

# New Theatre.

On FRIDAY EVENING, January 20,  
Will be presented,  
A Celebrated PLAY, in three acts, interspersed with  
songs, called

## The Mountaineers.

Written by G. Colman, jun.

Oslavian,	Mr. Moreton
Violet,	Mr. Fox
Kilmallock,	Mr. Warren
Roque,	Mr. Wignell
Mulsters,	Mrs. Darley, Darley, jr.
Lope Tocho,	Mitchell, Macdonald.
Perequillo,	Mr. Francis
Goatherds,	Master Warrell
Females,	Messrs. Warrell, Bliffet,
Bulcazin Muley (first time)	DeSor and Morgan.
Ganem,	Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Dolbor,
Pacha,	Miss Oldfield, &c.
Sadi,	Mr. Cooper
Moors,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Zoraya,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Floranthe,	Mr. Harwood
Agnes,	Messrs. Mitchell, &c.
	Mrs. Warrell
	Mrs. Francis
	Mrs. Oldmixon

The 2d act will conclude with A SPANISH FAN-  
DANGO, composed by Mr. Francis.  
The principal parts by Mr. J. Warrell, Sig. Doctor,  
and Miss Milbourne.

To which will be added

A Celebrated FARCE, in one act, (never performed  
here) called

## Seeing is Believing.

Sir Credule,	Mr. Francis
Captain Nightshade,	Mr. Fox
Sceptic,	Mr. Warren
Simon,	Mr. Harwood
Peter,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Miss Di,	Mrs. Harvey
Kitty,	Mrs. Francis

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 per-  
mitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

## College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,  
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

### MR. FENNEL

Respectfully informs the Public, that

THIS EVENING, Thursday, 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,  
Lavinia, Mallet,  
Thomson.

The Hermit, Parnell.

### ON SATURDAY,

(FIRST PART)

On the Means of Improvement in Oratory, includ-  
ing selections from Dr. Blair.  
(SECOND PART)

Satan's Address to the Sun, Milton.  
Anthony's Speech on the Body of Julius  
Cæsar, Shakespeare.

Anthony's Funeral Oration, Shakespeare.  
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 Descent of Village.

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

## A Pointer found.

Any person having lost a small POINTER PUP-  
PY about a fortnight since, may have him again by  
proving property and paying charges. Apply to the  
Printer.  
January 10

## A Watch Lost.

Lost on Monday last, a Silver Watch, makers' names,  
"Haughurst and Doulton New-York, 809," on the face,  
hour hand in a small circle; the minute hand revol-  
ving in a larger. Whoever has found and will return  
the same, to JAMES EDGERS, corner of Second and Ca-  
tharine Streets, shall receive Ten Dollars reward. If  
offered for sale, it is requested it may be stopped.  
January, 18.

## TO BE SOLD,

PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, coun-  
ty of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, contain-  
ing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable propor-  
tion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A  
great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultiva-  
tion, and very natural to the production of Red Clover.  
On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house,  
with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under  
the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-  
house. The garden is large, and contains a good collec-  
tion of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees;  
the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple-  
trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may  
be informed of the terms by applying to  
ANDREW HUNTER.

July 29

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The citizens of Philadelphia have, at the ex-  
pense of their friends, in different parts of the  
United States, been alarmed. The destruction of  
property, by fire, has struck us with awful surpris-  
e. It has grieved the idea, that some wretched in-  
cendiary would attempt the burning of this city.  
It has roused the inhabitants, who, at the expense  
of their rest, and risk of their health, have watched  
the property of their neighbours during the long  
nights, and the severity of cold which has marked  
this winter.

I have long waited to see some one of the people  
step forward, and propose a plan to the public, which  
would secure property with less burthen than the  
present general patrol.

It is presumed, the city police have it in their  
power to render the city more secure, by ordering  
doors to be fixed on all private alleys, by directing  
them to be shut by a certain hour of the night, and  
by levying a fine from all who neglect or disobey.

The private alleys being shut, the patrol by the  
aid of the moon, or of the lamps, can view nearly  
one half square, or open alley. Add to this the  
aid of horses, whose feet should be muffled to pre-  
vent noise, but in such manner, as not to impede  
their speed. Under these circumstances, a few  
men, judiciously arranged through a city, would  
perform the whole business of the present numerous  
train. In case of fire, these horsemen would instantly  
spread the alarm; they could to the best advantage  
arrange the lines to supply water, or remove goods.  
They would, at all times, be an excellent check on  
the watchmen, and with ease take up or dispel the  
night walkers.

This city or grand patrol should be vested, by  
the corporation, with certain powers, to enable  
them to preserve order in the night. They would  
form a sort of night magistracy. They should,  
nevertheless, be accountable to the city police; a  
report by the master or captain of the corps, for  
the preceding night, should be by him filed in the  
mayor's office by 10 o'clock next day.

This grand patrol shall consist of the most respect-  
able matters of families; they should have certain  
privileges and honors annexed to their office. It  
will be proper that they have a certain badge or  
symbol of their commission, by which they will be  
able to detect and have impostors punished. It is  
not supposed they will receive any pay, but it is  
reasonable that the public shall defray their unavoid-  
able expenses.

The regulations of this grand patrol, if not laid  
down by the city police, should be approved by the  
mayor.

Their number may be increased or diminished, as  
prudence shall direct; but they should not be ab-  
olished, as the magistracy of the city is not more im-  
portant than the

PATROL OF THE NIGHT.

## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 3, concluded.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means  
on the subject of the balances due from individ-  
ual States to the United States being under con-  
sideration.

The gentleman before him (Mr. Williams) said the  
House would not give them time to make the nec-  
essary enquiries. Mr. Thatcher asked what enquiries  
were necessary? The gentleman seemed to misun-  
derstand the resolution. It was merely to give no-  
tice to the State, to pay the debt, and did not pre-  
clude any reason which they might have to give  
why it should not be paid. He hoped, therefore,  
no postponement would take place, but that the re-  
solution would be agreed to.

Mr. Murray said, the gentleman from Massachu-  
setts (Mr. Thatcher) had misunderstood him, if  
he thought he had asserted that certain States would  
be thrown out of the union if the resolution was en-  
tered into. He thought he had accompanied what  
he had said with such expressions as that he could  
not have been mistaken. His meaning was, that  
if the State of Delaware, for instance, was obliged  
to pay the debt due from her, added to her present  
burthens, it would have the effect to bear her down  
so much as to deprive her of her political conse-  
quence in the union. He disclaimed the other  
idea.

Mr. Craik rose to make a motion, in order  
to postpone the farther consideration of this ques-  
tion till next session. He wished this, because it  
would give time for cool deliberation. He was  
surprised to hear gentlemen deny that the carrying  
of this measure into effect was not likely to produce  
warmth in the country. He thought the conduct  
of gentlemen in that House proved the contrary;  
for he thought they could not expect that the peo-  
ple whom they represented would be more cool on  
the subject than they were. The consideration of  
this warmth, he said, operated in his mind against  
taking up the business at all. Gentlemen said they  
did not mean to take any coercive measures, but only  
to make the demand; but did they not know that  
when the demand had been made, they must enforce  
the payment, or show they had not the power of  
doing so?

Mr. C. thought the State of Delaware, though it  
had scarcely been mentioned, would be more par-  
ticularly affected by a payment of the balances in  
question than any other. The State of New-York,  
he said, was fully able to pay; but the same could  
not be said of Delaware. Indeed when he saw  
New-York unwilling and Delaware unable to pay  
these balances, as a representative of Maryland who  
was a small debtor, he could not consent to the  
payment of that debt, when there seemed to be no  
probability of enforcing payment from other  
States.

He hoped, therefore, the House would agree  
that this was not the proper time to make the ap-  
plication in question, and vote for a postponement  
till next session.

Mr. Isaac Smith said, if he understood the mea-  
sure, it was to inform the States, that there was  
such a sum of money owed charged against them.  
There was no threat in the resolution; and if they

had any objection to make to the demand, they  
would then make them. He had no objection to  
the notice being expressed in as mild terms as possi-  
ble. The opposition to the resolution was as warm,  
he said, as if it carried an execution along with it.  
He thought this warmth might be withheld, at  
least, for the present.

Mr. Livingston said there seemed to be a mistake  
as to the language of the resolution. If it went  
no further than a notice, it would not be objection-  
able; but it was accompanied with a request for  
payment. Mr. L. went again into arguments to  
show the necessity of a postponement, in order to  
an investigation of the business.

A member enquired what was the question.

The speaker said the question was for a post-  
ponement for three weeks. The gentleman from Mas-  
sachusetts had moved to postpone till next session,  
which was not in order; a day certain must be  
mentioned, and even that would not be in order,  
except seconded, which was not the case with the  
gentleman's former motion.

Mr. Craik then moved and the motion was se-  
conded, to postpone the question until the first  
Monday in December next.

Mr. Gallatin said, there seemed to be three dif-  
ferent grounds upon which a postponement was ur-  
ged. The first was, on an insinuation that some  
sort of agreement had taken place, when the sums  
due to the creditor States were funded, that the bal-  
ances due from the debtor States were to be reli-  
quished. So far from this taking place, Mr. C.  
said, a motion to this effect had been made and ne-  
gated at that time, by the yeas and nays being taken  
upon it, 53 to 28. He was hurt, therefore,  
to hear of this insinuation. The next ground for  
a postponement was founded on a suspicion that the  
settlement made by the commissioners was not just.  
He said he was not going to express an opinion  
whether the settlement was a just one or not; whe-  
ther the rules adopted by the commissioners were  
good or not; whether the mode of stating the ac-  
counts had been the best. It was desirable that a  
private settlement should take place, and though it  
fell hard on some, it was not the less desirable; but  
supposing, however, that any of the debtor States,  
or any State, had a right to object to the settle-  
ment, to the jurisdiction of the commissioners, and  
of congress, and were not to be bound except by the  
judges of the supreme court, the proper time  
to have made these objections was when the bill for  
funding the balances of the creditor States passed,  
for that was the time of carrying the settlement in-  
to execution.

Why, therefore, said Mr. C. there should be a  
postponement of three weeks to enable the New-  
York members to send to their State, he did not  
know. They had had time enough; and he  
thought the business would have been better done  
three years ago than now.

The arguments adduced by the gentleman from  
Maryland (Mr. Murray) seemed to have weight;  
that to carry the measure into effect might create  
confusion; and that we had not power over the  
States to enforce payment. As to the danger of  
confusion, there was as much on the one side as  
the other; because those States which were to re-  
ceive benefit from the payment by the debtor States  
would have as much cause to complain if these  
debts were not paid, as those debtors being obliged  
to pay what they owe, could have.

The only ground, then, was the want of power  
to coerce the States, and this, he owned, appear-  
ed to be strong. Yet this ground was rather against  
the resolution itself. It was better, he said, to  
quit the whole business at once, than to postpone;  
than to leave the subject to irritate the minds of the  
people to no purpose. If it were postponed till  
next session, the people would be operated upon  
by a fear of having the money to pay; and the States  
who owed it, would also remain dissatisfied.

Mr. G. thought, therefore, it would be best to  
put the question, and to see whether they had the  
power in doubt or not. Rather than adopt any  
resolution to postpone, he would cancel the busi-  
ness altogether.

He would say a word as to coercion. He did  
not see any power they had over the States, except  
by attaching any of their property. He saw no  
other way in which they could lay hands on a State.  
Nor was this owing to the weakness of our govern-  
ment (as it had been insinuated.) This settlement  
of accounts was a remnant of the old government,  
and had nothing to do with the present; for now,  
their power was to be exercised over individuals,  
and not over States.

As to the resolution itself, if they went into a  
committee of the whole, he might perhaps make  
some observations upon it. He had been at a loss  
to know why this subject had not been entered  
into before, and why it should be brought forward  
now. With respect to the notification, he believ-  
ed the States had already been notified. As it would  
not be in order however to go into the subject gen-  
erally, he had confined himself to the question of  
postponement.

The question for postponing to the first Monday  
in December, was then taken and negated, there  
being only 27 yeas for it.

For three weeks was next put, and negated;  
51 to 29.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the question was put  
for one week, and negated by the same members.

The question for going into a committee of the  
whole on the subject, was then put and carried,  
when

Mr. Van Allen said he wished to simplify the  
business as much as possible. He believed it was  
very important to convince the State of New-York  
that the settlement had been made upon fair and  
honorable principles; because if they were con-  
vinced of this, they would have no objections to  
pay the debt; but, knowing the general sentiments  
which prevailed in that State of the unfairness of  
the transaction, he was desirous that some step  
should be taken which would serve to adjust the  
business. He thought he held in his hand an amend-  
ment which was calculated to have that effect. It  
was as follows—To insert after the word "indeed"

and that the proceedings of the said commis-  
sioners shall be open for the inspection of such agent  
or agents as the said debtor States, or either of  
them, shall appoint to inspect the same."

Mr. Harper believed that the gentleman who  
brought forward this amendment, would have been  
the last to have done so, if he had seen all the mis-  
chiefs which would be consequent upon carry-  
ing it into effect. It would be to undo all that  
had been done with the greatest labor, and with  
the greatest difficulty, for three years; and what he  
asked would be the consequence? Were they to re-  
settle the business and consume two or three more  
years in the affair, there would be no security that  
New-York, or some other State, would not be dis-  
satisfied, so that there would be no end of such a  
business. He was of the number of those who  
wished to have passed by this settlement at present  
altogether; but the majority had said, we will have  
a decision. Let them make one. If he was called upon  
to vote upon the resolution, he believed he should vote  
against it; but, at all events, he should deprecate  
more than any other possible course, the ripping up  
of this long dispute.

Mr. Williams spoke at some length in favor of  
his colleague's motion, and Mr. W. Smith said a  
few words against it, when it was put and negated,  
there being only 20 for it.

Mr. Macon then said that the United States had  
been the cause of encumbering the debts of the States  
by assuming the State debts, some of which were  
not half, others not a quarter of the sum assumed.  
Mr. Locke also spoke a few words on the hard-  
ship of the case of North Carolina, who had made  
three times greater exertions in the war than some  
of her neighboring States, who were made credi-  
tors; and yet they were brought in debtors.  
The committee rose and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, January 4.

Mr. Dana from Connecticut, a new member, (in  
place of Mr. Tracy now in the Senate) yesterday took  
the usual oath and his seat in the House.

Mr. Malbone presented a petition from John Robin-  
son of Newport, merchant, praying for the remission  
of a penalty incurred on account of due form not being  
observed in the registering of the ship William of  
Charleston. Referred to the committee of commerce  
and manufactures.

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition from the Inspec-  
tors of the Customs at the port of Philadelphia, pray-  
ing for an increase of salary.

Mr. S. Smith presented one to the same purpose from  
Baltimore, both of which were referred to the com-  
mittee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition from Philip  
Audibert, late a clerk in the public office of govern-  
ment, but who now from his age is past service, be-  
ing 65, praying, in consideration of past usefulness,  
for relief, that he may not sink from a state of ease and  
content, to that of poverty and distress. Referred to  
the same committee.

Mr. Swanwick also presented two petitions, one from  
William Patten, the other from David Miller, former-  
ly grocers in this city, praying for a remission of pen-  
alties incurred in having sold wine and spirits by retail  
without licence. The former stated that he had de-  
clined business in August last, and had only reserved  
the remainder of a hoghead of spirits for the use of  
workmen employed in a building, and that if any part  
of it had been sold it was without his knowledge; the  
latter stated, that he had only reserved a cask of dam-  
aged wine for the purpose of making vinegar, and  
that none of it had been sold, except on great solici-  
tation, one quart by his wife to a stranger man.

Mr. S. moved that these petitions should be referred  
to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Ob-  
jections were made to a reference of them at all, as an  
improper subject for legislative interference. If the  
petitioners, it was said, had offended against the law,  
they ought to pay the penalty and that if the house  
were to employ themselves in such petitions, they  
might fit the whole year round, about worse than  
nothing. Mr. Swanwick observed, on the other hand,  
that he understood the cases of these petitioners  
were hard ones, having had some conversation with  
the district Attorney on the subject, and that at least,  
the petition ought to have a reference, since, if the  
committee of commerce and manufactures (or a select  
committee, if such a reference should be thought more  
proper) saw no reason to make an exception against the  
laws, in favour of these petitioners, and he believed it  
would not be said they were very apt to do so, their  
report would be very summary, and consume but little  
of the time of the house.

A reference was denied by a great majority.  
Mr. Harrison presented a petition of Lucy Clerk  
praying for payment of money due to her late husband,  
a director of artillery in the late war. This petition  
having been decided upon last session, some objections  
were made to the referring of it again, but, on the  
ground of new evidence they were overruled, and it  
was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Blount moved that the petition of Richard  
Blackley, with a report thereon which had not been  
acted upon, be referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims,  
made reports on the petitions of George Marker and  
wife, Samuel Wilkinson, and Gilbert Dench, which  
were against the petitioners. They were twice read,  
the two former concurred in by the House, and the last  
ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole,  
and made the order of this day.

Mr. Livingston said, as they had lately shown much  
anxiety about the ideal property of the United States,  
he thought it was necessary to shew some respect to  
its real property; for this purpose he moved a resolu-  
tion to the following effect:

Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire  
into the title of the United States to lands lying west  
of Pennsylvania, between the 41st and 42d degrees of  
North latitude, lately claimed and sold by the State of  
Connecticut. Ordered to lie on the table.

On the Speaker's informing the House that the busi-  
ness which had priority in the orders of the day, was  
the report of the committee of ways and means on the  
subject of balances due from individual States to the  
United States, Mr. Nicholas brought forward a resolu-  
tion which proposed the seizing of the property vested  
by the State of New-York in the funds of the United  
States, for payment of the balance due from that State  
in the settlement of the commissioner, to the United  
States. This motion occasioned considerable debate,  
and was negated 42 to 35.—The house then went in-  
to a committee of the whole on the subject, when a  
similar motion was introduced in the form of an amend-  
ment by Mr. Sitgreaves, and negated 45 to 30. The  
original resolution was at length put and carried by a  
considerable majority, there being 53 yeas in its fa-  
vor. The committee then rose, and on motion for the  
house to take up the business, a motion for adjourn-  
ment was made and carried.

When the house was about to form itself into a  
committee of the whole, on the subject of the bal-  
ances due from individual States to the United  
States.

Mr. Nicholas rose and said, though the propo-  
sition he had made the other day was at that time  
thought improper, he was more and more convin-  
ced of its propriety. He thought the course pro-