his knowledge as an engineer. It was said of him, that his eye was nearly equal to a measure, in judging of heights and distances, a talent this of incalculable consequence in an officer. At the cloie of this campaign he was created a Brigadier General.

He bore an active part in the campaign of 1777. He fought at Brandywine, and for a long time retarded the progress of the British army, in crossing Chad's ford. He fought at Germantown, and at the Paoli, on the Lancaster road. In the last of these battles (where he had a separate command) and in which he