New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Friday, January 20, Will be prefented,

A Celebrated PLAY, in three acls, interfperfed with fongs, called

The Mountaineers.

Written by G. Colman, jun.		
Octavian,	Mr. Moreton	
Virolet,	Mr. Fox	
Kilmallock,	Mr. Warren	
Roque,	Mr. Wignell	
Muleteers,] Mffrs. Darley, Darley, jr.	
	5 Mitchell, Macdonald.	
Lope Tocho,	Mr. Francis	
Perequillo,	Master Warrell	
Goatherds,	? Meffrs. Warrell, Bliffett,	
	5 Destor and Morgan.	
Females,	Mrs. Harvey, mrs. Doctor, mils Oldfield, Sc.	
Bulcazin Muley (1ft		
Ganem,	Mr. Warrell, jun.	
-Pacha,	Mr. Darley, jun.	
Sadi,	Mr. Harguogd	
Moors,	Mefrs. Mitchell, &c	
Zorayda,	Mrs. Warrell	
Floranthe	Mrs. Francis	
Agnes,	Mrs. Oldmixon	
TTE neos	Mis. Otamixon	

DANGO, compoled by Mr. Francis. The principal parts by Mr. J. Warrell, Sig. Doclor, and Mils Milbourne.

To which will be added

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

Seeing is Believing.

, Sir Credule,	Mr. Francis
Captain Nightshade,	Mr. Fox
Sceptic,	Mr. Warren
Sinfon,	Mr. Harwood
Perter, -	Mr. Darley, jun.
Mils 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 Bosk-ftore

50 High-fireet, and at the Office adjoining the

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rife precifely at 6 o'clock. Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the

front of the theatre, from to till 2 o'clock, and from to till 4 on the days of performance. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

On Saturday the Tragedy of Venice Preferv'd, (not acted thefe two years) with a French Opera, called, Le Tableau Parlant. On monday, the Road to Ruin, with the Flitch of Bacon, in which mr. Prigmore will make his wift appearance at this theatre.

College-Hall. READINGS and RECITATIONS, Moral, Gritical, and Entertaining. MR. FENNELL Refpectfully informs the Public, that On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 7 o'clock Will be delivered.

(FIRST PART)	
On the Means of linprovement in C	Dratory, includ-
ing felections from Dr. El	
(SECOND PART)	The second second
Satan's Addrefs to the Sun,	Milton.
Anthony's Speech on the Body of Ju	lius
Cæfar,	Shakespeare.
Anthony's Funeral Oration,	Shakespeare.
(THIRD PART.)	
Hamlet's Soliloguy on Death,	Shakespeare.
Cato's Soliloquy on the Immortality	of
the Soul,	Addison.
Ode on the Paffions,	Collins.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednefday, January 4, continued. The report of the committee of Ways and Means on the fubject of the balances due from individual States to the United States being under confideration.

Mr. Gilbert faid, the proposition offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nieholas) however it might forme to diffinguish the mover, was of such a nature and complexion, that he was perfuaded it would meet with no countenance from that Houfe ; he thought it ought to be rejected with indignation. It was true, he faid, Virginia, as an individual debtor ftate, could not be effected by it, as fre had no property in fuch condition. It reemed to him, he faid, altogether unexampled ; and to carry with it a violation of the principles of all public confidence and good faith ; fuch as was not, at this day, to be paralleled, or juilified by the practice of any enlightened civilized nation on earth. He confidered, he faid, that the principles of public law, no longer allowed of tuch practice, not even in a flate of hoftility between nations. He trufted, he faid, that the United States, who, by conflictution, could only act upon individuals, not upon ftates, would never tainish its character by fuch proceedings-nor exhibit to the world fach evidence of depravity, or fo weak a fenfe of regard to the common principles of confidence, good taith, and morality. He expect-ed, he faid, the proposition would be inflantly rejected.

Mr. Hartley hoped this motion would not be referred. He thought the measure a very improper one. It differed exceedingly from the refolution reported by the committee ; that contemplated a friendly request to the debtor flates to make payment ; but the refolution now offered went to coercion immediately. By our treaty with Great-Britain, the public feculties were guaranteed, and not to be altached or feized, upon any pretence whatever. Shall we then, faid he, treat a fifter flate worfe than a firange nation? He hoped fo ungene-rous a policy would not prevail. He had no doubt but the flate of New-York would be inclined to do what was just and right; and if they objected to may, they would doubtles give their reasons for it. As to the flate of Delaware, Mr. H. was of opinion that fhe was unable to pay the balance found a-gain ther. He prefumed the would flate her inasility, and that relief would be granted her. The' that flate, perhaps, did not advance much money laring the war, yet the furnished more than in proportion to her number of citizens. He was therefore decidedly against the refolution.

Mr. Livingfton had no objection to the reference; because he was curious to hear arguments in fupport of this new mode of keeping up harmony be-tween the flates and the United States. It would doubtlefs require great ingenuity, and introduce a new kind of morality and of logic, to prove that to feize upon the property of a flate was to cultivate harmony with it : for, in his opinion, the propetition was centrary to all principle and fair conduct.

Mr. Coit was at a lofs to know the intention of the mover of the prefent tefolution, whether it was to forward or defeat the object in view. If he intended to ferve the caufe, he would make use of the fame homely adage in respect to him, that he had done with respect to another gentleman, that " he leaped before he came to the file."-The original refolution, he faid, was merely to call upon the fates for payment ; but to talk about feizing their property, was to suppose they would not pay. The rentlemen of New-York, it was true, had faid much against the justice of the debt ; but they were not authoriled to act in the bufinefs. Had they

French property, which they could lay their hands upon. Here was a flate, he faid, owed them a upon. fum of money, and the measure proposed was, to teke their property in the funds to pay it. He thought there was no difficulty in the cafe, if they supposed the transaction to happen betwixt indivi-duals. If a perfon had laid money in his hands, and at the fame time owing him money, he fhould at leaft difcufs the matter in his own mind, whether he would let him have the money before he paid him what he owed. All that was afked, he faid, was that the matter fhould be difcuffed ; if it was found improper, it would of courfe be rejected. Mr. Coit thought there was fome difference be-twixt the refolution before them being referred to

a committee of the whole, and the committee upon the subject of the balances.

Mr. S. Smith faid, before the queftion was put, he wilhed to fay a few words on the fubject. Gentlemen might fay they would lay hands on the property of the flate of New-York. The gentlemen from thence had faid, that flate should not pay the debt. But Maryland, he faid, would pay; and' the depended on the interest of her flock in the funds of the United States to pay her civil lift. If they chose to feize the funds of New-York, why thould they feize those of Maryland? Maryland, he faid, was every year purchafing fresh stock. At this time, he believed, Maryland had money to lay out in these flocks. A refolution of this kind, he afternoon, which I immediately communicated to faid, would make it possible for the United States to feize the property of flates without right. He the fame report there appeared to be the firongest thought payment flould first be asked. Until this probability that his majefly's brig the Hope, had was done, they should not take a step of this kind which would have a tendency to defiroy the public. faith. He hoped, therefore, that the refolution would not be committed, as he would not have it

Mr. Nicholas faid if the motion could have the effect the gentleman mentioned, he would withdraw it. He thought it might be fo modified as that fach an effect could not even be fuppoled He faid he had heard no objections to his motion which had had any weight with hun. He fhould not, as had been infinuated by the gentleman from New-York, use either new logic or fine words; but it was his opinion the measure would prevent the paffions of the people from being raifed; as it was not likely that men should embedy their force, when it could have no effect. He did not think it was proper to interfere with the property of Maryland. He meant this measure only as an eventual fecurity.

The motion was put and negatived, 42 to 35. The house then went into a committee of the whole on the original report, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, when

Mr. Read hoped the refolution would be agreed to. He faid he had attended to all the objections which had been made to the measure, and they did not appear to him to have any real weight. They were principally thefe : It was faid by fome the debt was not justly due. that the rule of appor-tionment was not what it ought to have been ; and that it was not in the power of the United States to enforce payment of the debts. The refolution was allo objected to on the ground of policy.

With respect to the justice of the fettlement, he did not believe that the debtor flates would pretend that the debts were not juftly due, and there fore the arguments on this head were of no weight. as they ought not to anticipate fuch a conduct. With respect to the power to coerce, it was frivel-ous in the extreme to talk of this. It was suppofing the debtor flates to object to the demand, whereas they pretended no fuch thing. He believed the debtor states would pay. With respect to the policy of the measure, it was his opinion that there

CONTINUATION OF Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the Londan Gazette Extraordinary.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, November 3, 1796.

A difpatch, of which the following is a copy. was this day received by the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majefty's principal fecrera-ries of flate, from major-general Craig, commanding his majelty's troops at the Cape of Good Hope, dated Camp on the flore of Saldanha bay, August 19, 1796.

SIR,

I have great fatisfaction in reporting to you the event of an attempt which has been made by the enemy, and which has terminated to the honor of his majelly's arms, in the entire capture of the fquadron of Dutch thips of war, deftined for the

purpose of retaking this settlement. Having made every arrangement within my means, by the eftablishment of a small post, and the laying the road by a fufficient number of the few men which I had been able to mount, for watching Saldanha bay, I received a report on the 3d inftant, transmitted in fourteen hours, that size thips had appeared off that coaft on the preceding vice admiral fir George Keith Elphinstone. By been captured by them ; and as there was no further account of them the next day, I concluded that the information which they had received, by that means, of our itrength here, had induced them tuppoled poffible that the United States would at any time feize property which had been lodged for fecurity in their hands. to avoid fir George's flect, which had put to fea as foon as was possible after the receipt of the intelligence.

In order, however, to omit no precaution, I feat up lieutenant M'Nab, with a few mounted men, to watch the bay more narrowly; and from him I received a report, on Saturday night the 6th inflant, at twelve o'clock, that the fame number of fhips which had formerly been reported, had auchored that morning in the bay, and that there was no doubt of their being enemies. I lost not a moment in fending directions to Simon's Town, from whence, by the general willingnefs and activity which prevailed amongst all ranks, five veffels were difpatched by nine o'clock, in quest of the admiral, with the information.

As it fortunately happened that the 25th and 27th light dragoons, with part of the 19th, and the whole of the 33d regiments, were in Simon's bay, I could be under no apprehension for the fafety of the coiony from any force which could be landed from nine thips of war. It became, however, an object of infinite importance to the welfare of the fettlement to prevent any body of the enomy from throwing themselves into the country. At the fame time the fecurity of the Cape Town be-came an object of particular attention, both from the reasonable expectation, that the enemy would not have come with fuch a force without a profpect of a junction with fome other armament, and from the poffibility of the admiral being prevented from doubling the Cape by the North Welterly winds which usually prevail at this featon, and which would carry the enemy in fix hours from Saldanha to Table bay. It was therefore with particular fatisfaction that I found mylelf poffested of a force adequate to both thefe objects. No time was loft in making the necessary ar-

rangements in a country totally unufed to a movement of this nature. The troops began their march on Sunday morning, neceffarily by divisions, on acasked for the money ? No. Was it proper, there was no better policy in either flates or individuals count of sublistence. The Burgher Senate was af-fore, in this flage of the bulines, to take such a than to pay their debts. If our government, he semaled, to whom I exposed my intentions, to which they expressed the most ready compliance. Waggons were every where demanded by them, and furnished with chearfulnels. Cavalry was neceffary, but the appointments of the 28th were on board a fhip which had failed in queft of the admiral. Those of the 25th were allo on board a faip in Simon's bay, and we had not above fifty horfes. The appointments were brought up, and I did not feruple, on fuch an occafion, to require all faddlehories without exception to be brought in, which were valued by two members of the court of juftice, and two officers of the 28th dragoons, and paid for on the fpot to the entire fatisfaction of the owners. By thefe means, fir, leaving major-general Doyle in the command of the troops at and about Cape town, amounting to near 4000 men, and briga-dier-general Campbell in the immediate command of the town, I, on the morning of the 16th inft. reached Saldanha bay, at the head of the advanced guard, confifting of the light-infantry, a body of Hottentots, and fifty of the 25th light dragoons, affilted by brigadier-general M Keazie, the remainder of whole corps, confifting of the grenadiers, the 78th and 8oth battalions, fifty more of the 25th, and one hundred of the 28th light dragoons, in all about 2500 men, with two howitzers, and nine field pieces, arrived there also in an hour after. In the mean time the admiral bad returned to Falfe bay, and on there receiving the first accounts of the enemy being in Saldanha bay, had put to fea again with the utmost expedition ; and we had the fatisfaction, from the heights from whence we descended to the shores of the bay, to see him, with all his fails crowded, advancing with a fair wind directly to the mouth of the harbour, though ftill at some diffance. One of the enemy's frigates, which lay near the flore to cover their watering, cannonaded us very brifkly as we defeedded the heights, though without effect, and we returned their fire with as little, having at that time only three pounders with us; but a howitzer being brought up, a few thells were thrown wich great precition by captain Robertson, who would prot a bly soon have destroyed her; but perceiving that our fleet was then entering the bay, and that there was no poffibility of her eleaping, I defitted from firing, thinking it more for his majetly's interest that the flouid flare the fite of the remainder of the fquadron, the capture of which appeared to me inevitable, than that we should rifk the destroying

Edwin and Angelina. Gray's Elegy; and Part of the Deferted Village.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulfon, jun. at the Library ; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glafs-ftore, No. 70, S. Fourth-ftreet ; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookfeller, Market-ftreet-Half a dollar each

Admifion tickets for Children (a quarter of a dollar each) to be had at either of the abave places.

A Watch Loft.

Loft on Monday laft, a Silver Watch, makers' names, Loft on Monday laft, a Silver Watch, maters' names, "Hauxhurft and Doult New-York, 809," on the face, hour band in a fmall circle; the minute hand revol-"ving in a larger." Whoever has found and will return the fame, to JAMES EDGER, corner of Second and Ca-tharine Streets, fkall receive Ten Dollars' reward. If offered for fale, it is requeffed it may be ftopped. January, 18.

FOR SALE, A very Valuable Effate. A VERY VAIDADIC. LITATE, ALLED TWITTENHAM, fituate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2'm des from Philad lphia, and half a mile from the new Weitern road containing 230 areas of excellent lassi, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime wood-land, and the relf arabie of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two flory birst house, with a rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a purip-welf of excellent water in front; a large frame bain, fabics and other convenient buildings; a finelse-house and from foring-house; two good apple orchards, and org of beach fpring-houfe; two good apple orchards, and or of peach-es. The fields are all in clover, except thole immediately under tillage, and are fo laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly con-

The fituation is pleafant and healthy, and from the high eultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very fuitable for a gentleman's country feat.

The foregoing is part of the effate of Jacob Harman decoafed, and offered for fale by

Mordecai Lewis, 08: 31. 'Iaw Surviving Executor

A Pointer found.

Any perfon having loft a fmall POINTER PUP-Y about a fortnight fince, may have him again by wing property and paying charges. Apply to the January 10

ftep as was then proposed ? It was even a very ferious queilion to determine, whether, in any cale, they thould be authorifed to feize their funds.

Mr. W. Smith hoped the refolution would not be committed. He thought they fhould have more confidence in the flate of New-York, than to fup. pole it would refule to pay its debts. He believ ed they would not refule. Such a hep at any time would require much ferious confideration before it was adopted. The meafure was particularly level-led at the Pate of New-York, becaufe it was the only ftate in that lituation. Even were they to refuse to pay, he had great doubts whether it would be proper to feize their property. The measure pro-poled by the report was moderate, and equal to all the debtor flates, which the mode now offered was

Mr. Gallarin faid the arguments of the gentle-man from S. Carolina, were rather against the refolution itfelf, than against the propriety of com mitting it. One of the gentleman's arguments was not founded in fast. He had faid that the measure woeld affect New York only. But of the fix debtor flates, four of them had property in the funds of the United States ; two of them had more than they owed. Pennfylvania had fix times as much the funds as file was reported to owe ; therefore the measure could not be fingular towards New-

But, Mr. G. faid, he confidered that when a reolution was laid upon the table, the only argument against committing it must be, that it was evident-y glaningly imprudent and improper. As to this elolution being proper, or improper, prudent or imprudent, he could not fay, becaufe not under confideration ; but he thought there was nothing fo glaringly improper in it, as to prevent discuffi-

He faid he had only heard one thing which was an objection to the motion being committed, which was from the gentleman from New York. He faid the measure was difgraceful, and fuch as would not be adopted by one hoftile nation towards another. That gentleman, Mr. G. faid, fhould recollect one thing. Supposing that it would be difgraceful to feize the property of individuals in the public funds, on account of any mifconduct of that nation, yet there was nothing difgraceful in the measure now proposed. That gentleman had faid that no nation at war would feize the property of their enemy. Did he not know that England had feized all faid, was founded upon erroneous principles, vicious measures might be neceffary; but to long as it was founded on equal rights and privileges. there could be no founder policy than to make justice and equity our guide.

It had been supposed that the flate of New-York would not pay her debt ; that fhe would prove herfelf lefs friendly to the union, lefs federal, than others. He did not believe this, he believed the flate perfectly federal. Would not the fame argument fall upon the creditor flates? Were they to omit calling upon the G bror flates, would not the creditor flates be dilappointed by these debts not being paid? Would it not have a tendency to make them less friendly, less federal, were they to be called upon for money which the debt-

or flates ought to have paid? Mr-R. faid it was clear, upon the principles of po-licy and juffice, the application ought to be made at this time. The longer perfons neglected to pay any juft debt, the more unwilling they were to pay, and the difficulty of recovering it, increased in proportion to the define he delay.

In refpect to the flate of Maffachufetts, which he had In respect to the flate of Mallachusetts, which he had the honour to represent, it was one of the areditor flates. It was at present burdened with very large debts, contracted in support of the war. Many per-fons expected, and perhaps the flate in general, that their account would be allowed. The amount was 1,200,000 dollars. They supposed this sum would be paid by the dobtor flates, and if it were not paid, it would make a direct tax very suppopular with them. There had been in objection urged by the gentie-man from New-York (Mr. Williams) which he tho't had not been noticed. He faid there had been large emigrations from other flates into that flate since the fettlement of the accounts, which had fo increased

ettlement of the accounts, which had to increased their population, as to have greatly increated their debr that being effimated on a feale of population. If i was true that fuch an emigration had taken place, and he expected it was, it enriched the flate of New-York and enabled her to pay the debt. The people knew when they went into that flate that they would have to bear a part of the debt. They had left creditor flates and by these emigrations of young and enterprizing men, those flates were impaired, the aged and infirm being left behind.

Mr. R. concluded by faying, that it was evident the money was due, and it was proper requifition fhould be made for payment, and he doubted not it would be plied with.

complied with. Mr. Freeman faid he was in fayour of the refolution. It was agreed on all bands that revenue was wanted, and the people in the creditor flates were extremely diffatisfied that the debtor flates had not yet paid their balances. Indeed, he could fee no juffice in calling upon the creditor flates for a direct tax to pay the aterest of a debt due from certain states in the union.

[To be Continued.]