If we were in their fituation (which thank) God we are not at prefeit whatever we may be) we could not help complying. Mr. MtDowert fpoke in favour of the previous queition, and was replied to by Mr.

Mr. BRENT declared his intention of vo Mr. DRENT declared ats intention of vo-ting in favour of the previous qualiton, tho' he had expressed in intention yesterday of voting differently; but, fince hearing the arguments of the gentleman from Pennfyl-vania, and having himfelf ferioufly confider-ed the fubject, he was determined to vote

ed the Jubject, he was determined to vote egainft now putting the main queffion. Mr. KITTERA faidhe had kept hisfeat with difficulty when he heard gentlemen fpeak of this as an offenfive propolition to France; he thought to cherfs a doubt that they would do juffice, would be more likely to infult that nation. Many prefeffions he faid had been made with respect to withing the peace of the country to be preferved. Immedi-ately reprefenting people who enjoyed peace above every thing elfe, it would be difficult tormake them believe he was not as fincere in his profeffions for peace as any man. to make them believe he was not as fincere in his profeffions for peace as any man.— He believed his proposition did not tend to war but to peace. He thought the main queftion ought now to be put, as the pro-position, carried without the amendment, would carry a firong implication that this go-vernment was about to abandon the claims ef

Mr. R. WILLIAMS fhould make no apology for troubling the houfe as was common, as he conceived he had a right to express his oughts on this and every other question elented to him. It was faid that if the prefeated to min. It was laid that if the prefeat motion was not adopted, it would be abandoning the rights of our fellow citizens, this argument he fuppofed was ufed to frighten members into a vote which they did frighten members into a vote which they did not wilh to give. He confidered the nation as bound to protect its citizens in the legal exercise of their buliness on the Ocean; but if any other nation injured them, they were to look to their own government for redress and not to the foreign nation. It was true, the government had a right to look for fa-tistation for the wrongs. He did not there faction for the wrongs. He did not therefore confider this vote as in any degree inju-ring his fellow citizens. They did not at prefent know the amount of the fpoliations. It would be an after confideration, if they It would be an after confideration, if they fhould not be paid, whether we will pay them ourfelves or go to war. Mr. W. took notice of feveral arguments which had been ufed againft putting the previous queftion; he particularly obferved upon the *fingularity* of what fell from Mr. OTIS, that he believ-ed the principle wrong, and that fuch en-croachments upon the Executive would lead him to fortify himfelf by corruption or force; yet he would vote for it. Mr. POTTER hoped the previous quefti-

yet he would vote for it. Mr. POTTER hoped the previous quefti-on would not prevail. He trufted the Re-prefentatives of the American people were not prepared to give up the claims of their fellow citizens without even afking for a fatisfaction of them.

The previous queffion wasput in this form "fhall the main queffion now be put."-Nays-51-Ayes-48.

Wednefday, June 7. Mr. Orrs prefented a petition from fundry mer-chants of Bofton and Charleflown trading to Chi-na and India, praying for a fulpention for a limit-el time of certain duties imposed last fession upon tea and white cotton goods, intended to take place from the first of July aczt, on the ground that it was the intention of the Legislature to exempt from the duty the cargots of all veffels then on their voyages, alledging that their vessels required

Mr. WILLIAMS faid, it was well known that a j der due regulations. For these reasons, he | fitting out the veffels, would be more than umber of our merchantmen were arming in diff nt ports of the union, and it was, therefore, cut ports of he union, a id it was, therefore, ne cellary to regulate anisbufinels to prevent milchief being done.—Gentlemen might differ in their o-pin on with refpect to the marine law or laws of nations on this inbject; but all would with, fince wiffels were arming, that every thould be put under fome reflarant. When he voted for manning the frigates he did it with a view of having them em ployed in the defence of our coalits, and not as a convoy. Our fituation he faid was truly critical, and he was undetermined how far it would be pro-per to are the merchane veffels of the United States; but to prevent milchief, he wilhed the re-folution might be agreed to, referving to himfelf the right of voting ultimately for or againt it, it might afterwards undergo fuch modifications as fhould be found neceffary. Mr. LIVINGSTON faid the gentleman from

Mr. LIVINGSTON faid the gentleman from Pennfylvania had very properly enquired what was the fcope of the prefent refolution, and he expected fome answer would have been given. The gentleman from S. Caro-lina had faid, they must vote for the princi-ple, and the detail would come of courfe. pre, and the detail would come of courie. So that without knowing its object, wheth-er it was defensive or offensive, they were called upon to agree to the principle. This deficiency had been fupplied in fome degree by the gentleman from New York. He lays the merchants have undertaken to arm their veffels. He wished to know whence he derived his information ? The only information before them was the Prefident's speech, where he fays he has forbidden fuch armament, except in the East India trade. He therefore fuppofed the fact not founded. What, he afked, was intended to be done with thefe armed veffels? He faid they must argue hypothetically. He fuppofed they were intended to protect our trade. He did not believe they were meant to operate offenfively. But he would afk, if this were the cafe, if it would not lead directly to war; fince individuals would be left to determine the law of nations, and of courfe the peace of the country would be placed at their difpofal, and all precautions on the part of government, would be in vain, fince individuals, who might have an oppolite interest to that of government, might be continually committing acts of hoitility.

Who, faid Mr. L. are our merchants Were they all men in whom implicit confidence could be placed? Were they all Ame-ricans? He believed the generality of them might be well disposed towards the interests of this country : but if there were one man of a contrary fpirit, the peace of the coun-try would be at his difpofal; for what would avail all the inftructions which were given, if one foreigner had the power to commit acts of hoftility on a power with whom we are at peace; and if government were to difa-vow violations of this fort, yet a repetition of them would certainly involve the country in a war. And when it was confidered what part, be looked upon the meafure in fo feri-ous a light, that he fhould not hefitate to fay, he fhould prefer a *Declaration of War*, to fuch a flep, becaufe it would be a derelic tion of principle, thus to commit into the hands of they knew not whom, that most facred truft, the prefervation of the peace of the country ; whereas, if war were to be declared, we should put onricives into a state

hould be opposed to the prefent measure. fould be opposed to the pretent measure. Mr. GALLATIN laid, it feemed as if the motion of the gentleman from S. Carolina was infectible of any fhape, fince the a-mendment now incorporated into it, feemed to have a different view, from the original. At 1 - feat, he would flate his objections to the principle of the refolution itfelf. The first enquiry was, whether the law of nations permitted the merchant vessels of a neu-tral nation to arm. If they had not a right tral nation to arm. If they had not a right to permit it, whether they are not bound to prohibit it. He had examined the law of nations on this fubject, and found no fuch authority, nor did the practice of modern times jultify the practice. He took a view of the different flages of fociety to flow, that whenever regular governments were eftablished, the public defence was always laced in them, and it was their duty to pro-ect individuals, fince they did not give them

ave to protect themfelves. Mr. G. faid he knew of no exception, but in cafes of letters of marque and reprifal, and he did not know a fingle inftance within the laft century, where these had been granted, but war had been the confequences, fo re-pugnant were they to the prefent flate of fociety.—It was true nations might be in fuch a flate as to find it near the safe of an embargo, what, but was to become of the confequences is to be the did not know a fingle inftance within the laft century, where these had been granted, but war had been the confequences, fo re-pugnant were they to the prefent flate of fociety.—It was true nations might be in the affered area to find it near the safe of an embargo, what, but ha flate as to find it near the safe of an embargo, what, but has flate as to find it near the safe of an embargo, what, but has flate as to find it near the safe of an embargo, what, but has flate as to find it near the safe of an embargo, what, but has flate as to find it near the safe of an embargo, what, but has flate as to find it near the safe of the sa fuch a flate, as to find it neceffary to grant fuch a power ; as when a nation with which it has to do is unable to fupport the common relations of intercourfe. Two inftances of this kind prefented themfelves, viz.—the Eaft-India trade, and the Mediterranean The gentleman from trade. In carrying on our trade with the East-Indies, our vessels were met by those of a number of uncivilized powers, upon whom no reftraint could be had, fo that no remedy was left to us, but immediate re-fiftance. Nearly of the fame nature was the fituation of the Barbary powers in the Me-diterranean ; and although we enter into a treaty with them, we have not a perfect re-liance upon their obferving their engage-ments, our merchants veffels are, therefore, permitted to trade to those parts armed.— He knew it might be faid, that at prefent, the Welt-Indies were in a fimilar fituation. He believed in fome refpects they were; and this could be the only plea for adopting a measure like the present. If it were to be understood that there was to be an end of the negociating with France, or that the privilege of arming would not be abandoned, it might be proper to authorife the arming of merchants vefiels ; but he believed, if it were confidered that fuch a permiffion would be almost certain to involve us in a war, it would appear to be much more wife to await the event of the negociation with France by a measure of this kind, but he was afraid of

volving our country iu a war. Mr. G. obferved, that when he faid it was our duty to prohibit the fitting out of armed merchant veffels, he thought we owmongit us, who would wish to see this coun-try take part in the prefent war, it would not be extraordinary, if they should feize fuch an opportunity of provoking hostilities with one or the other power. For his own part, be looked upon the measure in fo form the fubject, he faw no danger that could arife from veffels fill remaining unarmed. And if there were any merchants veffels ar-ming, he believed it would be beft for go-vernment to remain filent on the fubject ; for then, if merchants proceeded to acts of hoftility, government might difclaim the act, at molt e peace e to be them. Mr. G. concluded by faying, that this being a new fubject, he fhould be glad of this

faved in the infurance. But there was a further confideration-by this means the vef-fels and feamen would be preferved to the United States ; whereas, if it were not a-dopted, we not only lole our veilels and men, but they go to firengthen the power of a nation which may uls them against us. And unlefs France knows that this Govern-ment will afford protection to its velicle, we might expect that the would take advartage of our remiffuels, by fpinning out the negociation, and plundering our property. Something had been faid about the con-

duct of other neutral nations. He believed they had armed their merchantmen,-though he did not pledge himfelf to prove it; but if this were not the cafe, they had fleets to convoy their trade. We, on the contrary, had no fleet, nor did gentlemen feem difpofed that we flould have any,-fince they have expressed their wishes that the frigates now building were burnt. He fked what was to become of the commerce he afked, would become of our feamen ?--They would wander about the country, difcontented, and perifhing for want. What would become of our produce? It would

The gentleman from Pennfylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had not faid neutral nations had not a right to arm their merchant's veffels, and he had no doubt, if he could havedone it he would. Was it, then, right for us to fit fill and fee the property of our mer-chants fpoliated, Was it not our duty to protect our commerce, our merchants, our revenue ? If we were to fuffer these to be laid wafte, when that flate of things arriv-ed which he believed was not far diftant, in what a fituation should we be! Nay, he believed that the conduct of gentlemen on that floor would have the effect to increase the demands of France upon us, by contrafting her means and our weaknefs.

The gentleman from Pennfylvania had justified our right to arm merchants veffels to the East Indies and the Mediterranean, but had introduced fome nice diffinctions to fhew that the fame reafon did not exift for arming our Weft India veffels ; but he could fee no reafon for it in one cafe, which did not alfo exift in the other.

But he was furprifed that the gentleman fhould have treated fo cavalierly our good ally the Dey of Algiers, who had behaved fo very politely and generoufly to us. He thought much more refpect was due to the Dey than to Victor Hugues, though that gentleman did not feem to fpeak of him with equal refpect, The Dey of Algiers had lent 40,000 dollars to our agent for the purpole of making a treaty with Tunis.— Victor Hugues, on the contrary, took all

he could get from us. Unlefs fome means of protecting our veffels was determined upon, our coaffing trade would be loft, fince the Picaroons had been off the Capes of the Delaware. And if they were to know, that Congrefs had adjourned, without doing any thing for our protection against them, our coast would fwarm with them.

PORT of PHILADELPHIAS

STATE OF THE OWNER ALL MADE IN THE D.	and the second sec
hip Mount Vernon, Menihett,	Portorico 15
rig Fly, Hubbard,	Jeremie & Mole 14
Pelly, Wroth,	Portau Prince IA
Gommerce, Rey Iden	do. 14
Mary, Willington,	do. 14
Experiment, Hefs.	Acquin 25
Antazene, Gardiner;	Havannah, 17
chr. Aicope, Rice,	Mole 17
FILL THE A P. OF THE R. P. LEWIS	

ferent veffels to convoy them through the Keys

different veffels to convoy them through the Keys, i's fail while for this pore; among them were the Goddofs of Pleaty, Churnfide; Sally, Dawfon; Andrew: Gelles, Beup Driver, Sc. The Moont Vernon, arrived yefferday, confirms the account of the fudden't treat of the British ar-maneut from Porto Rico, with the loss of their heavy artillery, tents, &c. &. Arrived at Pallimore, hip Abigail, Pettis, 14 days from Havannab, A gentleman who can't palfenget in the Abigail contradicts the information contained in the letter from Havannah. He hijs the governor evinces no dipoficion to fee neutral veffels in that portreliped-ed, and men ions feyeral that have been captured under the guns of the Moro, and carried back, af-ter leaving that port; and inflances the the An-duras Bay, which had been captured by a Spanish frigate and carried into the Havannah, but was delivered up to the captain—for this vefil feveral French Privateers were of the look-sut, and in-tended taking as foon as the leit the port. The Abigail was boarded by one of them, the captain of which fail he took her for the Arin, and withed to know the time of her failing, ashe was waring for her. to know the tame of her failing, ashe was Waiting

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street The Public are repeatfully informed that The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS, THIS EVENING, June 8, Will begin by a Graud Parade of Equefician Performers of both fraces.

A grand difplay of Horfemanship,

A grafid dilplay of Horlemaninip, By Meff's. Langley, Herman, C. Vandeveloc, Nicholas Corié, Sully, (the Clown and Lailfon. Mr. SULLY, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats. Mr. LAILSON will perform feveral er ious and af-tonifhing exercifes, which he will not undertake to commerate, in order to furpize the focdator; he aim being to pleafe i---and nothing fhall be neglected to render the exercifes worthy the attention of the mateurs of this new art. mateurs of this new art.

The Pedeftal,

By the beautiful Princels - (which has never been ex-ecuted in America) After which will be prefented (for the fecond time) the favorite French conic opera, called

Le Tableau Parlant ;

Or, The Speaking Picture. With elegannew feerery, executed by Mr. Perouany. The evening's entertainment will conclude by a fecoud reprefentation of the pantomime, called

Harlequin Mariner;

Or, THE DISTRESSED TAR. With alterations, additions, new frenery, decora-

tions, &c.

WANTED.

A BOUT 200 tons of freight, for any port in Spain, or the Mediterranean in a neu-tral bottom. Enquire of JAMES YARD June 7.

June 7. 7t THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minifter Pleni-potentiary of his Britannic Majelly, General Agent for affifting Britifth creditors, and fuch particular a-gents as they may (pecially authorize, in profecuting their claims before the commifficients for carrying in-to effect the fixth article of the Trady of Analy, Com-merce and Maxigation between his Britannic Mapping and the United States of America, hereby gives non-ce that he has opened his office at his houle the fouth east corner of Chelaut and fifth fireers, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or initractions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpole of bringing forward the fame agree-ably fo the rules and orders which the board may tank proper to preferibe. And as it will be for the intereft of all concerned, that the leveral claims may be fo flated, and fupport-ed, as to prevent the delay which would arife from

He believed France confidered all that part of the country as outlawed, and that it had little connection with the Government of the country, Indeed, he knew it as a fact, that the French Minifter had affured our Government, before he left Philadelphia, that the fpoliations committed in the Weft Indies were unautborized ; and, therefore,

voyages, allddging that their veficis required ger time to make their voyages than veficis fome other ports of the Union: Referred to cet Conimittee of three members.

a Select Committee of three members. Mr. W. SAUTH moved that the Houfe go into a Committee of the whole on the Bill for prohibit-ing for a limited time, the exportation of arms ind ammunition; which it accordingly did, and liter receiving fundry verbal amendments, fuggeff-id by Mr. BAYARD, the committee role and the youfe agreed to them. The bill was ordered to be recoursed.

The houfe then refolved itfelf into a Committee

The houfe then refolved itfelf into a Committee of the whole on the State of the Union; when the third refolution, relating to the purchale of ad-ditional armed veffels, having been read, Mr. Szwazii Tübmitted it to the gentleman who brought forward these refolutions, whether it would not be better to polypone a determination upon the third and fourth refolutions, until the fifth was diffold of; becaule if it were agreed to, it might have an effect upon the vote of gentle-men upon the ether two, as they might be of o-pinion that if the merchants veffels were armed, there would be no needfury for a convoy. Mr. W. SMITH had no objection to polypone the confideration of the third and fourth refoluti-ons for the prefent, in order to take up the fifth. Mr. Nicuozas fuppofed this could not be done except the gentleman chofe to withdraw the third and iourth refolutions. Mr. W. SMITH faid it might be done by gence

nd iourth refolutions. Mr. W. SMITH faid it might be done by general confent.

Mr. W. SMITU faid it might be done by gene-ral confent. Mr. GILES could not confent to depart from the plan of diffuilion laid down by the gentleman from S. Carolina. For his part he fhould vote a-gainfi the whole of the refolutions, and traffed a majority of the committee would do fo : and he did not wift the decilion to be delayed. He wift-ed the country at large to know the fenfe of the committee upon them as from as poffible. Mr. O'ris could not fee how it was material to gentlemen who intended to vote againfi the whole in what order the refolutions were diffulfed; to the few who were not decided it might be material. He was of ominen with his colleague that it would be belt to take them up in the way he propoled, and he thought it would be uncondid to object to the poliponement. The Senate had already paffed a law on the 3d and 4th, and thofe might as well be confidered in their bil. Mr. W Smitta faid he fhould adopt a mode, which would not require the confent of gentlemen. He withdrew, for the prefent, the third and fourth refolutions.

The 5th which was in the following words,

aring been r ad, Refered, That provision be made by law, for re-ducing the arming of the merchant vetices of the

United States" Mr. Swaswick enquired with what view the were to be employed, and in what cafes they we madefend themfolves. The information which I might receive on thefe enquiries, he fail, won have confiderable weight in influenceing his vote Mr. Harren faid the detail would be brough formed in the full. The principle was how on

Mr. Hanren faid the detail would be broog forward in the bill; the principle was now of to be determ.ned. He had not thought of all modifications which might be given to it; theu he had thought of many; but it would be beft d cuffed in this general form. The gentletian if I thought proper, might introduce into the refail tion, any principle which he might with to hav inferted in it.

kind taken under the mask of peace, would be plunging a dagger into the vitals of the country, from which it would be a long time in recovering. Mr. L. concluded, by remarking upon the extraordinary manner in which this bulinels was conducted, and attributed the withdrawing of the 3d and 4th refolutions to a perfusion that they would have been negatived, if perfifted in.

Mr. S. SMITH acknowledged that the prefent was a very delicate fubject; but had not the Prefident forbidden the arming of merchant veffels, he should have been of oinion that the merchants veffels of a neutral power had always a right to arm for their own defence. But he believed it was neceffary that fomething fhould be done. Merhants would arm their veffels from the right chants would arm their veilels from the right given to them by the law of nations, and, if not reftrained, might go on to do acts which could not be juftified. Though he believed merchants poffeffed the right of arming their veffels; yet, rather than do any thing which vould involve the country in war, he believ ed they would defift from the practice, and bear the loffes which they might, for the want of arms, fuffer. He moved to firike out the word "regulating," and to infert in the place of it " reflricting in certain ca-

Mr. SWANWICK believed it would be very lifficult to devife any plan by which to reg-ulate a power of this kind, fince private intereft was fet to work to evade the law. There had always been great difficulty to prevent privateers from being fitted out in our ports, and it was known that many of the veffels employed against our trade in the W. Indies, notwithstanding the precaution, had been fitted out in our ports, and whenever permiffion was given to merchants to arm their veffels, that permiffion would be a cover for a variety of abufes. Befides, the arm-ing of veffels, Mr. S. faid, would be attened with an expense which no regular trade could support. If it were not for this, nations at way might carry on trade, as well as neutral nations. He looked upon the advan-tages which the United States had derived from their trade to be owing to their having carried it on without the neceffity of arming ; this provision, therefore, could have no other effect, than to involve us in war. What, he afked, had been the conduct of other neu-tral nations ? He did not believe Denmark, Sweden, or Venice had carried guns on board their merchant veffels, though they had had very confiderable commerce. He believed that the only proper protection for the trade of a nation was the armed force of

of any historical fact which could throw light

Mr. Corr complained of the proposition, when first introduced, and now amended, being very indefinite. He thought the pro-vision should be made, but he wished the obect to be defined: He could not fay that he could to modify the refolution, that he could himfelf vote for it ; he had not made up his mind upon the fubject as to what ca-fes reftrictions should be made ; but, in order to take the fenfe of the committee, he would move an amendment, in order to oring the fubject before them. It was to strike out "certain cafes," and to infert at the end of the refolution " bound to the East Indies and to the Mediterranean."

Mr. HARPER proposed to amend the a-mendmen, by adding the word "West," after "East," fo as to read "East and West Indies."

Mr. W. SMITH did not think it material whether West-Indies was inferted, or the anendment was rejected altogether. It was is wish that the committee should first have decided upon the abstract principle. Pre-fuming it to be the existing law of this country that merchants have a right to arm their effels, he wished to know whether it was their wish to interfere in regulating and re-fricting that right. He believed the modi-fication of the bufinels might very well have been done in the bill. He would have rifen before to have given his reason for this, had he not been prevented from doing fo by gen-tlemen who had complained that he had not done it. He was in favor of the amendment to the amendment ; but, if it was not carried, he would be against the amendment. It would be in vain to take into confideration the East India and Mediterranean trade, when fpoliations were principally committed in the Weft Indies, when, indeed, the obect of the prefent meeting of Congress, was principally to take into confideration the rotection of the West India and European. trade : he prefumed, therefore, if they meant to do any thing effectual, they fhould take into confideration the Weft India trade.— Gentlemen were very ready, he faid, to object to every plan broughtforward, but they themfelves propoled nothing. All they did was to hold out alarms of war, though eve-

ry one expressed a defire for peace. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Swanwick) had objected to the arming of merchant vessels, because of the expence.— He believed the merchants of the United States in general thought differently, tho' there might be fome merchants in this city who would be averfe to the meafure. As the government, which would always be un- to the expence, he believed, the expence of

Indies were unautborized ; and, therefore, f no means of defence were taken against them, we could have no ground upon which to expect redrefs from France.

But gentlemen faid, why take these meaures at prefent, fince they may be looked upon as hostile, while our negociation is bending? He believed, that after the preent dispute should be adjusted with France, t would be neceffary to arm our veffels traling to the Weft Indies, as he believed, for fome years to come, thefe buccaneers of various colours, would continue to infeft those feas. And if this were the cafe, why ought they not to go into arming our veffels at prefent, when they were met for the purpofe of taking effectual measures for the defence of our country.

MR. S. SMITH conceived that Congress were called together to adopt fuch measures as were best calculated to preferve the peace of the country, by means of negociation, and to fix upon fuch means of defence as would not be injurious to the country. It was his opinion that the Prefident was not authorifed by law to prevent the veffels of merchants being armed; but the merchants of the United States would readily fubmit to any loss rather than go to war. He knew that this was the opinion of the Philadel-phia merchants; he had feen many of them. Nor had he met with one native American who wished to go into this arming plan ;they believe it would infringe our neutrality and throw us into a war. When he came here, his mind was fearcely made up on the fubject ; he did not like to give up his right to defend his property ; but he had found this to be the general opinion, and therefore he brought forward the amendment, which had been well amended by the gentleman from Connecticut. The gentleman from South Carolina had fince added Weft Indics, and this brought them to iffue; for it was war, or not war.

[We are obliged, for want of room, to defer the conclution of this day's proceedngs, 'till to-morrow. No vote was taken on the question]

HAY. A Quantity of excellent Old and New Hay to be had at Peel Hall Farm on the Wiffahickon oad, about 2 miles from the City. Allo, A QUANTITY OF BUILDING STONE June 8

W.S.

ad. The date or nature of the original contract or debr.

geot. gd. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant w.s prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or reftraint of exction, from recovering payment of the debt in

cution, from recovering payment of the debt in queftion. 4 th The lofs and damage incufred or fulfained, in confequence of fuch impediments, whether the fame may have arifen from the infolvency, change of function, or death of the debtor, the lofs of legal remedy from lapfe of time, or ethercaules impairing the value and fecurity of the debt, which would not have to operated if fuch impediments had not exifted. And 5th The particular grounds and realons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that ' by the ordinary courfe of judicial proced-"ings the creditor cannot now obtain and adually have " and receive full and adquate competition" for the toffes and damages to inflamed. The general agent thinks it his duty further to fag-geft that the f veral claims ought to be accompanied and fupported by the adiations of the claimants duly (worn and regularly attetted, both as to the exiltence of the debts claimed, and fuch other circumflances as may be within their own knowledge relpectively.

of the debts claimed, and fuch other circumflances as may be within their own knowledge relpectively. and wherever the claimants in flating the nature of their evidence (which mult in every inflance be the bed of which the cale is capable) have of calion to refer to the refirmony of witheffes, it will be proper to apprife the general agent of the names and places of refidence of tuch witheffes and the facts to be etta-blifted by their tellimony. Wan Manare Smith

Wm. Moore Smith. Philadelphia, June 8 h, 1797. dım

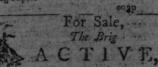
XX

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