

should consider it in the same light as a repeal of the law.

Mr. Brooks said, the sole object of the bill before them was, to give time to the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare the necessary stamped paper before the act took effect. What were the views of the gentleman who proposed the amendment, he could not say. Perhaps he would himself explain why he wished the act to be suspended for a year, which was nearly one fourth of the whole duration, and would, of course, sacrifice nearly that proportion of the revenue expected from it.

Mr. Lyon said, one reason with him was he had his doubts whether the time proposed for the suspension, would be sufficient for government to make the necessary preparations. The time which had been given was said to be too short, he wished now to give time enough. The late sickness in this city was alleged as an apology for not having the necessary preparations in readiness. He thought this a poor excuse; because, if the people of this city were sick, the whole country was not so. He had another reason for his motion. He wished the people to have time to get ready to receive a stamp-tax. It was a tax every where odious to the people of the United States, and absolutely necessary could only reconcile it to them.

The question upon agreeing to the amendment was put and negatived, Mr. Lyon only rising in favour of it.

Mr. Coit then moved to strike out, as unnecessary, the second section of the bill, which had a reference to the time for which the law should have existence.

Mr. Harper wished the section not to be struck out, but amended. The object was to prevent the six months which would be lost by the suspension from being deducted from the existence of the act.

Mr. Macon thought the whole bill might have been comprized in a few words, as in former acts of suspension, by saying the operation of such an act is suspended till such a time.

The motion for striking out was put and carried; the committee rose, the house took up and agreed to the amendment, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Macon moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the farther consideration of the report of the committee of claims on the petitions of Samuel Abbot, and others. The committee of claims had recommended that provision by law should be made for the relief of these petitioners, whose claims are for arrears of pay, &c. due for services during the war, whose accounts were liquidated, and certificates granted; but they allege that they never received them by reason of the default of the agents of the regiments to which they belonged.

The committee adds, that great caution, on the part of the officers of the treasury will be necessary to prevent abuses. Mr. M. wished, therefore, that this report might be again re-committed, in order that the committee of claims might say what the checks were which would prevent imposition, as he could not see any that would be effectual.

Messrs. D. Foster and Shepard were opposed to the motion, and thought the house ought to interfere in behalf of the petitioners to do them justice, and that it would be going nothing to re-commit the report, until the house had decided whether they would, or would not agree to this principle.

The motion for discharging the committee of the whole was put and negatived.

Mr. Gallatin moved for the order of the day on the report of the committee of claims, to whom was referred to enquire into and report on the expediency or inexpediency of designating certain claims against the United States to be excepted from the operation of the acts of limitation; which being agreed to, the house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Dent in the chair. The report having been read, which stated the inexpediency of suspending their operation, and Mr. D. Foster having moved a concurrence, Mr. Gallatin wished to amend the report, by adding a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, That so much of an act, entitled an act making further provision for supporting public credit, and for reducing the public debt, passed March 3, 1795; as bars from settlement, after a limited time, land office tickets, final settlements, and incidents of interest, be suspended for a certain time."

The motion produced a very lengthy debate, which, as it is conceived to be pretty generally interesting, will be given to-morrow, with the report of the committee of claims upon the subject. It was supported by Messrs. Gallatin, Brooks, Dayton, Dana, Read, Coit, Elmendorf, Isaac Parker, S. Smith, Thatcher, J. Williams, and Baldwin. It was opposed by Messrs. N. Smith, Allen, Edmund, and Macon. No question was taken. The committee reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Harper, from the committee to whom was re-committed the bill for the relief of the representatives of William Carmichael, deceased, reported a new bill, which was twice read, and committed for to-morrow. Adjourned.

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
No. 116 Walnut-street,
INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.
N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. nov. 15.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, December 5.
COSSIN & Co.

All our readers must have heard of the famous Felix Coffin, of Nantz, the memoirist against the United States. We supposed he was a villain, and we have abundant evidence to confirm the supposition, in the deposition of a capt. Glad of New-York. His conduct to that captain and relative to his ship and cargo, was knavish and savage. Few are the honest men who oppose the government of the United States—every day develops some scandalous trait in their characters; and the few honest men must abandon such disgraceful connexions. This Coffin was naturalized at Baltimore—and a mighty tie our country has on him for promising and affording him protection and commercial advantages! Coffin is a true democratic expatriate—he would change countries every day if he could improve his opportunities for plunder. Jacobins scorn to be bound by oaths.—Coffin is agent for all the privateers out of Nantz, and part owner of several out of other French ports—deeply interested—and yet the French government with unparalleled weakness or knavery, listened to his libels on the United States, and his false and ridiculous statements; and (as capt. Glad's deposition states) at his instance issued the arrest relative to the role d'equipage, which has so materially injured our trade—and violated the principles of justice. He boasted of being able to get what he pleased done at Paris and Nantz, and that he could procure (blessed advantage of the Revolution!) the condemnation of any American vessel for five guineas. Coffin had a regular correspondence with people in this country—some who are "naturalized" we suppose; who are only waiting an opportunity of making a divestment of their American citizenship in a means of filling their pockets to flee back to France. In a vessel lately arrived at New-York, a number of Coffin's friends came passengers—they are his true disciples—they were numerous, and frequently on the passage broke open the hatches, rumaged the freight, drank and wasted the wine, and drew their swords and knives on the captain and crew—and sometimes, when liquor completely unmasked the devil, "swore they would set fire to the city" (meaning probably if the citizens of New-York did behave perfectly to their liking.)

Mr. Ellis, an American, is charged in the above deposition with being concerned in a privateer out of France.

NORFOLK, November 29.

Counterfeit Bank Notes!
Yesterday was taken into custody and examined before Messrs. Read and Forster, aldermen, a man who calls himself captain Robinson, charged with having passed several counterfeit 10 dollar Notes of the United States branch bank at New-York. On examining his trunk forged Notes of 10 dollars each, to the amount of 230 dollars, were found. The copperplate seems well executed, but the paper is much thicker and whiter than the true notes, and the writing badly executed. The notes are all drawn in favor of Christopher Ray, and indorsed with the same name on the back.

He was to have been again examined before the Court at Town-hall this morning at ten o'clock; but being apprehensive he would be furnished with winter's lodgings with Mr. Branan, he took himself off from the Borough jail last night.

On Tuesday arrived here the ship Juno, captain Hooker, from St. Ubes, which place he left on the 4th of Oct. Spoke in lat. 33, 45. long. 69, 50. the 14th inst. the brig Swallow, Stoddard, six days out from New-York bound to Hispaniola; had two feet water in the hold, and was obliged to throw his deck load overboard.

Captain H. informs that a cutter had arrived at Lisbon with dispatches from the British government to the queen of Portugal, the purport of which was to notify, that the ratification of the treaty between France and Portugal would be considered as a declaration of war against Great Britain; that the English troops some time since sent out to Lisbon, had taken possession of the forts of that city; that an English regiment was momentarily expected at St. Ubes when he failed; and that they had threatened to take possession of the Brazils. The French cruisers continued to take Portuguese vessels in sight of their harbours.

RICHMOND, (Virg) December 5.

Yesterday being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, a quorum of the House of Delegates attended. John Wise, Esq. was elected Speaker, and Mr. John Stewart Clerk.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.

The ship John, capt. Gooding, left Bourdeaux the 9th September, and the river the 2d of October. The intelligence by the John, is not so late by several days as we have before received by the late arrivals from England. Capt. G. says, that the just and many language of President Adams in his speech at the opening of the extra congress, was much admired in Bourdeaux, and that they have since treated the Americans there with greater respect, and now style them Real Republicans.

The dispositions of a great majority of the inhabitants of Bourdeaux are royal, and he believes throughout France, but the liberty and equality of their government deprives them of the liberty of speech.—The tyranny and divisions to which they have been subjected during the reign of the successive factions, and the vast power and ascendancy of the directorial triumvirate spirit them, with a dread of new commotions, and the return of the bloody days of Robespierre.

Thirty or forty fall of American vessels lay at Bourdeaux, when the John left it, and those had been severally carried in as prizes, but no condemnation as yet had been made there.

It was supposed that our envoys extraordinary would not effect their friendly purposes, unless their powers extended to the satisfaction of all the demands of Barras and Co.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13.

The extracts of letters from an American in Europe, published in this day's Gazette, contain the most interesting and important facts and observations. They merit an attentive perusal, and will excite serious reflections in the mind of every real friend to the United States.

The selections for the Theatre this Evening, are the celebrated Comedy of "WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE" and "THE ADOPTED CHILD" the former has never been represented in this City, and from its high character will doubtless draw a very full house.

Died, at Boston, December 5, Mr. ISAAC LARKIN, junior Editor of the (Boston) Chronicle, aged 26 years.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The brig *Lovely Lass*, Dominick, of this port from Amsterdam, 78 days, has arrived at Boston.

The brig *Brandywine Miller*, Capt. Culver, of this port, from St. Croix, bound home, after being 12 days on the coast, anchored in the Delaware Bay, where she parted her cables, and proceeded to New-York, at which port she has just arrived.

The schooner *Swift*, Tremmels, of this port from Martinico and St. Thomas, after experiencing a series of bad weather on the coast for 15 days, and losing the mate overboard, has put into New-York.

The brig *Lively*, Cox, of this port, from Bourdeaux, has arrived at St. Thomas, via Guadaloupe.

The ship *Active*, of and for this port, from the Havana, is taken by the British frigate *Jopaz*, Capt. Church, and sent into New-Providence.

The brig *John Smith*, from hence, has arrived at St. Jago de Cuba. Capt. S. writes that that port was shut against all neutral vessels.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 12.

ARRIVED	DAYS
Ship <i>Sally</i> , Rand,	Liverpool 64
Brig <i>Brandywine Miller</i> , Culver, St. Croix 25	
Franklin, Morris,	St. Domingo 31
Glory Ann,	St. Thomas 22
Schr. <i>Swift</i> , Tremmels,	do. 23
Friendship, Seley,	St. John 22

Capt. Tremmels, informs, that 17 fall of American vessels, have recently been liberated at Port to Rico in consequence of orders from France, capt. T. lost his mate on his passage.

The ship *Sally*, capt. Rand, was bound to Norfolk, but meeting with head winds and heavy gales, losing two of his men overboard, carrying away his masts and splitting his sails, was obliged to put into New-York.

The *Brandywine Miller*, Franklin, and *Swift*, were bound up the Delaware, but were obliged to put into this port.

The brig *Polaski*, Capt. Parsons, from this port, bound to C. N. Mole, has been taken by the French, retaken by the English, and arrived at C. N. Mole. The mate has arrived in the *Prosper*.

Capt. Culver, from St. Croix, has handed us the following for publication—

Nov. 13, brig *Star*, J. Brenchener, lay off this island from Batavia, 4 months and 1 day—lost from St. Eustatia—lost one seaman on the passage left his mate sick at Batavia, and his 2d mate very low at St. Eustatia; all the rest of the crew in health. Also lay off, *Johr. Belfry*, capt. Kimball, of Beverly, gone to leeward—no sale at St. Croix for his cargo. Capt. Kimball, met nothing extraordinary on his passage out—lost one man overboard, named Paul Kimball.

New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.

They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as enable to ascertain with the least trouble to the parties, that they themselves have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.

Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a crowd of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.

It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by this means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequently counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale.

This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic; and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
December 13

The City Dancing Assembly,
Is unavoidably postponed till the 14th inst.
Dec. 2.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VENICE.

(FROM THE BRUSSELS PAPERS.)
The greatest interests of Europe are at this day agitated in Italy. Whatever tends to make known Italy, and the men who are acting a conspicuous part there, should be fought for and recorded. A French journal, printed at Milan, entitled "France viewed by the army of Italy," furnishes us with an article calculated to make us better acquainted both with the present situation of Venice, and the genius of the hero who has changed her destinies. The municipality of this city had dispatched to Buonaparte citizen Dandolo: The following is the account which Dandolo gave to the municipality of one of his interviews with the deliverer of Italy:

"I spoke to the general concerning the dilapidation of the different sorts of timber destined for the service of the navy. He disapproved of that practice, testified much interest respecting the subject, and assured me that at Udina he would give orders which should be scrupulously respected; he desired me to present him a memorial on the subject.

"I spoke to him of Adria, which has ever been considered as an integral part of the *Ex-Dogeate*, and at present forms a part of the department of Padua. He testified his surprise at this, questioned general Baraguey d' Hilliers, and decided that it should be united to our department.

"I submitted to him the impossibility we were under of arming with brass guns, as he had required, the five ships which we were to furnish him. He consented that they should be armed partly with iron guns, and that their armament should be completed with brass ones.

"I asked him, with the frankness of a republican speaking to a republican, whether the directory had consented to the occupying of Istria and Dalmatia by the Austrians? He answered me, no; and as I insisted on this point, he repeated to me to positively that I was quite persuaded. He questioned me concerning the disposition of those provinces, the facility of taking Zara by a landing, and told me to bring him the topographical maps of the country.

"I informed him, that the people of Istria were very ardent to be free, and to be united with Venice; that the Slavonians of the coasts were very discontented with the Austrians, and that the warlike nation of the Albanese would repel our enemy with all its force.

"I did not forget to speak to him concerning the muskets of which our national guards are in such want. He answered me that Venice was to equip with all speed three battalions of the line, to complete the eighteen, or thereabouts, to be furnished by our brethren of Italy; that three thousand stand of arms would be requisite for that purpose, and that we might freely dispose of the remainder.

"I spoke to him of the confiscations pronounced by our commission against some guilty persons, and which meet with difficulties in their execution on the part of the constituted authorities of the other departments—of the necessity of a central committee, composed of all the deputies of the Venetian state, to unite its different departments, to remedy a thousand evils, and reform a number of particular administrations, whose operations are very expensive, and of little utility. He assured me of his entire consent to all these measures, and that in a few days I should see the whole put in execution.

"I informed him of the use we had made of the economical, political and commercial picture of Venice, the happy result which it offered, and the publication we were going to make of it. He immediately asked me for a copy of it, and promised me to read it with great attention.

"His carriage was ready: he was going to set out, when, after having conversed an hour and a half, he questioned me again concerning the public spirit which prevailed at Venice. A Patriotic Society, well intentioned, and diffusing Republican energy—a Civic Theatre, well directed, inspiring democratic sentiments under the veil of pleasure—our public truths daily enlightening the people of their true interests, the spirit which animates us all—this, said I, is what vivifies the country, and renews the brilliant days of its splendour.

MILAN, Sept. 8.

The People of Udina, finding that the French Commissioners had imposed a military contribution upon them which they were not able to pay, sent Deputies to make representation of their case to Buonaparte. The General advised them to sell the property of the Church, and apply it to the discharge of the Contribution! "But," observed the Deputies, "who will venture to purchase such property? Will the provisional Administrators take upon themselves to preface at the sale, or to guarantee its validity?" "Entertain no distrust," said Buonaparte, "You shall certainly be made free." It may be inferred from this assurance, that the French government has determined not to cede any part of the Terra Firma of Venice to the House of Austria, and that therefore the re-commencement of hostilities is inevitable, if the Cabinet of Vienna persists in its claims.

A translation of the work of the Citizen Revelliere-Lepaux, on the liberty of worship, has just been published here. A translation of Thomas Paine's Letter is printed along with it. Both of these writings are read with great avidity by all the Friends of Liberty and sound Philosophy.

FERRARA, August 29.

The Ex-Jesuits have been all provisionally deprived of their pensions. They are compelled to appear before the magistrates, and give in their names, their ages and their employments.

The Directory have required an exact account of all the Monks and Nuns, and even the smallest benefices. It appears that all the Convents, and particularly those of the Mendicants, are upon the eve of a Revolution; and many confidently state, that before the end of October, all these establishments will have ceased to exist.

ROME, August 26.

The trials of the Conspirators proceed very slowly. More persons are arrested, but they are not treated with the rigour which our Government has been accustomed to practice in similar cases. When General Murat arrived, it was expected that Buonaparte had sent him to demand the liberty of all the prisoners. The event, however, has not confirmed this conjecture. The Revolutionists of this City complain that the French Minister Cacault did not intercede in their favour; but the friends of the Government extol his conduct, and fear he will not be replaced by a person so much to their liking. He has been presented with a fine mosaic picture, which he intends to send to the Municipality of Nantz.

LONDON, September 30.

Lord Rokey, who has just published a pamphlet on the present state of the country, addressed to the county of Kent, is, perhaps, one of the most singular men in the kingdom: he is upwards of 80 years of age; for the last 12 he has lost his beard grow; it reaches down to his middle, and gives him the air of a Patriarch: he is constantly clothed in a suit of the coarsest woolen yarn; his food is of the most singular kind, being principally composed of raw beef steaks, over which boiling water is poured; this he has brought to him every morning for breakfast, after having been in the cold bath where he daily immerses. In the evening he ever so intently reads. The excellence of his private character makes him beloved in the neighborhood where he resides, about 16 miles from Canterbury, to which place he frequently walks.

A pamphlet has been published at Paris, entitled—"A list of the deputies grown rich since the revolution, and an account of their secret traffic." The author, after some general reflections on the present state of France, in which he asserts that the French republic, though lately victorious in the field, has nevertheless, from the general corruption of manners, all the symptoms of decay, which distinguished ancient Rome when approaching her dissolution, gives an account of the legislators, and other private persons, who have made immense fortunes since the revolution.

"What shall I say," says he, "of the knavish pettifogger, Thisaide u, who has made his alms naked, and who has found means to purchase in his own country an estate worth more than 400,000l. furniture worth more than 100,000l. wardrobe worth more than 30,000l. without mentioning his ready cash, amounting to 100,000 crowns?"

"How shall I paint the fortune of Palloret, who display his opulence in delicate and voluptuous parties with the handsomest courtizans of Paris, whom he leads with presents?"

"Shall I speak of Rame!, the minister of finance, whose scandalous fortune surpasses that of the most opulent despotic men of Paris, who never pays his debts, and darts most barefacedly to cry out misery, though he purchased near-Tours the noble estate of Lariviere, formerly belonging to the first President, the Uffeur d'Aligre?"

"Who does not know Camus, who has made so many false reports, and embezzled our finances? Would you believe that this harpagon has more than two millions in lands, and furniture suited a prince?"

"The family of Villetard is well known in civeant Burgundy. Villetard, a deputy, from a vintner's waiter, has become a member of the committee, where he has a sad fraudulent collection, with which he has purchased the cable and furniture of a wealthy bishop; his wife is richly decked out with diamonds."

"All Europe knows the elegant Dumolard, that never ceasing babler who defended the royalist cause so well, for which he took care to be well paid; who was to have emigrated, and gone to bring Monsieur back in triumph. This Dumolard was merely an attorney's clerk."

TO LET,

A Front Room, suitable for an Office or Counting house, with a large Cellar. Any person who may rent the above, may (if required) be accommodated with Board and Lodging in the same house. Enquire at no. 180, South Front, near Pine Street.

December 13.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 sales Coffins
40 do. Basses
11 do. Mamoods
17 do. Chintz
7 do. Tockery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Meragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guazie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrells
25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

December 5.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. GOVETT, Sec'y.
December 7.

Geentel Boarding & Lodging.

A Family may be accommodated with a Drawing Room, two Bed Chambers, and suitable accommodation for servants—at no. 53, north Fourth Street. Dec. 5—tes

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