

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, January 21,
Will be presented,
A TRAGEDY, (not acted these two years) called
Venice Preserved;
Or, a Plot Discovered.

Duke of Venice,	Mr. Warrell
Prinuli,	Mr. Warren
Bedamar,	Mr. Fox
Pierre,	Mr. Cooper
Jaffier,	Mr. Moreton
Rennault,	Mr. L'Estrange
Spinola,	Mr. Darlev, jun.
Elliott,	Mr. M'Donald
Theodore,	Mr. Blisset
Officer,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Belvidera,	Mrs. Merry

After which will be performed, by the French Com-
pany, a Comic-Opera, in one act, called
Le Tableau Parlant;
Or, The Speaking Picture.

The music by mons. Gretry.

Cassandre,	M. Viellard
Leandre,	M. Glaise
Pierot,	M. St Mare
Isabelle,	Mlle. Sophie
Colombine,	Mlle. Tefseire

On Monday, THE ROAD TO RUIN—with
The ELITCH OF BACON, in which Mr. Prigmore
will make his first appearance at this theatre.

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 4 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, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 7 o'clock
Will be delivered,
(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.

(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. Poulton, jun. at the Library;
at Mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-
street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookeller, Market-street—
Half a dollar each.

Admission-tickets for Children (a quarter of a
dollar each) to be had at either of the above places.

Notice.

THE Advertiser is a person regularly bred, and has
carried on in an extensive manner for these 30 years
past, the various branches of Goldsmiths' and Jew-
ellery, plated and hard-ware Cutlery, and Ironmongery
business, and has general knowledge of the Dry
Good and many other businesses. He has a particular
taste for building, has built extensively for himself,
has conducted buildings for others, and is of opinion
that his services to any gentleman that might be in
want of a person to conduct any of the aforesaid busi-
nesses, would not only be useful but an acquisition, as
he will engage on liberal terms, either as a salesman
or to sell on commission as an agent, act as a partner or
take the care of a manufactory, or superintend build-
ing, &c. He is a married man, and having no family
but his wife who would act as a saleswoman or house-
keeper. No objection to any part of the Southern
States, or to take a voyage to Europe as a supercargo.

A line directed to J. C. to the care of the printer,
will be punctually attended to.

N. B. He is well acquainted with most of the Eng-
lish, Irish, and Scotch manufactories, as he carried on
business for ten years in London, but on account of
unavoidable misfortunes in his country, he is now
forced to seek for a living for himself and wife in this
way, and he flatters himself that he will give entire
satisfaction to his employer. And as he is well known
in this city, and to the most respectable characters on
the continent, doubts not but his character, morality
and indefatigable industry, will bear the strictest en-
quiry.

Dec. 28.

TAWF

A Watch Lost.

Lost on Monday last, a Silver Watch, makers' names
"Hauxhurst and Doul, New-York, 309," on the face,
four hand in a small circle; the minute hand revol-
ving in a larger. Whoever has found and will return
the same, to JAMES EDGER, corner of Second and Ca-
tharine Streets, shall receive Ten Dollars reward. If
offered for sale, it is requested it may be stopped.

January, 15.

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

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 4, continued.

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

Mr. Williams recapitulated what he had before said
on the subject of emigration, and insisted upon the dis-
advantage it was of to them in the settlement.

Mr. Gilbert said, before the question was finally
taken, he was disposed to make a few observations
more on the subject, though he did not know that
he should suggest any new arguments. From the
apparent disposition of the committee, from their
refusal to grant any time as requested by the debtor
States, that they might be enabled to convince the
House of the injustice of this claim against them,
(he said) he could entertain but little hope of suc-
cess, by any argument or consideration with the
committee; he should, however, as a duty he owed
to the general sense of mankind, as well as to his
immediate constituents on that subject, proceed in
a summary way to examine further into the merits
and propriety of the resolution before them, and
submit certain considerations resulting from the
subject, to the reflection of those who were dis-
posed to consider them.

The resolution, he said, was in effect, asserting
a claim, by the United States, to those balances
against the individual States, and making solemn
demand of them for the payment. It would there-
fore be proper, he said, to examine the subject, in
order to be clearly satisfied, against all objections,
that this was a just and righteous claim. And in
his opinion, Mr. G. said, the present was the prop-
er moment, notwithstanding the opposite senti-
ments expressed by some gentlemen, for making
the enquiry and ascertaining the important fact.

It would be remembered, he said, that when
Congress made provision to pay the balances claim-
ed by the creditor States, about three years ago,
the subject of these corresponding balances was
presented to the consideration of that House,
and underwent a particular animadversion and dis-
cussion. It would be recollected how solicitous the
creditor States then were to secure from the United
States provision for their claims; and how far they
went, at that time, from urging or even proposing
the idea contained in the present resolution, of ex-
acting these balances from the individual States. It
would also be recollected by many who were then
present, he said, that certain gentlemen from those
States, favoured the opposite idea in behalf of the
debtor States—that one of the commissioners em-
ployed in the settlement of the accounts, and then
a member of that House, and who, he said, from
his intimate knowledge of all that business, was
better acquainted with its nature and merits than
any other member, explained it; and in order to
prevent any measure like the present, proposed a
relinquishment of all such claim on the ground of
justice, policy and equity. It would also be recol-
lected, he said, that it was considered at that time,
by certain gentlemen of the creditor States, that
such relinquishment ought to be made; and that it
was particularly so contended by one of these gen-
tlemen, then very active as well as eminent on this
floor, and now of the Senate—that this gentleman
considered the law prescribing the mode of settle-
ment and rule of apportionment (and he was one
of the makers of it) no more than an artificial ar-
rangement for effecting a final settlement and quiet-
ing of that difficult business—which construction,
Mr. G. said, derived great strength from the act
itself, as well as from other considerations—for it
was remarkable, he said, that the act prescribing
the mode of settlement, without expressing any
thing as to exacting payment from the individual
States, against whom balances should be rendered,
contains express engagement that provision should
be made, by Congress, for the payment of such bal-
ances as should be rendered in favor of individual
States. This remarkable omission and silence of
the act respecting the debtor States, seemed to him,
he said, strong evidence that no such thing, as now
contended for, was then contemplated. It is true,
said Mr. G. that no such relinquishment was then
made; but it is equally true, that after provision
was made for the creditor States, pursuant to the act
of settlement, no motion or idea like the one con-
tained in the resolution before us, was offered; and
that, from the impressions arising from the con-
siderations then suggested, it seemed to him, and so
he had been, he said, in fact assured by others, that
no such claim, as the present, would ever be af-
fected.

In addition to these observations, in reference to
the former impressions entertained upon the subject,
Mr. G. said, he should be glad to see on what ba-
sis this claim against the individual States rested,
and whether it were solid or not. When he contem-
plated the State of things under the old fabric of
confederation, he could find he said, no principles
contained in that compact, to warrant the course
and proceeding adopted, in respect to the settle-
ment of those accounts, by the present government.
He could perceive no sort of provision in the new
constitution, by which Congress could derive, or ex-
ercise any power of arranging and directing the
mode of settlement in the manner they had done;
and although such proceeding, so far as it related to
the United States only, might be proper and found,
if they contemplated a mere artificial arrangement,
for ascertaining and settling all accounts, and quiet-
ing those who were creditor States; yet if they
intended by such mode of proceeding, to exact the
balances which should be rendered against individ-
ual States also, the proceeding and act of Congress as
to their binding influence on individual States, he
considered (he said) quite unconstitutional and pu-
gatory. And this consideration also, he said, cor-
roborated the construction which had been made,
that the law of the United States prescribing the
mode of settlement, was but an artificial plan, for
accomplishing an easy and final close of that busi-
ness.

To avoid the force of such objection, as well as
all other exceptions, he said, it had been urged and
repeated, that the settlement had been the result

of an arbitration between the States, and that this
was the final award, as reported by the commisi-
oners. But where, he asked, was the evidence
of such arbitration among the parties? Where are
their submissions to be found? He said he had ne-
ver seen any. Certainly the legislature of the U-
nited States would not be said, consider their own
acts competent to such submission and arbitration,
as must bind all the individual States, unless there
was express power given them by the constitution
for such act of legislation. Certainly he said, it
was not pretended, that Congress had any special
delegated authority from the individual States for
that proceeding. Admitting however, that Con-
gress had been specially authorized to act on that
subject by way of arbitration, yet he said, palpa-
ble error, or mistaken principles tending to an un-
equal result, without any fraud or fault in any party,
and much more so, when the unfair conduct and ex-
travagance of a party contributed to such result,
would always nullify the award. On the ground
therefore, of arbitration and award, he said, the
claim must all fail.

The principles of the extraordinary mode of set-
tlement, the unequal rule of apportionment, their
application to New-York, with their unequal op-
eration and effects, he said, had already been fully
explored by his colleagues as well as himself, to the
committee, and therefore needed not again to be
specified.

When we take a retrospective and comparative
view of the efforts and conduct of the several States
during the revolutionary war, and compare it with
the statement of accounts made by the commisi-
oners, and see the enormous sum placed against New-
York, far beyond the amount of all the sums placed
against other States; at first blush he said, all
would be convinced, (except those who intended
not to be) that the settlement must have been un-
equal, and if so found a claim against the State, very
unjust. He had said it before, and he said he
would here repeat it, that he did not think there
was a member on that floor, who was acquainted
with the whole business, how gravely forever he
might affect to think otherwise, that could in his
conscience believe the statement made against New-
York to be the result of a fair equal adjustment.
In that settlement, he said, was found, (and that
under direction and sanction of the law) that while
no charges by New-York had been made against the
United States, but for general defence, and autho-
rized service strictly vouched; there had been allow-
ed in favor of other States, charges and claims of
all sorts, as well for private as for general defence,
for unauthorized as well as authorized services, and
all these whether vouched or not. Was there ever
said he, such an inequality heard of? He believed
not. This circumstance however, afforded convic-
tion to his mind, he said, that what had been here-
tofore urged, was true, to wit—that Congress con-
sidered it but an artificial arrangement.

For (he said) as these things, with the unequal
rule of apportionment must, and most certainly
were foreseen, it would not otherwise be explained
or accounted for, at this day—and therefore (he
said) he gave it that construction, which alone it
would constitutionally and rationally bear; and
some of those, who were makers of the law, de-
clared was its only intent and meaning. To fortify
this conclusion the more, (he said) he should
present another view of the subject resulting from
the change of political situation, which he thought
deserved serious consideration.

It seemed to him (he said) that gentlemen mis-
took the State of things in respect to the United,
and the individual States, and confounded themselves
with those local feelings and dispositions so pre-
dominant under the old confederation. Under the
old fabric (he said) each State stood alone clothed
with all the rights of sovereignty and means of re-
venue. The United States who had incurred this
debt, were responsible for its payment, without
the power or means to discharge it—To remedy
this defect, to give all power and means to the U-
nited States requisite to satisfy this debt, and pro-
vide for all other exigencies, and to meet all oc-
currences, a new compact was formed and system
adopted. To effect this purpose, the individual
States ceded great portions of their sovereignty and
all their principal means of revenue. These ces-
sions were more or less important to the United
States (he said) according to the magnitude and
peculiar local situation of the State. The cessions
made by New-York in this respect, if not equal
or superior to any other, were (he said) of great-
er value than those of one half of all the other
States in the Union, and served to afford to the
United States more actual current revenue. And
yet so little grateful or impressed with manly re-
spect for the boon, in which they all participated
alike, (he said) there seemed a contracting levelling
despotism that was not to be satisfied, so long as
that State was supposed to be more wealthy than
some of her neighbors. He hoped however (he
said) that liberal feelings and candid reflection on
this subject, would discover the injustice, the im-
propriety of asserting this claim against the indi-
vidual States; and that a due consideration of po-
licy and of justice, in reference to the mode of
settlement, and in regard to the constitutionality
of the law prescribing it, as well as the political
change in the arrangement of the government of the
United States and the great resources of reve-
nue ceded by individual States, when seriously con-
templated with all the probable consequences re-
sulting from this proceeding, would restrain the
committee from adopting the resolution proposed
and induce them to abandon the project, as unjust
and oppressive, contrary to the spirit and meaning
of the law, as well as the constitution of that go-
vernment—But if they were inclined (he said) to
adopt it, in order to hear what the States had to
allege against the demand, he was confident New-
York would be able to offer good and sufficient
reason, to show that the claim against her was un-
just and ill founded and ought not to be exacted.

[To be Continued.]

WANTED,

A middle-aged Woman Servant,
Who is a good Seamstress, and capable of taking
some charge in a family. None need apply without
good recommendations. Enquire at No. 22, Spruce-
fl.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1797.

Died on Wednesday morning last, at Burlington,
New-Jersey, Richard Brooke Roberts, Esq. of South
Carolina, Major of Infantry in the service of the United
States.

Messrs. Wignell and Reinagle, Managers of the
New Theatre, have put into the hands of the Mayor
of this City, two hundred and forty-six dollars and
fifty-five cents, for the benefit of the sufferers by the
late fire in Savannah.

COMMUNICATION.

The Aurora is angry because writers in England
speak with respect of the President's valedictory—
because they derive from it texts of political wis-
dom, and apply them to their own affairs—because
they borrow strength from that name which it is
the pride of all good men here to believe will be im-
mortal; and because they use that strength against
the enemies of the human race—call them jacobins!
Men abhorred by all the friends of liberty & law—
strangled by the very mother who bore them—a
felon race who have found in the Botany bay of some
of our cities a refuge from the whips of their native
country. Formerly, convicts, when they did come
among us, regenerated—a murderer, long inured to
humility and hard labor, repeated and reformed in
a scene that was auspicious to human nature.—
The crimes of men were then perpetrated on a small
scale—collective murder—butchering en masse was
not known. The wife of the flagitious Roman ty-
rant, was the ridicule and the horror of the school
—The horrible crime of jacobinism was unknown.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the message of the President of
the United States to both Houses of Congress,
January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States to the French Republic.

Department of State, January 16, 1797.

SIR,

In my letters of the 5th and 26th ult. I fear you
two Notes from Mr. Adet, the Minister of the
French Republic to the United States; the former
dated the 27th of October, and the latter the
15th of November last; and my answer to the
first. The latter note embracing numerous topics
of complaint, and going as far back as the year
1793, required a particular examination of all the
transactions of our government from that time to
the present. The other indispensable duties of the
office prevented my entering on this examination
as early as I had expected, and the current busi-
ness has retarded the pursuit. The result of this
examination I am now, by the direction of the
President of the United States to communicate to
you. This history of our affairs you will find sup-
ported by documents, many of which were deliv-
ered to you at your departure, and the residue will
be herewith transmitted. The remarks and reason-
ings on facts you will duly appreciate; and, from
the whole, joined with your own observations, you
will be enabled, it is believed, to vindicate the U-
nited States, and to demonstrate their impartiality
as a neutral nation, their fidelity in the observance
of treaties, and their friendship as an ally.

The discussion on which I am entering will in-
volve much repetition; for the general questions and
particular cases grouped together in the Minister's
last note, have been subjects of controversy and
correspondence from May 1793 to this day. Some
other points have indeed been contended for, which
the Minister has now passed without notice. Why
they are omitted I know not; for in these cases
the United States were as positively charged with
violating treaties as in those which he has been
pleaded now to derail. Some of them it may be
found proper to introduce, to render less imperfect
the view of our relations to France.

The complaints of the French minister against the
United States, have reference to three principal
subjects. 1st. To the abandonment of their neu-
tral rights to the injury of France, in not maintain-
ing the pretended principles of the modern law of
nations, that free ships make free goods and that tim-
ber and naval stores for the equipment and arma-
ment of vessels, are not contraband of war.

2d. To violations of our treaties with France, e-
ven in their letter.

3d. To the Treaty of Amity and Commerce bet-
ween the United States and Great-Britain; which
he alleges "deprives France of all the advantages
stipulated in a previous treaty." A fourth com-
plaint is truly ingenious. The fortune of war has
constrained some of the belligerent powers from ene-
mies, to become her allies; and if the alleged
abandonment of the rule of the modern law of na-
tions, in its consequences, works an injury to those
allies, from that moment France is also injured.
Perhaps it will be in time to notice this last charge
when the allies themselves complain; if the answer
to the first, involving the same principle, should not
render such notice altogether unnecessary.

I shall now present to your view those facts and
observations which will prove, we conceive, that
the minister's complaints are without any just founda-
tion.

Under the first charge, That we have not main-
tained, as we ought to have done, our neutral
rights, it is alleged;

1st. That the position, that free ships make free
goods, is an established principle of the modern
law of nations, and that Great-Britain, by cap-
turing French property on board our vessels, has
violated our neutral rights; and that unless we
compel Great-Britain to respect those rights, France
will be justified in violating them.

Not to remark on the singular reasoning, That
if one warring power commits an act of injustice
towards a neutral and innocent nation, another
warring power may lawfully commit the like in-
justice, we may ask what authority is adduced, to
show that the modern law of nations has establi-
shed the principle, That free ships make free goods?