

son or persons whomsoever; and that in case such ship or vessel shall be lost, or taken by an enemy, burnt, or broken up, or shall be otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which she may belong, the said certificate, if preserved, shall be delivered up, within eight days after the arrival of the master, or person, having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, within any district of the United States, to the collector of such district: And that if any foreigner, or any person or persons, for the use and benefit of such foreigner, shall purchase, or otherwise become intitled to the whole, or any part or share of, or interest in, such ship or vessel, the same being within a district of the United States, the said certificate shall, in such case, within seven days after such purchase, change, or transfer of property, be delivered up to the collector of the said district; and that if any such purchase, change, or transfer of property, shall happen, when such ship or vessel shall be at any foreign port or place, or at sea, then the said master, or person having the charge or command thereof, shall, within eight days after his arrival within any district of the United States, deliver up the said certificate to the collector of such district; and every such certificate, so delivered up, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Register of the Treasury, to be cancelled, who, if the same shall have been delivered up to a collector, other than of the district in which it was granted, shall cause notice of such delivery to be given to the collector of the said district.

[To be continued.]

LONDON, November 8.

THE magistrates of Frankfort were for extorting the whole of the contribution from the Jews only. This brought on a remonstrance, not to those mean and contemptible tyrants who had long insulted and pillaged them, but to the French General, who very properly interfered, and not only preserved the Children of Israel from this last act of oppression from an insolent and illiterate magistracy, but procured them an immediate restoration to those rights of which they had been for ages iniquitously and wantonly deprived.

The Jews are now restored to the rank of manhood at Frankfort, and enjoy all the rights of freedom, to the no small mortification of their purse-proud oppressors, who no longer presume to elbow the persecuted race, and exclude them the persecuted walks.

Mr. Fox is still making up his mind about the question of Parliamentary Reform. This is not to be wondered at, when we consider how slow that gentleman always was at reform of any kind.

Grey is come up from the north, where the people have begun to look very black upon him.

Mr. Fox, on his late shooting party, was frequently heard to be humming the air in the Beggar's Opera.

"Which way shall I turn me,  
"How shall I decide?"

Whilst thus he was musing, he was always sure to miss his mark.

A few days since, a journeyman carpenter, in pulling down the wainscot of a room in an old house at Hendon, found concealed within the skirting boards, 700 guineas, of the coin of Geo. I. and II.

Charles Fox's head is taken down as a sign post—it may, however, very properly be stuck up as a weather-cock.

A farmer in Suffex, possessed of property to the amount of four thousand pounds, was last week committed to Horsham goal by Lord Sheffield, for sheep stealing!

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17.

Extract of a letter from London, dated the 12th of November last.

"I am sorry to find that your late speculations in the American funds have not been so favorable as you wished and had a right to expect; the price here has had little variation since my last, but I would advise you by no means to despair of their turning to a proper account ere long: I ground this opinion upon the best information, and you may rest assured that the American Government and their National Character are growing into great estimation, and the surprising increase of their resources which are known here to every man of the smallest information will establish your Public Credit; and shortly place it on a footing with that of any other government.—The discontents prevailing in this kingdom, and particularly in Ireland, fill many of the monied people with disagreeable apprehensions; and I know already some who have turned their eyes towards your funds; and have it certainly in contemplation to place their money capital in them, which they will certainly do if the public mind becomes a little more agitated; at any rate, you may, I think, with safety count upon a considerable rise, as there seems a great probability of peace taking place between the powers at war on the continent.

"The King of Prussia will certainly change his system as it regards France, and it is not doubted that the Turks will be prevailed upon to declare war against the Emperor, and likewise the tyrant of

Russia. Should the former continue his hostile disposition, and the latter act offensively towards that republic, it is well known that the Turks, aided by the marine of France, will be very formidable to these two powers in that quarter of their dominions, and make such impressions on those despots as may give a fatal blow to their greatness.

"These circumstances are well known here,—which, together with the new order of things, will have a proper weight with the belligerent powers, and incline them seriously to pacific measures; in which sentiments they will be aided by this country, as well as Spain and Portugal, for very wise reasons. Upon the whole, I think it demonstrable that either peace or war will rise the credit of your stocks, much beyond what they have ever been in this country."

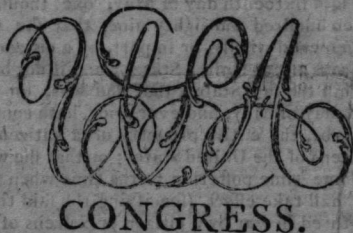
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IF you regard your own profit, or the entertainment of your readers, you will make an immediate and total reform in the conduct of your Gazette. Your profit depends on the sale of your paper, and the sale of it depends on its being adapted to the taste of your customers. The majority of men is composed of readers who are following their private affairs, and who care not a farthing for politics. There are some anti who hate every thing but such slander on Congress men as will give vent to the bile that is choking them. There are also a few zealous federalists who suffer perpetual fears for the overthrow of all order, which they know would rejoice the hearts of the leaders of the anti-faction. —Now, Sir, is it not manifest from this mode of classing the newspaper readers, that pride, however modest and well deserved, beloved on the government and its officers, affords no sale for your paper? Most men hate to hear any praise but their own. No, Mr. Fenno, turn about—Spice your paragraphs with slander on the Congress men and officers of government. It will sharpen the stomachs of your readers. Your papers will be sought after and read with avidity. Where is the harm even if you stain the truth a little, to get at them—If they believe well, the dirt will not stick.—It is doing justice to the cause of virtue to slander those who are devoted to its precepts. The good example is made the more conspicuous—Fill your paper with abuse if you expect to fill your pockets with gold—To vindicate the measures of government is an uphill business, which tires you and your readers—But the contrary being downhill, is rather a recreation than a task. A government the most prudent may sometimes commit mistakes, and then you will be compelled to own it; and if you know any palliation, to suggest it, which is a disagreeable thing. But if you make war on a ministry, and pay little regard to matter of fact than just enough to keep your credit tolerable, you will never want a subject of complaint. You may say then when Congress does good, it is with a fly intention that evil shall come of it—and indifferent matters will bear a trifling twist, which will make them appear abominably crooked and vile.

Be advised by a friend, Mr. Fenno, and as you throw the aqua fortis about you, it will take off the skin wherever it falls—and then you may cry, see what a rotten leprous administration governs our country. My water is applied to take down the proud flesh.

Thus you may boast of your patriotism, and get paid for having none. Perhaps this sort of merit will procure you a salary.



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 10.

Sketch of the Debate on the Resolutions respecting the Loan of the Balances due from the United States to the individual States.

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Clark said, when the resolutions were first proposed, he thought no objection would be made to them; but he had heard something which had alarmed him, and that was, what fell from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that there would be no debtor states—this, he said, alarmed him, as it appeared to convey an idea of the commissioners for settling the accounts, having adopted the principle; thus, he conceived, they were not authorized to do. He further observed, that he did not think with those who supposed that the decisions of the commissioners were not to be revised; he was pretty sure they would be revised, if they adopted any such principle as this, which he considered as involving great injustice.

Mr. Fitzsimons rose to explain; he said he was misunderstood; he had not said there would be no debtor states—Different principles of settling the accounts have been mentioned, but he had not said whether the commissioners would settle the accounts on the principle of debtor and creditor states, or make them all debtor or all creditor states. He had only given his opinion that there ought to be no debtor states. The question now before the committee is, whether the United States shall pay the states in their corporate capacities, or pay the individual cre-

ditors. He conceived the gentleman was totally mistaken in his opinion respecting a revision of the judgment of the commissioners; the law, he said, had put that entirely out of the power of the legislature.

Mr. W. Smith said, that he conceived the present proposition had nothing to do with the question respecting debtor or creditor states; it relates simply to a provision for the sums due to the individual creditors of the several states, who are really creditors of the United States. He noticed the objection from additional taxes; no difference, he contended, would result from the measure, the balances are to be provided for at all events. That the present was the best time to take up the business, he observed, was well argued by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in addition to which he thought the allusion to the state of affairs on the representation bill by the gentleman from Maryland was directly in point; the difficulties on account of the ratio were increased, when the result of the census was known; and this would be the case if this business should be postponed to the time when the accounts are settled—He therefore contended, that the present was the most proper time to make the provision contemplated. Mr. Smith noticed in order, the various objections which had been made by several gentlemen, and concluded that he trusted, from what he had said, it would appear that the proposition was entirely clear of those difficulties which had been urged against it.

Mr. Livermore moved an amendment to the first resolution; the object of which was to exonerate those states, who on a final adjustment of accounts shall appear to be debtor states.

Mr. Gerry offered some objections to this amendment.

Mr. Ames said, that the amendment appeared to him irrelevant to the subject now under consideration; he hoped therefore, the gentleman would be induced to withdraw it.

Mr. Madison observed, that when the amendment was first brought forward, he had supposed it merely sportive; but it now appears that the gentleman is serious in moving it. He thought it in this view a proposition that might well excite attention, for he conceived it an extraordinary idea to be advanced, that any of the states who should be found debtor states, should be released from all obligations to pay.

Mr. Sedgwick offered various observations on the subject generally; the tenor of which was this, that however it might appear on the final adjustment of accounts, that there were sundry debtor states, yet it was hardly practicable to devise a mode of compelling payment from such states; nor could he collect it to be the opinion of any gentleman, that an idea of compulsion was entertained by any one.

Mr. Livermore said, his motion was not understood; he had no idea of exonerating the debtor states in the manner suggested by several of the gentlemen who had remarked on it; by the explanation he gave of his motion it appeared, that his object was the apportioning the general charge, and to exonerate the debtor states from any demand against them, on account of the credit they were entitled to as members of the union, not to release them from their full proportion of the average charge of prosecuting the war.

Mr. Mercer said, he was more and more convinced that there was to be no debtor states; the proposition from the gentleman from New-Hampshire lays so; the resolutions originally moved, speak the same language; the report of the secretary of the treasury is founded on the same principle.—The meaning of all which is burn the books.

Mr. Clark moved, that the commissioners for settling the accounts should be instructed to report a statement of all the debts and credits of the several states. He reprobated the idea of making all creditor states, as he conceived the consequence would be a great increase of the balances to be provided for by the United States. The question was adjourned till the next day.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

The Petitions of the officers of the late army being under consideration in committee of the whole—the following motion was made by Mr. Gerry, viz.

"Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That provision be made for such officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the late army of the United States, who received certificates for the balances due to them on a final settlement of their respective accounts. Provided, that such provision shall not exceed the difference between the nominal amount of the said certificates, and the real amount, estimated at the present rates in the market, of the certificates which are or may be issued for those first mentioned, pursuant to an act making provision for the debt of the United States."

Mr. Clark moved an amendment, which was to insert in the first clause after the word "for," all persons who have received liquidated certificates for services rendered or supplies furnished during the late war, and.

On this motion to amend, Mr. Hartley made the following observations—

I wished that a question upon the prayer of the petitioners might be fairly taken, without any embarrassment or connection with another subject.

Let us consider and discuss the claims of the officers and soldiers of the late army, and either grant them, or dismiss their petitions with decency.

The gentleman from New-Jersey yesterday came forward with a resolution, expressing that the prayer of the petitioners could not be granted—If this was consistent with his opinion, it was candid—he appeared openly to avow his sentiments—I cannot say quite so much in his favor to-day, for withdrawing his motion.

Indeed, the motion presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts, comes forward in so questionable a shape, that I am at a loss to know who are friends or enemies to the objects of the petitioners.

To adopt the proposed amendment, I consider as death to the motion on the table—it embraces

too much—it contemplates what the abilities of this country are not competent to.

I hope it will not be agreed to.

The officers and soldiers attempt to shew that there is a distinction between their case and other citizens; besides what they have to hope from the bounty and magnanimity of the nation.

It may not be amiss for me here to mention, that I have never had a certificate, and that I am not personally interested in the question—I was an officer part of the war, but have nothing to ask for here. I consider that the officers and soldiers have a claim of justice as well as equity, besides what they might expect from the magnanimity of the nation.

I shall say but a few words on the sufferings and distresses of the army; they were great and unexampled in the history of mankind—Those who are now present, and were either in the cabinet or field, must know the force of my observation. I will not detail the scenes of misery exhibited during the war.

To support the rights and liberties of the country, officers and soldiers freely entered into the service—In the year 1776 the officers had half pay; in the year 1777 the pay was nominally increased, but unfortunately depreciation came on, and their actual compensation was less than the year before.

I have a respect for a militia-man, but his case cannot be compared in point of difficulties and danger to that of the officer and soldier—the former occasionally called forth—the latter constantly at the post of danger and duty. There was certainly an inequality in their situations, which ought to have been compensated for to the soldier.

The officer who was married, though he could meet the dangers of the field himself, yet could not view with fortitude the poverty and misfortune which threatened his family.

Congress had made no provision to grant half pay to the officers (who should serve to the end of the war) until four months in the year 1778—Several officers who were well attached to the cause, owing to their necessities and the circumstances of their families, were obliged to resign.

The commander in chief saw the evils which threatened his country and the army; he stated them to Congress; some strong promises and appearances were absolutely necessary on the part of government, or the army would not be kept together. These were made in the most solemn manner. Many officers and soldiers were retained.

Depreciation still continued—The soldier, hungry and forlorn, was obliged to take the paper that was offered him by the government. This was not in general the case with the farmer; the latter most commonly parted with his property voluntarily.

One kind of paper followed another during the war. Each depreciated; but still Congress, by repeated resolutions (in order to induce the officers and soldiers to remain at their post) engaged that they should be compensated at the end of the war.

Certificates of different kinds were issued; and I believe Congress and the whole American world, expected they were to be paid in specie as soon as there was sufficient ability in the government. And I still think there is a difference between their claims and those of the other citizens.

At the first session of Congress under the present government, the House resolved that they would support the public credit; and strong expressions were used. This gave great confidence to the public; certificates were enhanced in value, and many of them had passed into the hands of strangers, under the faith of government; so that when the funding bill passed, nothing could be done without the consent of the holders.

I wished exceedingly for an opportunity to give my aid in favor of the officers and soldiers who had served to the end of the war.

It was a voluntary act in the holder to furnish his debt at about four per cent, and it appears there is a considerable saving to government out of the earnings of the officer and soldier, and which may fairly and honorably be granted to them.

I mean to reach this. Those who concur with me in sentiment, ought to be against the amendment now under consideration, and assist to alter the motion so as to embrace the objects we have in view. (Debate to be continued.)

FRIDAY, January 18.

A report on the petition of Ezekiel Scott, in favor of the petitioner, was read, and laid on the table.

The following engrossed bills were read the third time and passed, viz. A bill to continue in force for a limited time, and to amend an act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations. A bill for determining the northern boundary of the territory ceded to the United States, by the state of North-Carolina; and a bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, the resolution laid on the table a few days since by Mr. Hartley, was referred to a committee of the whole for Wednesday next, viz. Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, providing half pay for 7 years to the widows and orphans of such officers of the army of the United States, as have been killed since the 3d day of June 1784, or which may hereafter be killed in the service of the United States.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to compensate John Tucker.

Mr. Key in the chair, Mr. Sedgwick moved to fill the blank with 509 dollars. Mr. Tucker's petition stated that his actual expenses in attending on the court five different times, amounted to three hundred dollars, and that he paid nine dollars for a seal for the circuit court of Rhode-Island.

The motion was opposed; it was said that it would establish a dangerous precedent for the government to pay the voluntary expenses of an applicant for an appointment under the United States; and that in the present case the actual services only ought to be compensated according to the provision made by a subsequent law. In reply it was said that it