

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, January 18,

Will be presented, A COMEDY, called Every one has his Fault.

- Lord Norland, Mr. Warren
Sir Robert Ramble, Mr. Wignell
Mr. Solus, Mr. Morris
Mr. Harmony, Mr. Bates
Captain Irwin, (1st time) Mr. Cooper
Mr. Placid, Mr. Moreton
Hammond, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Porter, Mr. Warrell
Edward, Miss L'Estrange

To which will be added 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. Darlev, jun.
Captain Vain, Mr. Fox
Ralph, Mr. Harwood
Florella, Mrs. Warrell
Fanny, Mrs. Oldmixon
Selina, Mrs. Harvey
Dolly, Miss Milbourne

The public are respectfully informed, that after this evening the above Opera will necessarily be laid aside for a considerable time.

On Friday a celebrated Comedy in three acts, (not performed this season) called The MOUNTAINEERS—with 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 7 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. FENNELL

Respectfully informs the Public, that

On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7 o'clock,

Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART) The Prison Scene in the Vicar of Wakefield, Goldsmith The equal dealings of Providence demonstrated, do.

(SECOND PART) Edwin and Emma, Mallet, Lavinia, Thomson.

(THIRD PART) The Hermit, Parnell.

On SATURDAY,

(FIRST PART) On the Means of Improvement in Oratory, including selections from Dr. Blair.

(SECOND PART) Satan's Address to the Sun, Milton.

Anthony's Speech on the Body of Julius Caesar, Shakespeare.

Anthony's Funeral Oration, Shakespeare.

(THIRD PART) Hamlet's Soliloquy on Death, Shakespeare.

Cato's Soliloquy on the Immortality of the Soul, Addison.

Ode on the Passions, Collins.

On MONDAY, January 23d,

Selections from History.

Edwin and Angelina.

Gray's Elegy; and

Part of the Deserted Village.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at Mr. McElwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookfeller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

A Watch Lost.

Lost on Monday last, a Silver-Watch, makers' names, 'Haukhurst and Donly New-York, 239,' on the face, hour hand in a small circle; the minute hand revolving in a larger. Whoever has found and will return the same, to JAMES EDGER, corner of Second and Catherine Streets, shall receive Ten Dollars reward. If offered for sale, it is requested it may be stopped. January, 18.

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.

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street, RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors. He has on hand an extensive assortment of the Most Fashionable GOODS, And of the best quality, suitable for the season. At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay prompt and punctual attention to them. November 10.

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. 182, Mulberry-street, or to the printer, January 5.

LIST of PRIZES and BLANKS in the Washington Lottery, No. II.

Table with columns: No., Dols., No., Dols., No., Dols., No., Dols. for 54th Days Drawing, January 7.

Table with columns: No., Dols., No., Dols., No., Dols., No., Dols. for 55th Days Drawing, January 9.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 3.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the balances due from individual States to the United States being under consideration.

Mr. Williams moved that the farther consideration of the subject should be postponed to that day three weeks, for the reasons which had been urged by his colleague yesterday.

Mr. Coit hoped, except some stronger reasons than had yet been given for the postponement, it would not take place. The conduct of gentlemen from the State of New-York, he thought extraordinary on this occasion. It appeared as if they wished to give the business the go-by in silence, by means of delay. There had already been time enough for bringing objections forward, if there had been, any for the last three years: but now when they were about to be called upon to pay, time was demanded in which to bring forward objections. For his part he thought the resolution ought to pass at present.

Mr. Livingston was sorry the deputation from New-York should be suspected of dissingenuous conduct. They had explained their reasons for withholding the postponement, which was that they might have an opportunity to consult the State which they represented, and not to give the business the go-by in silence, as the gentleman from Connecticut had supposed. Some of those members did not consider themselves as representatives of New-York in a separate independent capacity, but in general as a State of the Union, and that it was necessary to have particular instructions on this point. The report, he said, had only been laid a few days on the table; and if his motion had yesterday been in order for a postponement, he had not a doubt, from the disposition of the House, it would have passed. The gentleman from Connecticut had said that three years had passed since the settlement of these accounts, and no objection had been made to it on the part of New-York. He acknowledged three years had elapsed and no steps had been taken to enforce the demand. He believed indeed that there was a kind of understanding at the time, that these debts were to be buried in oblivion. The creditor States had had their credits secured, but no order had been taken with respect to the debts. He mentioned this as a reason for no steps having been taken. He spoke of it however only from information. He hoped the delay of three years in the business, would not be brought as an objection against the short postponement now asked for. It had never been their custom, he said, to press subjects which were important, when delay was required by any member on reasonable ground. He therefore relied upon it that the postponement would be granted.

Mr. N. Smith said, it was never the custom of the House to press a subject when there was any reasonable ground for delay. The gentleman from New-York said it was necessary to hear from their State on the present subject, as they were not authorized to act for that State in its individual capacity.

He agreed that they had no right to appear in behalf of that State individually, but he could see no reason for waiting to hear from thence before the resolution in question was put. Could they not resolve to ask a debtor for payment, without asking leave of that debtor? Were they about to adopt coercive measures, it would be reasonable to give them notice; but they were merely asking for the money. This, he said, was the proper mode of doing it, and would draw forth their objections, if they had any to the payment. These objections would be given by the State, and this was the regular way of receiving them; and therefore he could see no possible reason to postpone the present question.

Mr. Gilbert said, it would be recollected when the subject of these balances were under consideration three years ago, that there was really an understanding in many of the debtor States, that though it was necessary that provision should be made for funding what was due to the creditor States, that there the business would stop; and, when the motion for relinquishing the debt was agitated, it was said there was no occasion to pass such a resolution, as there was no disposition in government to enforce the payment. A member then in the House, and who was also one of the commissioners, made the motion for relinquishing the claim, as improper. It was observed by the gentleman last up from Connecticut (Mr. Smith) that the members from New-York had no business to represent that State individually. He did not understand the meaning of this assertion. Though he considered himself as a representative of the Union, he thought himself particularly so of New-York. In making this claim, Mr. G. said, the House should be assured it was well founded. Whether it was so or not, this was the proper time to shew, and it was therefore necessary that the representatives of New-York should have time to collect facts to shew that the debt was not a fair one. There was no disposition, he said, in those members to give this motion the go-by; but the subject was of a serious nature, and required the delay which had been solicited. Another gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Coit) had endeavored on a preceding day to make it appear that it would be the interest of the other States to make New-York pay the debt in question. Upon the same plan, he said, it might be the interest of all the States in the Union to combine and throw a tax upon an individual State. He hoped the motion would prevail.

Mr. Christie wished the postponement not to take place. The gentleman who made the motion, had already had an opportunity of making a long speech on the occasion, and, if the subject was put off for three weeks, he supposed they would have the story over again. He did not possess the fear which his colleague had expressed, of imitating the debtor States by asking for payment. He thought when they wanted money, they ought to call upon those who owed it for payment. If they gave the business the go by now, they should never receive any thing. He was for bringing it to an immediate termination.

Mr. Macon said, he should vote for the postponement. His reason was, that whatever was determined upon, the debtor States might not have it to say they had been unfairly used. North-Carolina could not be interested in the delay; but gentlemen from New-York had stated that they could, by means of the proposed delay, obtain certain facts which would throw light upon the subject. He did not know that this would be the case; but he thought they ought to be indulged, as very frequently delays were granted in business of much less importance. This very day, he said, a postponement had taken place in a decision upon a report, respecting some land in the back country, on a plea of gaining information; and surely, when this liberty was allowed in matters of comparatively small moment, it ought to be allowed on a subject which perhaps was the most delicate that ever came before the House. He knew it was the general sentiment of his State that if the settlement had been a fair one, they should not have been debtors but creditors; the postponement was, however, for too short a time to benefit them; but, as it had been desired by the gentlemen from New-York, he wished it to take place.

Mr. Murray said, as a postponement for three weeks would not answer any purpose to the gentlemen of North-Carolina, he wished it had been moved to extend it to six. He would, for his part, vote for any amendment to a measure which he conceived to be so radically wrong. He could wish the measure delayed to another session. Possibly delay might be of great value, not considering it on the scale of pounds, shillings, and pence, but on the score of public peace and tranquility. What, from the present temper of that House, and from the account given by the gentleman from New-York, of the sentiments of that State, could be expected to be gained by the proposed enquiry? Nothing, he feared, but discontent and disunion, compared with which, four million of dollars sunk into nothing. If a delay for three weeks were to take place, the justice of the claim would not be lessened, and gentlemen who desired it would not be satisfied. And besides, he hoped, if a delay of one week only took place, the advocates of this measure, when they came to look coolly into the business, would be so satisfied of the mischiefs which would attend the pursuing of it, that they would be ready to relinquish it altogether. It was hinted, Mr. Murray said, that some of the States would refuse to pay; but if the gentleman's motion succeeded and the demand was made if it were refused, it must be enforced, or the dignity of the government must be sunk. Had the gentleman from Connecticut, imagined this? But, said he, suppose the resolution takes place, and the governments of the debtor States do not chuse to comply, and you do not chuse to enforce the demand, the law would sleep on your desk, and the impotence of the government of the United States would be seen by all the world, and, if you did determine to force the States into a payment, you might, in some measure, throw them out of the union in their individual capacity.

Mr. Murray said, he was not one of those who denied the justice of the demand; but he considered the matter more as a great political question, than as what related to the four million of dollars.

Which he was up Mr. M. said, he would just add, that he did not believe the State which he represented would be one of those which would refuse to comply with the demand; but, as he never could contemplate the payment of the whole debt by the State, he supposed the State of Maryland would make payment only upon the same conditions with other debtor States.

Mr. Macon said, that one reason for his voting for the postponement was, that the legislature of New-York was now in session, and might be immediately applied to. For his own part he could wish the business postponed for a year; as never having been mentioned in Congress since the settlement, the different legislatures had never taken any order upon the subject. Being from a debtor State, he had not chosen to say much upon the business, and believing, from the temper of the House, that a motion for a postponement of the business till the next year would not have been carried, he had forbore making it.

Mr. Thatcher said, that when the motion was first brought forward, he was inclined to wish it might not be acted upon, from a different motive, than that which actuated other gentlemen. He thought the session short, and that they had business of greater weight which demanded their attention; but he thought the reasons which had been offered for a postponement, were such as would convince every man that the resolution ought to be passed without the delay of a day or an hour. What was the reason he asked, why some gentlemen wished for a postponement for three, others for six weeks, and others for a year? On the idea that there was a tacit understanding between the United and individual States, that the balance would never be called for. What had been the consequence? The State of New-York finding the United States had slept ever the business, believed they should not be called upon, and now, when the call was about to be made it was said they were unprepared. But if the call was not persisted in, it would give countenance to the idea of its being abandoned.

This resolution, Mr. T. said, was not more than a bare notification to the individual States that they had certain demands upon them. When this was done, if they had any objection to make to them, then was the proper time to chuse agents to come forward and declare those objections; for, said he, if the different representatives were to inform their States what was doing, the information would be irregular; therefore, the same reason offered by the gentleman for a postponement, convinced him of the propriety of passing the resolution. Why, he said, were suggestions made that these States were unwilling to pay their debts? He thought it extremely wrong to form such a conjecture.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Murry) had offered a reason for not passing this resolution, which would have some weight in it, if it was well founded. These debts are not to be called for, he said, because it would cause confusion, and throw the debtor States out of the union. If he thought so, he would not only postpone the business, but blot out the demand from their books. But he had no such idea. They did not know at present, that the State of New-York or any other State were disinclined to pay, as the representatives had acknowledged they had no authority to make a declaration on the subject. As far as he understood the business, the settlement was fair, just, and honorable; and every motive which would induce an individual to pay his debts, ought to operate on the debtor States to pay theirs.

Mr. Gilbert would just observe, that the gentleman from Massachusetts, and others, took for granted that the debt in question was just, which they disputed. He also again went into argument to prove the necessity of making enquiries into the subject.

Mr. Williams did not mean his motion to have the effect of postponing the business till next session, though if other gentlemen wished it he had no objection. Mr. W. recapitulated some of his reasons, for wishing an investigation of the business, and a postponement to take place for that purpose.

Mr. Claiborne was at a loss to know what use could be made of any information on the subject, unless it was to dispute the settlement, which he believed to be binding. He thought to adopt the resolution before them, would be the best way of bringing the matter to issue, and it could not fairly be objected to, as it was merely a request. He hoped therefore, it would be passed without delay.

Mr. Potter was averse to the postponement, because no sufficient reason had been given for it. It had been said, that when the commissioners report was received, the creditor States had had their credits funded, yet it had been tacitly understood, the debtor States were never to be called upon for their balances. This, he said, was not a sufficient reason for the delay. It had been said, that it was improper at this time to call upon these States for their balances. Was there any better time, he asked, for calling for a debt, than when the debtor was able to pay, or than when the creditor wanted the money? he thought not. If there existed any objections to the payment of these debts, this was the best mode of bringing them forward.

It was said by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Murray) that this was a bad time to make the application, and that it might throw the United States into great confusion. If this were likely to be the case, it was best to know it soon. He had no idea of relinquishing the claim; and if they were not to be on friendly terms with the State of New-York, or any other State, but by the same means which gained them the friendship of the dey and regency of Algiers, he should not wish for it.

Mr. Potter said he could not see upon what terms gentlemen objected to this resolution. It was a reflection upon the people of New-York, to do so. He himself had no doubt, but they would pay the money when the demand was regularly made upon them, as it was their share of the price of the revolution, and of their freedom; and that gentlemen should suppose that making these demands was calculated to create confusion in the United States, was extraordinary. By the report of the secretary of the treasury, they had a calculation on the subject of direct taxation. How were these taxes, he asked, to be collected? Were they not to be demanded from States which were taxing their own inhabitants? And would not these people, if the State of New-York and others were excused from the payment of their debts, have good reason to complain, at thus being called upon to make good other's deficiencies? And would not they also be as likely to shew a spirit of resistance, when such demands were made upon them, as the State of New-York when she were called upon to discharge her just debts? He believed the one case was fully as probable as the other.

Had the resolution on the table alone been attended to, the present business would have been simple, as it was a mere request for payment, and must have been answered with the money, or reasons why it was not paid. But the subject had been greatly wandered from. As gentlemen were however extremely anxious for a delay of three weeks,