

**WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. 11.**  
**LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.**  
**157th Day's Drawing—January 1.**

No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.
111 x	1231 x	21509
112 x	372 x	846
113 x	340	953
114 x	537	12148
115 x	666	611
116 x	13255	693
117 x	14308 x	30391
118 x	414	661
119 x	587	777
120 x	15136	24258
121 x	313	385
122 x	16000	385
123 x	191 x	533
124 x	291 x	687
125 x	17505	894
126 x	840 x	27748
127 x	18969 x	28719
128 x	19059	29119
129 x	181 x	728
130 x	457 x	31297
131 x	585 x	404
132 x	20145	601
133 x	384	32628
134 x	599	33768
135 x	21175	35250

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
 THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTY STAR, and DAILY ADVERTISER, respectfully inform their patrons and the public, that the publication which was promised this day, is unavoidably postponed until Monday next.  
 BERNARD SCHEFFLER and Co.

**PROPOSALS**  
 For publishing a Daily Newspaper in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, to be entitled, the **NORTHERN LIBERTY STAR, AND DAILY ADVERTISER.**

- CONDITIONS.**
- The Star shall contain the Arrivals, Clearances, Prices Current, Stocks, and all other Public Business, which may render it useful to the subscribers.
  - Advertisements will be received every day until two o'clock, and inserted the same evening, in a neat and conspicuous manner, on the most moderate terms.
  - Subscriptions, articles of intelligence, advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received until Monday next, at the Printing-Office, corner of St. John and St. Tammany Streets, between Second and Third Streets, for the Publishers of the United States, who may wish to exchange papers, or respectfully request to send on their papers as soon as possible.

**The managers of the City Dance** respectfully give notice that the anniversary Ball to commemorate the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON, will be held at Mr. Ricketts's Circus, the 2nd night.  
 Feb. 12. 5 o'clock

**For Bremen,**  
*The Danish Brigantine*  
**JOHANN A.**  
 JOHN ANDREW THIELSEN, Master.  
 EXPECTED TO SAIL ON THE 13th INSTANT. For Passage only, apply to the captain on board, at Hamilton's wharf, or to  
**EDWARD DUNANT,**  
 No. 149, South Front-street.

Who requests all those having accounts against said vessel, to exhibit the same for payment, previous to the 13th inst. as no demands will be paid after departure from hence.  
 He has still on hand, of the *Cerga of Sald vessels*, from Malaga.

- 80 kegs fresh Raisins**  
 116 jars } fine bloom ditto  
 105 boxes } Mufcate ditto  
 10 boxes } Figs  
 2 pipes } Superior Catalonia Wine  
 21 hhds. } Malaga and Mountain Wine in hhds. gr. casks  
 And a few gr. casks fine old Colemanar Wine.  
 February 13.

**NOTICE**  
 IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the State of New Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alleged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798. And the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.  
 CHARLES ALLEN.  
 Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

**Flax Seed for sale.**  
 Apply to  
**GEO. DOBSON,**  
 No. 55, South Third-Street.  
 January 27

**OVAL BOTTLES.**  
 Quarts and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.  
 January 25

**A House in Burlington for Sale.**  
 THE subscriber has a large, convenient two-story brick House, with Stables, Carriage-house, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey, which he wishes to sell. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth Street, to  
**GEORGE WALKER,**  
 Who has also for Sale.

**Lots in Washington City,**  
 Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.  
 December 29.

**LOST—Yesterday in the Market,**  
 AN ORDER drawn by Capt. Richard O'Brien, favor of John Larkum, on Mr. Tench Francis, Paymaster of Public Supplies. Whoever has found the same, is requested to leave it at Thomas Larum's, 280 South Front-street, or at this office. Payment being stopped, it can be of no use to any one but the owner.  
 Feb. 7—31

**FOR SALE,**  
 Several fonts of Types—half worn.  
 Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country Printer as well as new.  
 Enquire of the Printer.

**C O N G R E S S.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

DEBATE ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

**MONDAY—FEBRUARY 12.**  
 (Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. GALLATIN said he should not have risen again on this subject, if it had not been to explain some things which he had before said, and which had been misrepresented. After explaining these Mr. G. went on to state that no act of disorder done in the house ought to be noticed farther than the decorum of the house required, as the laws were ready to take cognizance of injuries committed on members as well as on those who are not members. He quoted the constitution to show that this was the intention of it. Indeed, he did not believe any gentleman on that floor would say he wanted protection; they could generally protect themselves; and if not, the law would protect them, as it protected others. But it was said offences which had a tendency to disturb their proceedings ought to be punished. This he allowed, but he would punish them in a less degree. Mr. G. referred to the case which has already been mentioned of a challenge sent by a member of the Senate to a member of that house. That business he said was referred to a committee, but the parties having written letters of apology, exactly in the tenor with that of Mr. Lyon, they were deemed sufficient, yet the letter of Mr. Lyon is spoken of as aggravating his crime. Mr. G. did not think that a vote of censure and a reprimand by the Speaker was a slight punishment. It was said no act of offence had ever been committed like this nor did he think any punishment had ever been inflicted by this government so severe as a vote of censure by the house. Because the member from Vermont had not received so polite an education as other gentlemen, it was supposed this punishment would not greatly affect him; but he supposed he was not wholly dead to every kind of feeling, and unless he was composed of different materials from other men, such a punishment must be considered as a very serious one. He thought, therefore, vote for the amendment Mr. G. added that what Mr. Lyon had said respecting the representatives of Connecticut was spoken of as if it made part of the charge against him; as this was not the case, he thought any observations on that head would be better omitted.

Mr. DANA condemned the wish that had been expressed for passing a silent vote upon this subject, and particularly the conduct of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) for having expressed such a wish. He said it appeared as if gentlemen had determined to vote against the expulsion of the member from Vermont, and were afraid of hearing any thing which might convince them they had done wrong in so determining; or were the gentleman from Virginia, and others, who were so ready to speak to the public on other occasions, afraid to do so on this, from a conviction of the weakness of their cause? Mr. Dana took notice of the cases stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, to whose manner he paid a compliment at the expense of his logic. Spoke of the necessity of preferring decency and dignity of manners in all public bodies. The member from Vermont, he said, had been very free in his remarks upon Connecticut; but to have merited the hatred of the gentleman from Vermont, was by no means disgraceful. He should wrong the state of his nativity, he should wrong his colleagues and himself, were he to undertake a formal refutation of this calumny. The citizens of Connecticut will disdain the idea of being enlightened by that member's knowledge, or of being revolutionized by his power, as they will repel with indignation any imputation against their representatives in Congress—representatives who were born and educated amongst them, and whom, in consequence of their good opinion of them, they have appointed by their unsolicited suffrages, to do their national business. Hadsthe assertion no other currency than the member from Vermont's word, he should not have noticed it; but as it appeared upon the journals, and had gone out to the world, he thought it necessary to say what he had said on this subject. But for these calumnies, it was probable, he said that the outrage on Mr. Griswold would not have been committed; but what could be a more serious charge against another, than to be told "you have betrayed your trust?" This was what gave all the keenness to the epithet of coward, when applied to an officer. Mr. D. said he did not mean to cast any blame upon gentlemen who differed from him in opinion; nor would he envy any gentleman the pleasure they would have in the company of the gentleman from Vermont; if they chuse to associate with such a *Kennel of Filth*, let them do so; let them press him to their hearts, and salute him as their brother—they may do it without envy. Let them be designated as the companions of Mr. Lyon, by being pointed at, by "There goes the member of Congress, who voted to have Matthew Lyon as a companion?" If they felt themselves invulnerable to such a reproach, he acknowledged he had not attained to their degree of insensibility. He himself would put him away, as citizens removed impurities and filth from their docks and wharves.

Mr. S. SMITH thought, as he had determined to say nothing upon this subject, that he should not have received the censure of any one. He had conferred with several gentlemen on both sides the question, and he thought, in order to avoid a lengthy discussion, which could have no effect but produce heat, it would be best to take a silent vote on the question. The gentleman just down had called upon him as a military man. He did not come here as a military man, but as a legislator. It seemed as if gentlemen were determined to make him speak on

this subject; if he had wished to do so they would not have been able to have kept him silent. He thought the gentleman last up had made a speech to little purpose. If military opinions were wanted, two military gentlemen had already given their opinions. If twenty years ago, he had been asked an opinion, he supposed he should have given such an one as the gentleman from Connecticut would not have liked to hear. Mr. DANA did not wish the gentleman to give his opinion, and hoped he would excuse him for having given his, though he desired him not to do it.

The question on the amendment was put and negatived, 52 to 44.  
 Mr. MORRIS was sorry to detain the Committee one moment; but from his peculiar situation, he conceived it proper to explain the motives of his conduct. As his colleague of the member from Vermont, it might be expected from the community of interests between the two districts they represented, that he should endeavor to support that member. But, first, I have attended with much pain and patience to the investigation this subject has undergone, and, first, not a doubt remains on my mind that the member from Vermont has been guilty of gross indecency and insult to this house. I have not a doubt, first, that the powers vested in the House of Representatives by the Constitution are amply sufficient to punish such indecency and such insult; and that the resolution now on the table prescribes the only punishment commensurate with the offence.

It becomes me, Sir, to make this public declaration of my sentiments, as a duty which I owe to this house—as a duty which I owe to the constituents of the House of Representatives, and myself. For I am persuaded, first, that the citizens of Vermont would resent any conduct of their Representative to derogatory to the honor and dignity of Congress, and their own character. The member from Vermont has violated the character and confidence vested in him by his constituents; and the resolution ought to pass—that they may express their disapprobation of his conduct, by returning another person to fill that seat. From these considerations, he should give the resolution his support.

The question on the resolution was put and carried, 51 to 43.  
 The committee then rose, and reported the amendment to the resolution, together with the evidence which had been taken before them. The house took up the amendment (relative to the offensive words in the defence) and agreed to it, 49 to 46.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS then renewed his amendment, for confining the punishment to reprimand.  
 Mr. BROOKS hoped if the house did not agree to the highest punishment, they would not agree to the lowest which they could inflict. He did not suppose the member from Vermont would look upon this as a punishment; and if no other was to be ordered, the house would get rid of his offences.

Mr. MACON said it was observable there were two opinions in the house; one for expulsion, the other for a reprimand. He did not think the offence was such as would authorize an expulsion. He said there had been as many illiberal expressions in the course of this debate as he had ever heard. Gentlemen had talked of party doing this, and party doing the other, whilst they themselves are the first to mention it. He hoped they would have kept these things out of the fight of the world. If gentlemen of one description voted one way; those of another, voted a contrary way. As for the punishment of being reprimanded in the face of the house, which would be entered on the journals, he thought it a very serious one, and he would almost as soon be hanged at once. He hoped, therefore, the punishment would be thought at least equal to the offence.

The question was now taken, as heretofore stated.  
**WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 14.**

Mr. OTIS, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the speech of the President of the United States, which relates to the re-emburment of certain advances made by Consuls in foreign countries, made a report, stating that it was supposed 30,000 dollars would be sufficient for this object, and recommended the adoption of a resolution for effecting the measure, which was committed for Friday.

Mr. HARPER, from the committee of ways and means, who had been instructed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the law respecting the entry of Stills, was directed to make a report on the subject. The report was accompanied by a bill making an alteration in the manner of making the entry of Stills, by doing away the annual entry after the first of July next, and requiring that after a Still has been once entered, it shall be again entered only in case of removal.—This report and bill were committed for Monday.

The same gentleman, from the same committee, to whom it had been referred to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the act laying a duty on stamped vellum, parchment and paper, was directed to make a further report, recommending that a deduction of 75 per cent. should be allowed to all purchasers of stamps (except collectors of revenue) above the value of twenty dollars, and that a certain deduction should be retained by the collectors of the import duty, from drawbacks on goods exported, instead of the stamp duty proposed to be laid, which it was stated would fall very unequally, according to the scale proposed in the law. A bill was reported at the same time making these alterations in the law.—The report and bill were committed for Monday.

Mr. SITGREAVES presented the application of John Parker, for printing the Journals of the Old Congress, stating the terms upon which he meant to undertake the work. Referred to the committee to whom has been referred a resolution on this subject.

Mr. D. FOSTER from the committee of claims to whom was re-committed the report on the petition of Henry Hill, made a long report on this subject, which was committed for Monday.

The bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1798, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed.  
 Mr. HARPER proposed to add the following regulation to the Standing Rules and Orders of the House, viz.  
 "Resolved that the Standing rules and Orders of the house be amended by inserting

after rules respecting motions for adjournment, provided that no motion for adjournment shall be received, except by unanimous consent, whilst any other motion is pending." Ordered to lie on the table.  
 The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of the Refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, were taken up and referred to a Select Committee.

The bill from the Senate for sale of land between the Great and Little Miami in the territory north west of the Ohio, was also taken up and committed for Monday.

Mr. NICHOLAS wished, as in some degree connected with the subject, to present a petition from a number of persons settled near the mouth of the Kentucky river, who wished to purchase the same, which would be proper to be referred to the same committee. He wished also to move an instruction to the committee, to enquire what progress has been made in carrying the act into effect for the sale of land north west of the river Ohio, and whether any amendments are necessary in the said act, particularly as to the price of the land. Mr. N. believed there was little probability of the land selling at the price which had been fixed, and persons who might become purchasers, if the price was reasonable, were now moving off to the Spanish Territory. He thought it would be well to prevent this, and therefore moved this instruction.—It was agreed to.

Mr. SITGREAVES moved the order of the day on the report of a select committee on the memorial of the people called quakers; which motion being agreed to, the house went into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. DENT in the chair. The report having been read,

Mr. THATCHER could not say that he was perfectly satisfied with the report of the committee in all its parts. He wished the business disposed of, without coming to any decisive resolution upon it, so as either to approve or disapprove of it. He was not ready to say that the facts disclosed in that memorial were exclusively of judicial cognizance, and that the legislature of the Union was incompetent to do any thing in it. It might, however be true, but it was not clear to him. He would rather that the subject should not now be acted upon: he would, therefore, propose an amendment to the report, which might conclude the business, without coming to any resolution upon it, which had been the course heretofore taken with similar applications. He moved, therefore, to strike out the resolution giving the petitioners leave to withdraw their petition; and if his motion was agreed to, he should wish the committee to rise, and that the house would not act further upon it at present.

Mr. RUTLEDGE said, he, as well as the gentleman from Massachusetts, was dissatisfied with the report of the select committee. He thought the report ought to have stated that the peace of certain states in the Union had been much disturbed by applications of this kind. He had prepared a resolution to this effect, which he would read in his place: It was as follows:

"Resolved, that part of the memorial of the people called Quakers, has a tendency to disturb the tranquility of some of the states of the Union; and that this house is not competent to act upon, and therefore they have leave to withdraw their memorial."

There could be little difference of opinion on the assertion that the internal tranquility of several states had been disturbed by these applications; and he believed there would be no difficulty in obtaining a majority of the house to declare it; as if the representatives of three or four states were to rise and declare the fact it must have sufficient weight to carry a declaration of this kind. He had, however, mentioned the matter to some of his friends, and found it was not very agreeable to them, as they wished to get rid of the business without debate. But if the present motion were to obtain he should afterwards bring forward this resolution.

[The Chairman declared the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts to be out of order.]  
 The question on the resolution as reported was put and carried, there being 74 votes in the affirmative. The committee then rose, and the house concurred in the report.

On motion of Mr. GREGG, the unfinished business of yesterday (the bill for the relief of O. Pollock) was postponed till Monday.

Mr. COIT called for the reading of the petition of Anna Welsh; which having been read, he proposed the following resolution for adoption:  
 "Resolved on the petition of Anna Welsh that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for allowing the legal representatives of George Hurlburt, deceased, late a captain in the service of the United States, the commutation of half pay which was due to him."

After a few observations, this motion was negatived, 50 to 31, the question having been decided in an abstract manner, when the business was before the house some time ago, and the period of war was attempted to be fixed earlier than it had been heretofore considered to have been, in order to take in the cases of persons who died before the latter period. It was determined also that the prayer of this petition could not be granted.

Mr. LIVINGSTON called up the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petitions of William Dixon, John Bagley, and others, which was concurred in, so far as it related to William Dixon and John Bagley.

On motion of Mr. THATCHER, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill granting the right of franking to the Attorney General.  
 Mr. HARPER moved to amend the bill by adding "and the officer commanding the troops of the United States which was agreed to.

The committee rose, the house agreed to the amendment, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. GREGG, the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the subject of making provision for the widows and orphan children of the officers of the army of the United States, who were killed in an action with the Indians, in the territory north-west of the Ohio, on the 4th of November, 1791. The report was favorable.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the report, by adding *Militia Officers*. He thought it was only reasonable, that an allowance should be made to the widows and orphans of militia officers, as well as to those of the officers of the army. The Kentucky militia were out on that expedition, and several officers were killed.

Mr. D. FOSTER proposed to make the provision general, and to go back to the 4th of March 1789.

Some objections were urged to this amendment, as it was apprehended, from its comprehensiveness, it might endanger the passage of the bill, as the Senate had rejected a former bill of this kind. The committee rose, without coming to any decision, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

**The Gazette.**

**PHILADELPHIA,**  
 THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15.

For the Gazette of the United States.

**MR. FENNO,**  
 As it is said the claim of certain creditors for payment of bills which were endorsed by the United States, and lodged in the Treasury agreeably to the act for limiting claims will soon come before congress, you are requested to publish the following REPORT of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject—which has never been acted upon.

"The certificates or bills of credit called new emission money were emitted pursuant to a resolution of congress of the 18th March 1780, which directs them to be emitted upon the funds of individuals states, to bear an interest of five per centum per annum, payable in specie at the redemption of the bills, or at the election of the holder, annually at the continental loan offices, in sterling bills drawn by the United States upon their commissioners in Europe, and pledges the faith of the United States for the payment of the said bills, in case any state on whose funds they should be emitted should by the events of war be rendered incapable to redeem them; directing also an endorsement to be made on each bill in these words 'The United States insure the payment of the within bill and will draw bills of exchange for the interest annually if demanded, according to a resolution of congress of the 18th of March 1780.'"

These resolutions and the endorsement upon the bills engage the absolute promise of the United States for the payment of the interest indefinitely, and their eventual guarantee of the principal, in case any state on whose funds the bills should be emitted should by the events of war be rendered incapable to redeem them;—which is in effect, though not in form, an absolute guarantee of the principal; for the United States are bound to pay the interest perpetually till that is discharged.

Good faith demands that the United States should supply the omissions of the states which issued the bills, by providing themselves, at least for the interest upon them.

But it is not so easy to pronounce on what terms they ought to be provided for.

On their face, and according to the unrevoked resolutions of congress, they are of specie value equal to their nominal amount and bearing five per cent interest.

But it is known, that they were issued by different states at different inferior values fixed by previous laws.

The true nature of the contract therefore, in fact, and the true equity of the case, are from these circumstances involved in some question. A compromise by a new agreement seems the best road out of the difficulty.

This is the aim of the proposition, which it is hoped will in the main reasonably consult all interests.

There have been special references of this subject to the Secretary; but he purposely declined a report till the expiration of the term limited by the act entitled "An act relative to claims against the United States not barred by any act of limitation & which have not been already adjusted" passed the 12th of February 1793, had obtained a danger to which the business was exposed.—It is now ascertained that the amount for which the United States shall be in future liable is ninety thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars. The sums subscribed to the loan, will of course be a charge against the states which respectively issued the bills.

This appears to be a mistake, as upon enquiry it cannot be found that any of the states did pass such previous laws: It may be presumed they did not; to pass such bills of credit, and upon interest, into circulation, and at the same time or previously to pass a law to impair the obligation to pay them, would have been viewed by all men as an act of perfidy and fraud.—Therefore, it will not be supposed that any of the states ever passed any such previous acts; or that if such acts had been passed, the United States would be influenced by them, or any other subterfuge, to deviate from a national engagement.

The proposition of the Secretary was to provide for the principal only.—It seems to have been drawn into this error, by the misinformation respecting the states passing "previous laws."

**MR. FENNO,**  
 I Some time ago observed in your Gazette an intercepted letter from citizen Monroe at Paris, but to whom directed, I did not learn. I have some curiosity to know who this Democrat could be that was so kind as to offer to cross the ocean, for the express purpose of furnishing Citizens Beckley and Bache with intelligence ready cooked and seasoned to their abominable palates, and sent over in such form as to be depended on.

From the following circumstantial evidence I conclude that it certainly must be Doctor L.—from the name of his lady being mentioned in the letter—from the attention citizen Monroe received from him immediately on his arrival. It is well known that the Doctor bragged of the honor he had in the company of citizens Monroe, Jefferson, &c. &c. He however forgot to mention that citizen Blount had the honor