

On motion of Mr. Smith, the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of James Yard—Mr. Parker in the chair—when the blanks therein having been filled up, the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill as amended—and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Livingston said, if no gentleman wished for a further delay, he would now call up the consideration of the resolutions which he laid on the table yesterday.

No objection appearing, Mr. L. said he would, on the suggestion of some gentlemen who otherwise would vote against the first resolution, propose a slight modification of it; so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any legislative provision is necessary to be made for the purpose of carrying into execution the 27th article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the King of Great Britain; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The resolutions were then agreed to without debate; and a committee of two members appointed to wait on the President with the second one.

Mr. Griswold, from the committee of revisal and unfinished business, reported a bill intitled "An Act respecting the Mint," which was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Harper called up for consideration the resolution which he laid on the table, for extending the benefits of the act intitled "An Act to promote the progress of the useful arts," to foreigners who shall have resided for a limited period within the United States—when

Mr. Livingston moved to amend the resolution by adding "and to the Executors and Administrators of the inventors of useful arts and inventions, who may have died before a patent was obtained for such invention"—which was agreed to by the House and the resolution as amended adopted.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his Secretary, Mr. Shaw, informing the House, that he had approved and signed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to transmit a certain number of copies of the laws of the United States, to the Governor of North Carolina.

Mr. Harper, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill intitled "An Act to establish a General Stamp Office," which was read a first and second time, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

Adjourned.

THE holders of Unfeated Lands in the County of Lycoming, in this State, are requested to meet on Wednesday next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at Dunwoody's Inn, in Market Street, on business of importance to them.

February 3.

PRISON.

To alleviate the miseries of Prisons, doth in no wise lessen, but promote the necessary design of such places. Clothing, especially at this season, is extremely needed by many of the unhappy subjects of confinement. The merciful and considerate inhabitants of this city, only want to be reminded of this. There are articles of clothing, chiefly old, which, in several families, can be spared. Any of these, and particularly linen, which contributes essentially to cleanliness and health, will be thankfully received at the public jail, and distributed in the most suitable manner, by those who have assumed it as their duty, for the time being, to be the organs of such charity.

Take Notice,

THAT the co-partnership of the Subscribers heretofore trading under the firm of Witter, Price and Witter, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have any demands against the said firm, are desired to bring them in for settlement, and those who are indebted thereto above six months, are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM WISTER, JOHN M. PRICE, JOHN WISTER.

N.B. The business in future will be carried on by WILLIAM WISTER and JOHN WISTER, under the firm of WILLIAM & JOHN WISTER, who have on hand an assortment of dry goods as usual.

Feb. 5.

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To William Wills & John Armstrong.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE seen your advertisement "To the Public" whereby you offer your services to locate United States Military Land Warrants, and in which you assert that you possess superior information to any others; and that you can locate warrants "the most advantageously." As I believe you have not explored more of the Military District than some other persons who also offer their services to locate warrants—permit me to suggest the propriety of altering your advertisement, so as to do justice to those whose knowledge of the Military Land, is, at least equal to that which you possess. I do not mean that all who advertise as locators are superior, or even equal to you, in the knowledge of it. I see advertisements by persons who have never explored a single range, and by others who have been over but a small part of the Military Land—to these your advertisement would apply; but as you claim all other locators as inferior to yourselves. I have taken the liberty of giving you the above advice, which if attended to with candour will, for the present satisfy.

A LOCATER.

February 5.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.

LETTERS for the British Packet Charlotte, will be received at this Office until Thursday the 6th February, at 12 o'clock noon.

N.B.—The inland postage to New-York must be paid. January 31.

NEW THEATRE.

This Evening, February 5, Will be presented, (for the first time this Season) an Historical Play, called

COLUMBUS;

Or, A World Discovered.

To which will be added, a much-admired

Farce, called

THE PRISONER AT LARGE;

Or, The Humours of Killarney.

Box, one Dollar, Box, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

The doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 5, and the curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

A valuable Estate for sale, IN VIRGINIA.

THE NORWICH LANDS, MILLS, AND APPENDAGES.

THIS ESTATE

IS situated in the county of Henrico, on Four Mile Creek, near its junction with James River, about 12 miles from the city of Richmond, and nearly the same distance from Petersburg.

There is about 150 acres of land, and the whole of it good soil for agriculture, and a full proportion of it very suitable for grafs; about one half of it is cleared and in a state fit for immediate cultivation; the rest is in woods and well covered with useful timber of different kinds. As to the improvements on the farm, there is a decent dwelling house with the usual out houses, a good brick spring house, and a large new excellent barn, one story of brick, and the other framed work, two orchards of apples and of peaches, in full perfection and good fruit.

The mills consist of three pair of bur stones for the grinding of wheat, and one pair of stones for grinding of corn, all of proved good quality, worked by overhead water wheels and double gears, with all the late improvements for screening, cleaning, bolting and elevating the wheat and flour, all executed in the best manner and of the best materials and quite new.—The mill house is large and convenient, being 46 feet by 72 feet with five floors, the two lower stories are brick, the rest framed work executed in the most substantial manner; the house and machinery of the mills will be found unexceptionable, and they are so situated as to be free from all risk from the freshes or inundation of the water courses.—There is a very convenient brick bake house two stories high, with two large ovens; a very good house for the proprietor or manager, a store room, counting room, kitchen, &c. also suitable houses for millers, coopers, and bakers.—The tide water from James River flows to the walls of the mill, where boats of three to four hundred bushels burthen can receive their loads of the mill, and in one mile distance, supply of any size that navigate James River, can load in great safety.

The neighborhood is healthy—very respectable as to inhabitants, being mostly independent farmers, and the soil is in general very justly esteemed equal to any on James River, for the growing of wheat; upon a moderate calculation, the average annual crops of the neighborhood equally convenient if not more so, to the Norwich Mills, than to any other market, amount to between thirty and forty thousand bushels of wheat. Mr. John P. Gordon who lives on the premises at present, will show the whole to those who may incline to view it.

I would prefer a purchaser who could pay down the principal part of the purchase money, and would give a very advantageous bargain, or I will sell on a credit convenient to the purchaser, the interest being paid annually. I will wait for a purchaser till the 15th day of March next, and if not then sold, I will be glad to treat with a tenant for a lease, on terms which may be mutually agreeable. I have offered the whole of this estate for sale, on a presumption that the purchaser of the mills would incline to have the land also, for a supply of building timber, oven wood and hoop poles; but if it be more agreeable to him to take the mills and a few acres of land, he shall be accommodated accordingly.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, February 5.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH the most humble submission I return my most sincere thanks to Messrs. Savage and Dwyer, of this city, owners of the ship Farmer, in which I got a passage, together with my wife, from Spain, without any consideration to the above gentlemen, —as has William Gibson, commander of said ship generously given me his share of cabin gratis, and to whose kindness and liberality both in Spain and during a tedious passage, I am eternally indebted, in justice to the above gentleman—His abilities and attention to the duties of his station reflects the highest lustre on his character.

Having unfortunately been taken by a French privateer bound from Liverpool to this country, and carried into St. Jean de Luzin, France, where I was stripped of every article even my clothes, I asked one pound of tea for the use of my wife, of the first judge in the above place, but to no purpose. The following American gentlemen, who were then in St. Sebastian, on seeing my situation, generously came and put into my hands, a sufficiency to keep me genteelly while in that country.

Mr. John Lynch, of Philadelphia; Mr. Daniel Murgatroyd, of do. Mr. Robert Andrews, of do. Captains Reiley, Franklin, Cox, Watts, Fullerton, Hughes, Heriot and Lyden.

What a difference between American and French sensibility.

JOHN KEAN, No. 180 North Second-Street.

Would engage as Clerk, or merchants buying and selling—would prefer writing in a public office.

Letter or application attended to No. 180 as above. Philad. Feb. 5.

Mr. Gallatin's Speech

ON THE REDUCTION of the STANDING ARMY. [CONCLUDED.]

Before he would take leave of those extraneous historical digressions, Mr. G. said that he could not help noticing one of the observations of the gentleman from South-Carolina. That gentleman had remarked that the French conscripts, carried, as he said by force and chained to the army fought with uncommon bravery against a foreign enemy. Thus it appeared that Frenchmen living under the worst tyranny, even that of Robespierre, and at a time when their country was torn by the most inveterate and bloody internal factions, did not hesitate, although dragged in chains to a camp, to fight and had succeeded in repelling an invading foe, or even in prosecuting war in foreign countries. Why did not the gentleman apply that illustrious ally and ally's proper deduction as applied to America?—If the French people in that situation, and amidst those divisions, had been found equal to the task of combating foreign nations, could it be supposed that the free citizens of America would on account of some divisions merely of opinion be less willing and less capable to defend themselves and their independence at the time of real danger against a foreign invader?

The arguments given in support of the possibility of an invasion were not certainly susceptible of being absolutely disproved by reasoning. They were grounded not on probabilities, but on possible events. And there was perhaps nothing which could be proved to be altogether impossible. But that kind of argument did not apply particularly to the present motion or to the present time. For there could be no possible time, nor any possible situation of Europe, which would not justify some hypothetical statement as plausible as that given by the gentleman from South-Carolina. At any time and under any circumstances whatever, that gentleman or any other might assert that it was not altogether impossible for some European nation to attempt an invasion on this country; and on as solid ground justify a permanent military establishment of considerable magnitude. The suppositions of that gentleman, if they would prove any thing, would only prove that it was necessary for America, at all times, and as a measure of caution, to keep on foot a large standing army. They would only prove that this army ought not to be disbanded, even if the negotiation with France should succeed.

Amongst other inducements which were offered to invasion, that gentleman had, however, mentioned one of an extraordinary nature. In his enumeration of the objects of plunder, which might attract French rapacity, he counted our *sun-dried capital*. As our funded capital is the same thing with our funded debt, I must confess for my share, said Mr. G. that I have no objection to give it to the French, or to any other nation that will take it. It would be the most negative gift ever bestowed by one government on another.

The gentleman from South-Carolina had indulged himself in a number of observations on a supposed party, whose views he had represented at one time to be so wary elections by means of insurrections, at another, to estrange the people from their government. He seemed indeed to have altogether confounded evidences of dissatisfaction at certain measures of administration with a decided hatred against a government of their own choice. But he had concluded his observation by an unexpected conclusion. For after having stated the strength of that party as extremely formidable; since he had drawn proofs of its existence, from the legislative proceedings of some large and respectable States, from the declarations of the governor of another powerful State, and even from the supposed opinions of the second official character of the Union, after having represented their views as extremely dangerous, not less indeed than to persuade the militia, the people of this country, that they should consider French invaders as their deliverers; he told us that they were too weak in numbers, and too contemptible to be considered as in any degree dangerous. Did I believe the reality of all the positions of that gentleman, relative to party, I must confess that I would not consider that party as too contemptible to create any danger. And if he did believe they were so harmless, to what purpose, did he expatiate so much at large on their existence and delugis? But the gentleman from Delaware views this subject in a different light. His conclusion was, that knowing the existence of such a party, it was necessary to have an army, in order to defend this country against an invasion, in as much as a considerable part of the militia could not be trusted with its defence.

If a party does exist, so inimical to our government, as to join an invading enemy, in order to subvert it, they must be supposed disposed to subvert it without an invasion. It is impossible to mistake the meaning of the gentleman. When they ground the necessity of an army on the supposed existence of a party, let them express themselves as they please; either they mean nothing, or they mean that an army is necessary not only against an enemy, but a part of the people. Let the gentleman be silent about party, or let them candidly acknowledge that this army is intended to suppress party.

Mr. Gallatin then proceeded to make some observations on the financial statements of the gentleman from South-Carolina. He said that he had avoided making any detailed statement of that kind, because he knew that all the official documents, necessary to form a correct estimate, were not yet before the House. And he had stated in the gross that

our revenue was about nine millions, our expenditures about 14, and the deficiency, therefore, about five. The result of the gentleman from S. Carolina was to show a deficiency of only 4 millions. It was immaterial to the present question whether that deficiency was 4 or 5 millions. But the details on which the gentleman from S. Carolina had grounded his result were in some degree incorrect. He had estimated the net proceeds of the land tax at 2 millions of dollars. But he had forgotten to deduct from that sum the expenses of collection, which being 5 and 3-4 per cent, would amount to 115,000 dollars. He had stated what was true, that the whole of the net proceeds of that tax could not be received in the treasury during the present year. Yet he insisted that the whole amount should be considered as part of those receipts, because an anticipation for the deficiency might be obtained by way of loan, from the bank. That anticipation certainly could not be considered as part of the receipts arising from revenue. Instead of being credited to the account of revenue, it ought to be charged as part of the debt that would be contracted during the present year. An anticipation was as much a debt as any other loan. The amount of that anticipation would fill a part of that deficiency and should be added to the amount of 4 millions stated deficiencies by the gentleman. He had also neglected to infer several items in his estimate of expenditures; the most important omission was the necessary disbursements for the building of the seventy-fours; which, by the Secretary of the Treasury; were estimated at 1,500,000 dollars.

The deficiency is, however, acknowledged to be at least 4 millions; making only these few corrections to the statement of the gentleman from S. Carolina, it appears to be 5 millions. Our revenue is stated by all of us to be only nine millions; and under those circumstances, Mr. G. said, he would ask, whether a saving of two millions and half, which would result from the adoption of the motion, would be called contemptible? But we are flattered by expectations of an increasing revenue, even without additional taxes. The very reverse, a diminution, instead of an increase, appears probable. The gentleman of S. Carolina has compared the proceeds of the impost of 1795 with those of 1799 in order to prove an increase. But he forgot to state how much was due to a real increase of importation, and much to an increase of taxation. The fact was, that the rate of duty on many articles had been considerably increased in '96 and '97, and that an additional duty on salt had been laid in '98; all of which were blended together in his statements. But the fair way of computation would have been to compare the proceeds of the imposts for 1799 with those of 1798 and 1797; and that comparison would show a de-falcation in 1799 of near 800,000 dollars from the average proceeds of 1797 and 1798; for those two years had given 14,400,000 dollars for the impost and tonnage, equal to an average of 7,200,000 dollars and the year 1799 had given less than 6,500,000 dollars. Was there any probability from the importation of last fall as compared with those of preceding years that the amount of impost for 1800 would exceed the amount of 1799? We import in proportion to our consumption, and our consumption must be limited by our means of payment. Those means of payment are always in proportion to our exports, and an examination of these will show that the quantities of articles of our own produce have not increased, but on the whole, have rather suffered a decrease within three past years. It is solely to the increase of the price in most of the articles, that we are indebted for any increase in the value of that part of our exports which consists of articles of our own produce. The prodigious fall, of seven dollars at least per hundred, in the price of tobacco will make a difference of several millions of dollars in the value of our exports, will so far diminish our means of payment for articles imported and will so far tend to diminish our importations and affect our revenue.

We are, however told that any increase of debt that may be created in consequence of our present situation is trifling in itself, and holds no proportion to the supposed increase of resources resulting from our growing population. But the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) and Mr. Harper from South-Carolina, estimate that possible increase at something more than twenty millions of dollars, which would require, according to the calculation of some of those gentlemen, additional taxes to the amount of two millions, in order to pay the interest on and redeem the principal itself in 20 years. Whether to add 25 per cent. to our debt and taxes can be considered as trifling, Mr. G. said he would leave the committee to judge? But was it not a most extraordinary and novel mode of calculating, not on the present resources of the country, but on those which posterity might have? Are we then so sure that our posterity will have no dangers of their own to encounter, and no additional expenditures which will require every additional resource they may possess? Let us provide, out of our own resources, for our own wants; instead of mortgaging not only our actual revenue, but even a those which may hereafter be raised by posterity.

Much had been said by the gentleman from South-Carolina, on certain new financial discoveries, relative to the application of a sinking fund, which had they been known to British ministers, fifty or one hundred years ago, as well as they were to the present administration of that country, would have discharged, by this time, the whole debt of Great-Britain.

Were we to judge of the merit of that pretended new application of a sinking fund, by its effects, we would not be disposed to admire it as much as the gentleman. Seventeen years ago the debt of Great Britain did

not exceed 250 millions sterling. During that period, that country had enjoyed ten years of peace and had seven years of war; during that period, the years of war did not exceed the average proportion of time for which England had been involved in war for the last 50 years.

At present her debt is almost 500 millions sterling. The present administration of G. Britain, notwithstanding all the boasted merit of certain modifications of the sinking fund, had more than doubled the public debt during that period.

I know, said Mr. G. but one way that a nation has of paying her debt, and that is precisely the same which individuals practise. "Spend less than you receive." And you may then apply the surplus of your receipts to the discharge of your debts. But if you spend more than you receive, you may have recourse to sinking funds; you may modify them as you please, you may render your accounts completely complex, you may give a scientific appearance to additions and subtractions; you must still necessarily increase your debt. If you spend more than you receive, the difference must be supplied by loans; and it out of those receipts you have let a sum apart to pay your debts; if you have so mortgaged or disposed of that sum that you cannot apply it to your usual expenditure. If your revenue is nine millions of dollars, and your expenditure fourteen, you must borrow, you must create a new debt of five millions. But if two millions of that revenue are, under the name of sinking-fund, applicable to the payment of the principal of an old debt, and pledged for it; then, the portion of your revenue, applicable to discharging your current expenditures of 14 millions, is reduced to 7 millions.—And instead of borrowing five millions, you must borrow seven; you create a new debt of seven millions, and you pay an old one of two. It is still the same increase of five millions of debt.—The only difference that can be produced, arises from the relative price you give for the old debt and rate of interest you pay for the new. At present we pay yearly a part of a domestic debt, bearing six per cent. interest, and of a foreign debt bearing four or five per cent. interest; and we pay both of them at par. At the same time we are obliged to borrow at the rate of 8 per cent.

At present, therefore, that nominal sinking fund increases our debt, or at least the annual interest payable on our debt.

Mr. Gallatin said, he would now conclude the defultory observations, in which he had been drawn, from a wish to reply to some parts of the speech of the gentleman from South-Carolina. It was true, indeed, those observations could have no weight with gentlemen who supposed the liberty and independence of the country concerned in the reduction of the military establishment.—To him it was only a question of economy, which could have no possible effect on the external relations of America, which had no importance except as a question of economy. But, as such, he considered it as highly important, and hoped it might be viewed in the same light by the committee.



Law of the United States.

By Authority.

Sixth Congress of the United States

At the First Session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and transmit to the Governor of the State of North Carolina, a number of the copies of the Laws of the United States equal to the number which the Secretary was heretofore authorized, to transmit to the Governor of the said State, by an act, intitled "An act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States" to be deposited and distributed agreeably to the provisions of the said act, for the use and information of the citizens of the United States, within the said State.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved February 3, 1800. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 28.	
Six per Cent.	167
Three per Cent.	99
Deferred 6 per Cent.	147
8 per Cent Stock—3 per Cent. advance.	
BANK United States.	24
— Pennsylvania.	20
— North America.	50.
Insurance comp. N. A. Burns.	5
— Pennsylvania, Shans.	25
East-India Company of N. A. par.	
Land Warrants.	32 dolls. per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

London.	62 at 30 days
Amsterdam.	60 at 60 & 90 days
Hamburg.	30 2 1/2 at 100 per Mark Banco.

Abstract.