

believed it to be of no value. He was there- fore, opposed to the resolution.

Mr. BROOKES could not agree with the gentleman just sat down. He seconded the motion, because he thought it at once clear and reasonable. He wished no way inter- fered in it. These claims had been as much settled as they could be; and he tho't the law for barring them had not been made sufficiently public. Instead of giving light to the people from the house top, they had placed their light under a bushel. With re- spect to the danger, to be apprehended from impositions, he did not think it great, as the books which were kept at the public offices, were calculated to prevent frauds, by marginal checks, &c. Indeed this subject was so plain and obvious, that he doubted not the proposition would be adopted by a large majority of the committee.

Mr. DAYTON, (the Speaker) said, the gentleman who spoke last had anticipated most of what he had intended to offer on the subject. He was going to remark, that this particular description of debt did not fall within the reasoning of the committee of claims on the limitation acts, and that the possessors of it could have no expectation of its being barred. In addition to the marginal checks of the office books, mentioned by the gentleman from New-York, there was also a check letter in the books and on the certificates, which rendered forgery almost impossible. What bro't this particularly to his notice, three weeks before he came from home, a post office applied to him with one of these certificates, and another one week before he set out, to get something for them. He told them they were barred. They were fur- prized. They said they were given to them at the conclusion of the war; that they were to have received their pay from month to month during their service, but that nothing had been given to them till the end of the war, when they received these certificates. They had applied for five or six years together for payment; but growing weary of unsuccessful applications, they laid their cer- tificates aside. They hear, at length, they may be funded; but, when they apply, they are told their application is a few weeks too late. Was it possi- ble, he asked, that a majority of that committee could agree to a report which, without this resolu- tion, went to bar the men of their claims?— Their accounts had been settled, their names were on the muster-roll, and every regulation had been attended to; yet, by a law which had been passed, and known to a few only, these certificates were proscribed from benefit. He trusted this report would not be sanctioned. If gentlemen were afraid of speculation, the proposed suspension might only be in favor of the real holders of certificates who had themselves served, or furnished supplies. He should be satisfied with this. The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Smith) lamented that the law had been passed in the way which had been mentioned. He joined him in the lamentation, and he hoped that gentlemen would join with those who wished to provide relief to these meritorious men—men who were not in a situation to get any information with respect to the law which barred their claim, and who depended upon their daily labor for their support.

Mr. ALLEN said, the gentleman last up, had given them certain information as to the checks kept in the books of the public offices, with a view, he supposed, of influenc- ing their votes. He wished to know whether in those books there was an account of the sums due to these claimants? [Mr. Brookes answered there was.] Mr. A. said he should not then be against the resolution, but he should wish to confine the benefit in- tended to be given to the original holders, and not to give it to speculators. He tho't the case of these people hard; but could not subscribe to the idea, that because the law had not been published in a certain way it ought not to be enforced; since no man could be supposed to be ignorant of the law. He moved to add these words to the resolu- tion, "in certain cases."

Mr. DANA said, that when a man was prosecuted for a breach of the law, he could not plead an ignorance of it; but this did not apply to the present case. The law in question was little known; it could not even be found in the index of their laws. He himself did not know there was such a law, until after it had taken effect, and then he had good reason to know it. Last winter a certificate was given him to be funded; but owing to his being obliged to stop on the road some time, from the dilocation of a limb, he did not arrive till a few days after the claim was barred by the law in question. If the members, then, of that house were ignorant of the law, how could they expect that persons holding these certificates should be acquainted with it. He had also called at the office of the Commissioner of Loans, where he was directed to the Treasury De- partment, but received no information at that office that the claim was barred. This being the case, he trusted the committee would not refuse to do an act of acknowledged justice. As to the amount of these claims, they were not ignorant of that; from the accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury, it was 1,124,000 dollars. And to prove that there was any danger from forgery, it would be necessary to produce instances of this kind of fraud. The evil of speculation would be prevented by the proposed modifi- cation. He trusted, therefore, as it was called for by every principal of justice, the resolution would be acceded to.

Mr. REED was in favor of the amendment and hoped the resolution would be agreed to. He had presented a petition the other day, praying that some provision of this kind might be made. He held in his hand the original acknowledgement of the debt, upon which interest had been paid. The certificate was first sent to him to be funded; but, finding it barred, the owner of it had peti- tioned for relief.

Mr. COIT hoped the amendment would not prevail, as it would run counter to all former laws on the subject, and he trusted they should not now depart from the principle heretofore adopted. He was, how- ever, in favour of the resolution itself. He was a friend of Statutes of Limitation; but he would have them fairly made. The law in question could not be sufficiently known.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE called for the read- ing of the section of the law which related to this subject. If they were to do any thing in the business, he should be for doing complete justice. [The law was read.]

Mr. ALLEN had little respect for persons who had obtained the possession of these cer- tificates by speculation. He wished only to relieve the original holders; but if this

were not guarded against, the evils which his colleague (Mr. Smith) had foretold, would certainly take place. It had been said, that there had been no instances of for- gery; he mentioned one with which he was well acquainted.

Mr. ELMENDORPH trusted that the gentleman who proposed the amendment would withdraw it, when he was informed that it was the practice to issue Loan-Office Ticks in the names of others than the real owners. He mentioned one instance, and he knew it was a common thing.

Mr. ISAAC PARKER was in favour of the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylv- ania; but he would rather not pass it than it should pass with the amendment. He wished not only original holders, but all others, to have the benefit of the proposed suspension. The certificates, he said, were originally negotiable, and he saw no reason for depriving them of that quality. It was true, that in this case, the money might go into the pockets of a set of men who were not very popular in this country; but this could not be avoided. All limitation laws he said, were contrary to justice; but, in all cases where it was expedient to pass them, care ought to be taken that no class of men in particular should be affected by them.— It had been objected to this resolution that if it passed, it would open a door to frauds, and chiefly serve speculators; but it could not be said that it would place the original holders in a worse situation than they are at present, but in a better. He hoped, there- fore the resolution would pass, without the amendment.

Mr. S. SMITH said, this subject had been so frequently agitated in Congress, and the doctrine of discrimination so constantly decid- ed against, that he wondered it should, at this period be renewed. It was fully tried at the time of commencing the funding sys- tem. Every person possessing a certificate, before the claim was barred, had the same right to have it funded, and he saw no reason why they should now make a distinction. He was in favour of the resolution, and should have no modification of it which would tend to prevent speculation.

Mr. THATCHER said, that during the last, and the present session, he had had certificates sent on to him to be funded, by his constituents, telling him, they heard the country was about to pay its debts. He told them, in answer, that they had said by law that they would pay nothing at all.— This his friends thought a hard business; since they were possessed of acknowledgments of debt, which government had solemnly promised to pay. This was, how- ever, their situation. He was, therefore, clearly of opinion, that these people ought to be paid. But there had been a *hue and cry* raised by the gentleman from Connecti- cut, against speculators. He did not think this description of men had done the millionth part of the injury ascribed to them. He believed they were in the situation of a *certain other personage*: for he was giving the "Devil his due;" but he thought the old gentleman himself was often highly in- jured, by having more laid to his charge than he was guilty of. He thought these same speculators had done more good to the public, than Congress had done in pass- ing the law in question. He wished their conduct was fully and fairly examined; he thought it would bear examination. Gen- tlemen say, that since last January (when these claims were barred) these speculators had been buying up this paper from the holders for a mere trifle. Suppose, said he, this were true, and they had given an original holder 4s. in the pound for what he be- lieved to be of no value. Where was the criminality of this? Was he injuring the holder? As well might it be said, that a man who visits another in prison, and gives him meat to eat, does him an injury; be- cause he does this, with an expectation that heaven will reward him. Connecticut, he said, was the last quarter from whence he should have expected such a doctrine. If it were right and just, that original holders should receive that which they had prom- ised them, he thought those who had risked the purchase of them, in the face of a law of the United States, out of mere compas- sion and benevolence to the holder, were en- titled to more. The only ground upon which speculators could build a hope, was that congress having passed an injurious law, would one day be brought to a sense of shame for having done so, and do justice. To pun- ish these men, therefore, for entertaining this hope, would be to punish virtue with a vengeance. These odious characters, specu- lators, it must be allowed, he said, have some good qualities; for if they have not constantly fed these claimants on govern- ment, they have at least kept them from starv- ing. He should, therefore, be opposed to the amendment.

The question on the amendment was put and negatived, there being 10 votes only in favour of it.

(Debate to be Continued)

WEDNESDAY—DECEMBER 13.

Mr. KITTERS appeared in his seat for the first time this session.

The bill for suspending the act laying a duty upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper until the 30th June next, was read the third time and passed.

According to order, the unfinished busi- ness of yesterday came before the house; when

Mr. ALLEN moved that the committee of whole be discharged from the farther con- sideration of the report of the Committee of Claims on the expediency or in expediency of excepting certain claims from the opera- tion of the Limitation Acts, in order that the report might be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. His reasons for mak- ing this motion were stated to be, that farther information might be obtained with re- spect to the risk there would be in making the proposed exception, and also with rela- tion to the manner in which the law barring

the claims proposed to be excepted, had been published.

On being informed by the Speaker, that it would not be in order to discharge the committee of the whole to refer the report of a select committee to one of the heads of departments, but that the committee of the whole might be discharged, on the fur- ther consideration of the report postponed, with a view of calling upon any Depart- ment for information, Mr. Allen adopted the latter mode, and moved that the con- sideration be postponed till Monday week.

After a few observations from Messrs. Brookes, Gordon, Goodrich and Gallatin, which were chiefly in favor of the postponement, the motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the President of the United States, inclosing the copy of a letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, representing the inconvienience of the present time of hold- ing the Circuit Courts in the State of Dela- ware, and requesting it to be altered to the 27th of April.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. HARPER moved the order of the day on the bill for the relief of the representa- tives of William Carmichael, deceased— which being agreed to, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, and the bill having been read,

Mr. VENABLE moved to strike out the fol- lowing words in the act, "and also in full for any demand on account of an outfit for him on his appointment as Charge des Affaires, on the 20th day of April, 1790." He thought these words a surplage, and might do mis- chief in future settlements. It had not been customary for the United States to allow outfits to officers of this grade, and there- fore improper to refer to such an allowance. This motion was supported by Messrs. Nich- olas, Rutledge and Elmendorph.

It was opposed by Messrs. Harper, Gal- latin, and Pinckney, on the ground that a claim having been made for the allowance of an outfit, it was necessary, in order to pre- vent that claim from being hereafter renew- ed, to have a clause of this kind in the act.

It appears, that by an act passed in July, 1790, Charge des Affaires, as well as Minis- ters Plenipotentiary, are now entitled to an outfit of not more than one year's salary; but Mr. Carmichael, having left this coun- try in the character of Secretary of Legati- on to Mr. Jay, in the year 1782, and had the expences of his voyage and establishment in a Foreign country (for which purposes Mr. Pinckney said the outfit was allowed,) it had not been tho't right that he should be allowed for an outfit. A difficulty occur- ed in this business, whether Mr. Carmichael should be considered as Charge des Affaires from the year 1782, when he entered upon the duties of that character, or from 1790, when he received his new commission. If he had been considered in this character from the latter period only, it was said he would have been entitled to an outfit; but then as he would not have been entitled to full pay as Charge des Affaires from the time he en- tered upon the duties of the office, nor to the extraordinary charges which were claim- ed, the committee reported the bill, there- fore, agreeably to the report of the Secre- tary of State, allowing him full pay and ex- traordinary expences, but rejecting the claim for an outfit.

The amendment after a considerable de- bate, was put and carried, 47 to 35.

Mr. VENABLE then moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which authorized the accounting officers of the Treasury to allow to the representatives of the deceased, at the rate of 4,444 dollars and 44 cents annually, from the 20th of May, 1782, to the 20th of April, 1790, He thought the extraordinary expences which had been agreed to be allowed of 8,258 dollars would be a sufficient compensation for his extra-services as Charge des Affaires, without any additional salary, and his salary as Secre- tary would be paid at the Treasury, without any special act for the purpose.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Coit and Williams, and opposed by Messrs. Harper, Gallatin, S. Smith and Brookes. It was put and negatived, there only being 24 votes in its favor.

Mr. ALLEN renewed the motion which he made when the report on this subject was under consideration, to allow an interest of six per cent per annum upon the amount which should appear to be due, from the time at which application was made for payment, until the money was paid.

This motion was immediately negatived with- out a division.

The committee rose, the House agreed to the amendment, and the bill was ordered to be en- grafted for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. VENABLE moved the order of the day on the report of a Select Committee appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the law, entitled "An Act for regulating Foreign Coins, and for other pur- poses." If the House had no objection, he should be glad if the usual motion for a Committee of the whole might be dispensed with, and the re- port be concurred in.

Mr. HARRISON hoped the report would be committed, as he was not very well satisfied with it.

The report was accordingly committed and made the order for this day. On motion the House immediately resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Dent in the chair.

A considerable debate took place. The report was supported by Messrs. Venable, Williams, Champin and Harper; and opposed by Messrs. Nicholas and Gallatin. No question was taken. The Committee reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

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 Lodg- ing in the same house. Enquire at no. 180, South Front, near Pine Street.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14.

The act of Congress entitled "an act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," approved the 3d day of March 1795, was published in the Gazette of the U. S. the 30th of the same month, and in the Philadelphia Gazette a few days before.

Provision is made by law for publish- ing the Acts of Congress in the newspa- pers, which has been invariably attended to ever since the formation of the present government.

Three Highway Robberies have been per- petrated, within the last three or four nights, in the neighborhood of this city. One occurred last night, attended, it is said, with murder.

The new comedy of "Wives as they were, and Maids as they are," was acted last night to a crowded house, with the greatest applau- se.—Perhaps a more unexceptionable comedy is not extant. The managers will doubtless compliment the public taste, by an early repetition.

Mr. FENNO,

The London Morning Chronicle, tho' bitter against the British ministry as our Aurora, Argus and Chronicle are towards the government of the United States, in- veighs against the horrid tyranny of the French Directors. The Editors of that paper have too much sense to justify acts which even the dupes of party pronounce atrocious. But the Argus calls "the cause of Frenchmen the cause of deity," and bold- ly vindicates the Directory. The Boston Chronicle asserts that the acts of attainder against our Tories, were similar in principle and degree of injustice. One may ask whether these Jacobin printers really detest our revolution? If they do not, why do they slander that glorious event by comparing it with the late outrageous despotism of the Directory?

Another remark occurs, how is it to be accounted for, that our Jacobin Gazettes discover so much less principle than the English opposition papers. The fact is certainly so, and those papers are full English, tho' seditious and perhaps treas- onable. They do not appear to be French, like the antifederal Gazettes.

The only way of accounting for this dif- ference is, that the freer and more popular any form of Government may be, the wick- eder and more malignant will be the party opposed to it; the worst faction ever known was in heaven. In the next place, it is not probable the Directory actually hires any newspaper in London.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, 14th Dec. 1797.

6 per Cent.	17/
2 per Cent.	10/6
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/6
BANK United States,	26 per cent. advance.
— Pennsylvania,	27 to 28 do.
— North America,	50 do.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania, shares 25 per cent.	
— N. A. shares	50 do.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following vessels left Reedy Island for sea on Saturday last,

Ship Jean, M'Pierion,
Sweiger Rixdag, Nannings,
Brig Anna Maffet,
Sally, Logan,
Schr. Angelica, Foster,
Sloop Mary, Gamble,
And several other vessels.

The following left the Island on Sunday, but owing to a S. W. wind returned the same af- ternoon:

Brig Pennsylvania, Tatem,
Molly, Kilby,
Packet, Strogg,
Schr. Kitty, Malon,
Alciopo, Rier,
Harriot, Da Costa.

NEW-YORK, DES. 13.

ARRIVED	DAYS
Brig Ann & Mary, Smith,	Bonavitta 42
Neptune, Grofart,	Idle of May 37
— Martinique,	—
Schr. Tracy, Thomas,	St. Thomas 27
Grey Hound, Clark,	Havana 12
Sloop Fanny, Johnson,	Charleston 8

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.
For the Daily Gazette.

Messrs. M'Lean & Lang,
The following is from the London Morn- ing Herald, of July 20 1797.

"The King's Bench and Fleet Prison were last night brilliantly illuminated on the occa- sion of the Insolvent act having received the Royal assent. In the former place a band of music played several loyal and patriotic airs, and the most joyous hilarity prevailed till a late hour."

[By the above mentioned grace of Gov- ernment, many thousand prisoners, long confined in the numerous jails of Great-Brit- ain, are enlarged and restored to their joy- ful families and friends!]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, at Che- stertown, Nicholas Brice, Esquire, of this city, to Miss Anna Maria Tilghman, fourth daugh- ter of Richard Tilghman, Esquire, of Chester.

On the 6th December, the bill for cutting a canal, between the waters of Chesapeake and Delaware, was put to its passage in the house of delegates, of this State, and rejected by a great majority of votes.

NEW THEATRE.

(NOT PERFORMED THESE TWO YEARS.)

TO-MORROW EVENING,

DECEMBER 15,
Will be presented, a COMIC OPERA (written by the author of the Poor Soldier) called,

THE HIGHLAND REEL.

Laird of Col.	Mr. Warren
Laird of Raafey,	Mr. Warrell
M'Gilpin.	Mr. Harwood
Sandy.	Mr. Marshall
Charley.	Mr. Francis
Shelty.	Mr. Bernard
Croudy.	Mr. Bliffie
Captain Dash.	Mr. Moreton
Sergeant Jack.	Mr. Darley
Benin.	Mr. T. Warrell
McGry M'Gilpin.	Mr. Marshall
Jenny.	Mr. Warrell

(Bring her first appearance these twelve months.)
To conclude with
A SCOTS' REEL.
By the Characters.

To which will be added, a FARCE, in two acts, called,

THE SULTAN;

OR,
A PEEP INTO THE SERAGLIO.

Soliman.	Mr. Moreton
Osmyn.	Mr. Harwood
Elmira.	Miss L'Estrange
Juliane (with Songs).	Mr. Warrell
Roxalana (for that night only)	Mrs. Marshall

The new Comedy of WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE, which was received with the utmost approbation—will be repeated on Monday.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dol- lar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.
Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.
Tickets to be had at H. and RICE'S book-store, No. 50 Market-Street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre: **PIAT-RES-PUBLICA!**

Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, Sec'y.

December 14. d. 8m

Insurance Company of North America.

A Meeting of the Stockholders is to be held, agreeably to adjournment, at the Company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'y.

December 14. th. 5m

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the second Tuesday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'y.

December 14. th. 5m

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, is to be held at their Office on Tuesday evening (19th of this instant December) at 6 o'clock, P. M. precisely, and punctual attendance is requested, on matters of the utmost importance, relating to certain propositions for the more expeditiously completing the work, and obtaining the aid of the Legislature and the Corporation of the City, for introducing a copious supply of water into the same.

WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.

December 14. dt. 19h

The City Dancing Assembly.

Is unavoidably postponed till the 14th inst.

Public Sales of India Goods

AT NEW-YORK,
Will commence on Monday the 18th inst. by A. E. Bleeker & Sons;
The cargo of the Ship Swift, Pierre de Peffer, Commander, just arrived from Calcutta, on a credit of 2, 4, and 6 months—

Consisting of 279 bales of the following ar- ticles:

Manikpore	} Baitas.
Kirabod	
Guzzena	} Baitas.
Ades	
Emertie	} Baitas.
Patna	
Jellepore	} Baitas.
Ouddee Coffees	
Tigery Guzzenas	} Baitas.
Bechoori Guzzenas	
Blue Guineas	} Baitas.
Guillendendary Handkfs.	
Doreas	} Baitas.
Dacca Mulluls	
Tanda Coffees	} Baitas.
Santipore Mullins	
Kermichee Romals	} Baitas.
Chanderoonah Nayanlook & Bandanoe Handkerchiefs	

The above Goods to be sold without the smallest reserve.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12. *dgt

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,
Guzzaras Mamoodies
Baitas Samas
Guzz nabs Tandas Coffees
Guzzies Emerties
Blue Cloths Calicoes
Palampoor Romal Handkerchiefs
Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, from Bourdeaux;

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in buckets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.

A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by
JAMES I. ATIMER, junr.

71, South Water-st.

Who has also for Sale,

A few qr. Casks Old Sherry W. a.