

might not exist, and government might make their deposits on condition that the foreign coin should be sent to the mint. With respect to the inconveniences which would be felt by the people, he did not think they would be so great as had been represented. And upon whom, he asked, would these difficulties fall? Not upon the poorer classes of the people; they had already experienced the inconvenience, for, if they possessed a few crowns when the proclamation was issued, they had been obliged to part with them, and had suffered by their depreciation. It would then be those people who had bought them up, who would be benefited, provided the act were to be suspended, and the crowns were payable at their full value in sea-ports, they never could be depreciated more than one or two per cent. in any other part of the country. He hoped, therefore, the report would be agreed to.

Mr. NICHOLAS said he never yet voted against the mint, and he did not know why the gentleman just sat down should have deemed him inimical to the establishment, except from the reason of the thing, and because he was not, like himself, a slave to whatever had been established. It was said his proposition was an attack upon the mint; if it were, he did not want a greater concession to improve the establishment itself. When the law for establishing the mint was passed, it was expected the coin of the United States would have insinuated itself into circulation, and stopped that of foreign coin. If this had happened it would have been of small consequence to the people to have had it put out of circulation; but, on the contrary the quantity of our own coin was found to be small, and that if the circulation of foreign coin be stopped, the country would be distressed for a circulating medium. He therefore wished to suspend the law. Was this to attack the mint? If the mint could not exist without imposing upon the people, they acknowledged it could not exist. And where, he asked, would be the advantage, if all the foreign coin in the country were to be transferred into the mint? It had been allowed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that dollars were an article of export—would not then, the dollars of our own coining, equally with the Spanish dollars, be sent out of the country? And, in return, our merchants would bring foreign coin, so that all the coin in the country would become an article of merchandise. If government could procure bullion on moderate terms, and put sufficient coin into circulation, it would be a different thing; but it would never do to take from the people the coin they now used, without having others to supply them with. Mr. N. denied that people could go to custom-houses, and exchange their crowns for dollars; crowns would be received there for duties only. And he begged gentlemen to consider what would be the expense of sending this coin to the mint to be recoined. There would be the carriage and insurance, and it would at least be six months in returning, the interest upon which would be a dead loss.

Mr. S. SMITH never conceived the establishment of a Mint in the country would injure the people so much as it appeared it would do, in the view of this business. He did not see how the difficulty was to be removed. If the report of the committee were to be agreed to, crowns would be received by shopkeepers at a dollar; they would bring them down to the sea-ports and pay them to the merchants at 110 cents, and the merchants would pay them at the Custom House. But how were the crowns to get from the different collectors into the Mint? Would the United States undertake to bring them there? In most of the cities there were banks, and the money was paid by the collector into the bank, and the treasury drew upon the bank for the amount. How then were the crowns to get into the mint? If the treasury had a sufficiency of new coin to replace the foreign coin, the business might be effected, but not otherwise, as all commerce must of course stop, and the price of produce immediately fall, if deprived of a circulating medium. For instance, would the bank of Baltimore be at the expense of sending their French crowns to the mint, and wait till they could receive new dollars in exchange? No man would believe this. Banks were always pushed for money, and dare not part with their circulating medium. With respect to crowns, it was not of so much importance as the gold coin; if that were to be called in, he did not know what the banks would do—they could not wait till it was re-coined; they were rather borrowers than lenders of money. He knew of no bank out of the city of Philadelphia which could send their foreign coin to the mint to be re-coined, and wait its return. He did not know that they could. The Mint, he said, was slow in its movements. He knew an instance where a bank sent several thousand dollars worth of bullion to be re-coined, and they lay out of their property for six or seven months. He supposed it might now be more expeditious; but it would doubtless be too slow for the wants of the banks. Suppose, said he, the plan could be carried into effect, and the circulating medium was wholly our own coin and Spanish dollars—what would be the consequence? It would be this—our own dollars, being of equal fineness with the Spanish, would be exported in common with them to the London and East India markets; and since it was known that foreign coin was not current here, merchants would import as little of it as they could avoid, so that our circulating medium would soon be exhausted. He should, therefore, be in favour of the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SEWELL said, the present question was not whether the circulation of foreign coins should be prohibited altogether; but whether that circulation should be a partial one. Some gentlemen seemed to think nothing ought to be done with respect to gold coin; but all were of opinion it would be necessary to allow at least a partial payment

of silver coin, and some of gold coin. For his own part, he was unwilling to postpone the difficulty which must be encountered, and which had already been felt in a great degree, whenever a partial stoppage should be put to the circulation of foreign coin. If the law were to be suspended for two years, as some gentlemen wished, he did not think he should be much better prepared to carry it into effect than at present. He did not think it possible to supply the mint of the United States with bullion in any other way than by preventing the circulation of foreign coin. We were not, he said, in possession of mines abroad, nor did we import much bullion; but our commerce led us to import a considerable quantity of foreign coin, and foreign coin of greater value in the country from whence it was imported, than it was when it arrived here, which was owing to the exportation of coin being forbidden in those countries, and there was no way of importing it but by concealing it. On this account, a four pilole piece, which in Bilbao was worth sixteen dollars, was here worth no more than fifteen and a quarter; yet a merchant will bring this gold coin at this loss, rather than bring dollars, which, being so much more bulky, would be liable to be discovered, and risk the loss of ship and cargo. If foreign gold coin were out of circulation altogether, he did not think much inconvenience would be experienced; it was not current by tale, the weighing of it was attended with much trouble, and he thought it might very well be dispensed with. And though it would not be received as a legal tender, this would take little from its value; for a person would always be able to pay a pound of gold for what it was really worth, and whilst the mint was in being, there would always be a ready market for it. With respect to silver it was different. It passed for more than its real value. A crown, or dollar, though diminished in weight, and consequently in value, would pass for a crown or a dollar. If the circulation of foreign silver was altogether stopped, the loss sustained by individuals would be great; but, on the other hand, it was necessary to supply the mint, and it was proper to stop the circulation of all foreign silver coin, except dollars and parts thereof, which would not be attended with any great inconvenience, as crowns and parts thereof, bore but a small proportion of the foreign silver coin in circulation. Indeed, the inconvenience had already taken place. In the part from whence he came, the circulation of crowns had stopped, except as dollars, and they were paid without any great hesitation by the persons who had them at that rate. But he did not think we were wholly prepared to meet this inconvenience. He, therefore, thought it would be right to agree to the report of the committee, which allowed them to be received at the custom-house, which would, in a great measure, remedy the evil arising from their being declared not to be a legal tender in other cases. Gentlemen had observed that the country would be more affected by this regulation than the cities; but, as it had been before stated, if a crown was worth 110 cents in one place, it would not be worth much less in any other. The inconvenience would be of short duration, as the crowns would all flow to those parts where they were received current. This observation had been opposed by a fact that bank bills in the interior of the country pass at a depreciated rate; but he thought that the analogy would not hold. If a person had five crowns, and was obliged to expend one of them, before he had an opportunity of getting the full value for them, he would lose only a few cents, but in a bank note of five dollars, if he wanted to make use of a dollar, he would suffer a loss upon the whole note. He hoped the report would be agreed to.

[Debate to be continued.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Mr. PREG SPRAGUE, from New-Hampshire (in the place of Mr. Jeremiah Smith, who resigned), appeared and was qualified.

Mr. EDMOND, from the committee of enrolment, reported the bill for suspending the stamp-act as duly enrolled, the Speaker signed it accordingly.

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's Speech which related to the postponing of the meeting of Congress, in certain cases, reported a bill, which was twice read, and committed for Monday.

Mr. DWIGHT FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Richard Scott, which was concurred in by the House.

Mr. HARPER, from the committee to whom was referred certain resolutions relative to the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections, made a report recommending a law to be passed on the subject, which was twice read and committed for Monday.

The SPEAKER having read over the orders of the day, and no subject being called, Mr. DEW moved that the House adjourn. Adjourned to Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 15.

A memorial from the select and common council, of Philadelphia, praying leave to erect a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill at the west end of High-street, and that the revenue arising from sales at auction may be appropriated towards it, was presented, read and referred to a committee.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Lycoming stating certain objections to the feat of Jacob Shoemaker, and praying that Hugh White, who had the highest number of legal votes may be permitted to take his seat, was presented and read.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Montgomery county contesting the election of Nathaniel Bellew, was presented and read, and Wednesday next was agreed

upon for the appointment of a committee to try the election.

The petition against the election of Jacob Shoemaker was read a second time, and tomorrow assigned for the formation of a committee to try the election.

Dr. Leib on the part of the committee reported a bill to declare certain roads within this Commonwealth, State roads; which was read, and made the order of the day for—

A resolution from the Senate presented by the Clerk, appointing a committee to join a committee of the House of Representatives, to prepare engrossed bills and present them to the governor for his approbation, was read.

Mr. WARRELL on the part of the committee appointed to arrange the subject matter of the Governor's address made report.

Mr. WARRELL on the part of the committee to examine the Files and Journals of the late House and report the unfinished business made further report in part.

Mr. EVANS laid a resolution on the table to appoint a committee to bring in a bill to perpetuate the act extending the powers of Justices of the peace.

Adjourned.

Sketch of the business in the House of Representatives of this State, on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th instants.

On the 11th, a committee was appointed, in conjunction with a similar one named by the Senate, to report rules to regulate the intercourse between the two Houses; a committee was also appointed to prepare an answer to the Governor's address, and another to arrange the subject matter of the address. On the 12th, the committee of unfinished business, made a report, the several subjects contained in which were referred to committees: Messrs. F. and R. Bailey were chosen printers of the Journals: A message was received from the Governor, enclosing several communications relative to the fever which lately afflicted our city: a resolution was agreed to for appointing a committee to examine the several acts relative to the improvement of roads and highways. On the 13th petitions were read from C. W. Peale, praying patronage to his newly-invented wooden bridges; from inhabitants of Washington county, praying the removal of David Acheson from his seat, on account of his alienage; from James Keed, praying for an increase of his fees of office: the latter was referred to a committee. An address was reported in answer to the Governor's speech. Committees were appointed to examine the several acts of assembly relative to the recording of deeds and mortgages; and to take into consideration the act establishing the judicial courts of this Commonwealth in conformity to the constitution, and to report whether any and what alterations ought to be made therein. On the 14th, the committee to whom was referred the petition of the trustees of Greene County, reported against it; and that to whom was referred the petition of certain inhabitants of Greene County, praying Danker's Creek to be declared a public highway, reported favorably. The committee appointed to draft rules for regulating the intercourse between the two Houses, and that appointed to prepare rules for the government of the House, both reported. A bill was reported to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill. The committee to whom was referred the petition from citizens of Chester and Lancaster counties, praying that the Governor may be authorized to appoint commissioners to settle a line between the two counties, reported favorably. Messrs. Gurney, Ball, Leib, Lianard and Preston, were appointed a committee to revise the health laws. A petition from inhabitants of Washington against the election of David Acheson, was referred to a committee. The answer to the governor's address was made the order of the day for Tuesday next. Messrs. Harris, Bellew, Skider, Kelly, Power, and Marshall, appeared, and have been qualified.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16.

PRICE OF STOCKS. Philadelphia, 12th Dec. 1797.

6 per Cent.	177
1 per Cent.	106
Deferred 6 per Cent.	116
BANK United States,	26 per cent. advance.
— Pennsylvania,	27 to 28 do.
— North America,	50 do.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	shares 24 per cent.
— N. A. shares,	50 do.

There are now building in this port for the use of the Dey of Algiers, which, it is supposed are to be paid for out of the subsidy agreed to be allowed by this Country to the Dey, for his alliance, a Ship of 20 guns, Brig, seventy five feet keel, to mount 22 guns, and a Sloop sixty five feet keel, to carry 18 guns. The ship is building by Mr. Bosworth, in Kensington and the brig and sloop by Mr. Humphreys. They are very handsome vessels, and will soon be finished.

The United States Schooner Hamdallah, which lately sailed from hence for Algiers, was also purchased in Baltimore for the Dey, and was loaded with ammunition and military stores, for his use.

Mr. FENNO, Did I believe that the recognition by Congress, of the right of our merchants to arm their vessels for defence against piracy in the West Indies, and on our coast, involved either an open or implicit declaration of direct hostility against any particular nation whatever, I should be as much opposed to the measure as any citizen in the United States, "A Friend to Laws and Freedom" not excepted—but this not being the case I am clearly of opinion that in the present situation of affairs the right of merchants to arm their vessels, should be no longer restrained. Especially when it is notorious that the vessels which mostly annoy our commerce are of so small a size and so contemptibly equipped that a few swivels or small arms, on board one of our merchantmen, with the addition of three or four hands more than the ordinary complement would save property to an immense amount from falling into the hands of those unparalleled monsters. It is therefore very desirable that Congress should speedily recognize the exercise of a right, which may produce the best effects in restoring our almost languished commerce and console the merchants, who may be said to be the principal support of government, with a hope that the government they support is not altogether indifferent as to their success.

The "Friend to Laws and Freedom" seems to think that the inconveniences by spoliations on our trade, fall upon the inhabitants of the nations at war, inasmuch as the con-

sumer of our produce pays for it at such an enhanced value as to include the extraordinary charges of freight, insurance, &c. &c. Indeed it would seem to be our real interest to encourage, rather than oppose the pirates, whose depredations according to his reasoning, tend to enrich our merchants, underwriters and ship carpenters—because as the price of our produce is enhanced to the consumer in a greater proportion than the differences of insurance—and as the high premiums our underwriters require enables them to lose one fourth of the property they insure—and as it encourages our ship carpenters to be constantly building vessels to supply the deficiency occasioned by captures the advantage is clearly in our favor, and therefore why attempt to oppose or prevent what is so admirably calculated to increase our wealth and prosperity!

Mr. FENNO, the whole statement of a Friend to Laws and Freedom, is a misrepresentation proceeding. I presume, not from intention to deceive, but from want of correct information of the actually distressed situation of our Commerce, the effects of which, (notwithstanding the encouraging letters of Merchants in Europe, to induce our adventurers to speculate on their markets and put commissions in their pockets) are too strongly proved by the situation of our Prison—the pamphlet of Mr. Swanwick and our own knowledge of many, very many Merchants who have been ruined by the piratical career of French Marauders, to admit of a doubt.

RIGHT AND JUSTICE.

ERRATA. In the piece signed a "friend to laws and freedom" in Thursday evening's paper—for interceptions of our commerce, read—interruptions, &c. and for secret mercantile information, read—recent.

The Mail did not arrive till about 1 o'clock this day. It brings nothing of importance.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived on Wednesday at Reedy-island, ship Roba and Benjey, Nimmo, from Bristol, via Norfolk. Brig Cincinnati, Bayley, of Wilmington, 13 weeks from Liverpool.

Swift Packet, Gribben, 11 days from Savannah, arrived at Marcus Hook on Thursday last.

By this day's Mail.

RICHMOND, (Vir.) Dec. 4. On Thursday last came on the election for governor or chief magistrate of this Commonwealth, and the votes stood as follow: For James Wood, 116 For John Page, 38

The Senate of this Commonwealth formed a quorum on Thursday the 7th inst. and appointed Ludwell Lee, Esq. speaker; Mr. Humphrey Brooke, clerk; and Mr. Archibald Denham, serjeant at arms.

GEORGE-TOWN, December 8. The publication of the Drawings of the Lottery will be regularly continued from this time.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS. 130th day's Drawing—Sept. 30.

No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.
546	14276	25318	37773
580	479	424	993
910	15834	763	38163
1096	16126	26077	22250
204	263	102	289
731	319	885	39008
2092	394	10	27609
4132	570	795	143
432	674	10	28069
937	17047	256	671
986	268	966	901
5391	962	996	40047
591	18073	29283	165
660	275	404	238
720	609	30129	41543
7368	836	185	647
8170	19156	268	41022
9094	316	431	478
159	408	681	583
423	546	10	31227
533	714	383	45432
761	919	33992	723
10355	20053	33617	941
718	143	716	46238
825	240	34235	666
892	845	441	939
11200	21155	10	481
333	427	933	286
385	556	35345	10
902	10	898	673
12164	95	10	634
290	971	10	691
827	22001	10	774
13128	384	10	985
238	612	36120	10
843	10	23781	884
880	25	24703	37214
14186	230	318	

131st day's Drawing—October 2.

921	10797	24136	36791
2109	12874	10	37386
174	10	901	649
269	19	13688	25618
401	10	757	869
3052	16283	26006	389
078	284	446	39403
173	840	805	936
231	19247	10	27217
716	477	407	565
865	10	566	557
883	803	10	2822
4018	10	376	510
854	20035	10	29915
800	112	926	46010
5730	677	31001	023
814	21013	278	999
986	288	849	47350
6726	761	34503	379
8897	23960	951	48070
9001	750	10	35346
299	10	866	430
451	14000	9	10
10044	10	019	999
310	243	3688	10

NEW THEATRE.

(BY DESIRE) THIS EVENING, DECEMBER 16, Will be presented a TRAGEDY, called, Venice Preserved, Or, A Plot Discovered.

Duke of Venice, Mr. Warrell; Priuli, Mr. Warren; Bedamer, Mr. Fox; Pierre, Mr. Cooper; Jaffier, Mr. Morston; Renuault, Mr. Wignell; Durand, Mr. Matthew; Elliot, Mr. T. Warren; Theodore, Mr. Bliffitt; Officer, Mr. Warrell, jun. Belvidera, Mrs. Merry.

Between the Play and Farce, A DOUBLE HORNET. By Mr. Warrell, jun. and Miss Milbourne. To which will be added, a FARCE, in two acts, called,

The Lying Valet. Sharp, (the lying valet) Mr. Bernard; Gaylets, Mr. Warren; Justice Guttie, Mr. Francis; Beau Trippet, Mr. Warrell, jun. Drunken Cook, Mr. Bliffitt.

Melissa, Mrs. Francis; Mr. Gadabout, Mrs. Doctor; Mrs. Trippet, Miss Milbourne; Kitty Fry, Mrs. Morris.

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 Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six 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. VIVAT REPUBLICA!

BALL.

MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs his scholars and the public in general, that his first Ball will be on Tuesday, the 19th of December, at the New Assembly Room in the fourth, fourth street, between Chestnut and Walnut street.

Ladies' Tickets to be had by applying to the scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his house, no. 70, north Eighth street.

Gentlemen's Tickets, at one dollar each, to be had at the New Assembly Room, or of Mr. F. at his house. December 16—31

Pennsylvania Population Company.

THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, no. 53, north Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board, SOL. MARACHE, Sec'y. cadroit

Creditors of Blair M'Clennahan.

and of Blair M'Clennahan and Patrick Moore, are requested to meet at the Coffee house, at six o'clock, in the evening of the 19th inst. A full and punctual attendance is required, as business of importance will be brought to light. December 16. *31

For Savannah.

(To sail on or before Sunday, the 24th inst. unless prevented by the ice) The fast sailing Ship Swift Packet, Patrick Gribben, Master. HAS excellent accommodations for passengers. For Freight or passage, apply to N. & J. Frazier, no. 95, South Front street.

Who have for Sale, received by the said ship, New RICE, in whole and half tierces. December 16. dzw

On THURSDAY next, the 10th inst. At the Fortune Coffee-House in New-York, Will be Sold without reserve, the

Ship SWIFT,

Burthen two hundred and ninety tons, a remarkable fast sailer, staunch built, and well found. Inventory to be seen on board, at the Old Slip, or at no. 178, Pearl-street, New-York. December 16. *dzt

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, will be exposed to Sale, on the 26th current, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the premises, a small frame House and Lot, situated on the corner of Spruce and Eighth streets, subject to an annual ground rent of fifteen pounds, late the property of Anthony Lebeck, deceased.

MARGARET LEBECK, Administratrix. December 16. *31

Alphabetical List of Duties.

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States—late edition, to be sold by JOHN ORRARD, no. 41, Chestnut-street. Dec. 16—d

WANTS A PLACE.

As coachman, a black Man, who can produce the best recommendations. Enquire of the printer. Dec. 16—dzt

WANTED.

A PERSON that can produce unexceptionable recommendation, to perform a journey this winter as far as the Ohio—such an one will meet with encouraging terms, by applying at this office. N. B. Some one acquainted with Harrison county, Virginia, and its neighborhood, would be preferred. Dec. 15—342t

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the Estate of Walter Stewart deceased, are requested to meet on Monday next at 6 o'clock in the evening at the City Tavern—The business upon which they are to deliberate being of great importance they are requested not to fail to give their attendance. Dec. 15. 3t

FOR SALES.

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co. No. 8, Chestnut-street. One hundred and eighty hales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are, Gurrahs, Mamoodies, Baitas, Samas, Guzz-nahs, Tandia Coffees, Guzzies, Emerics, Blue Cloths, Calicoes, Palampoods, Romall Handkerchiefs. Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna. December 1. \$

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. Decemr 7. ats m&wt7j