

measure indeed; the ostensible motive is to prevent speculation, but it will have directly the contrary effect. The way, in his opinion, to prevent speculation, was to appreciate the value of the certificates in the hands of the holders; but what will be the effect of this measure? it will lessen the value of the paper immediately, by preventing the possessor from transferring the property—This he considered as a retrospective measure, and that the government had no right to abridge the right of transferring; it is a quality of the property, and cannot be taken away by any subsequent law. He considered the measure as counteracting the principles of the bill altogether, the design of which is to give a value to the paper in the hands of the owners. In every view of the proposition he was opposed to it; and he appears desirous to benefit the distant creditors, yet he felt so fully persuaded that it would operate to the disadvantage of his constituents, that he should under every modification vote against it.

Mr. Madison replied to Mr. Barnwell; he observed, that the gentleman argued from proper principles, if they had been applied to a different case. The present proposition of providing for these balances is a voluntary business, which this government is under no obligation to engage in; but having engaged in it, the measure it may adopt on the occasion, have no necessary reference to, or connection with the general regulations under which the paper now exists—the government may make just what arrangements it thinks proper. The provision now contemplated, he remarked, was however to be justified on its own merits; the uses and the consequences resulting from it, were designed to be salutary; and with respect to persons remote from the seat of government, who are equally entitled to protection in every sense with those who reside there, they would evidently be benefited by the regulation.

Mr. Murray opposed the motion, as being hostile to the public faith, as involving an infraction of that faith, so far as least as the value of the certificates have been enhanced in consequence of what has already been done.

Several other members spoke on the occasion, the motion was at length negatived by the committee.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28.

The Bill to authorize a Loan in the Notes or Certificates of the several States which, on a final Settlement of Accounts shall have a Balance due to them from the United States—having been read the third time—the Question, shall the Bill pass? was put by the Speaker:

Mr. Hartley.—I have attended to the debates on this bill, and considered the subject—and am fully convinced that the bill should pass.

By the act for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states, the balances were assumed to be paid to the creditor states.

The bill under consideration gives the alternative to the state (which shall be found a creditor) either to receive the balance herself and pay it to her citizens, or suffer them to fund their certificates with the general government. I believe it will be found, on experience, most convenient to the creditor, and least expensive to the people, for the creditors to subscribe to a loan with the general government. This, however, will rest in a great measure upon the individual states. Two taxes will be more expensive to collect than one; and if money is to go through two hands, instead of one, in general it is attended with a double charge.

It is said, that the bill will offer a new field for speculation.—It is possible that to a certain degree, there may be weight in the observation; but after the experience we have had, the holders of certificates will not be easily imposed upon—and if the certificates of the individual states would be equalized, I am led to believe, that it would be of service to the community.

They might, in a considerable degree, act as a medium in commerce, and in the transfer of property; but whilst they remain at different values, they will be mere objects of speculation.

I regret exceedingly the great inequality of Fortune, which has arisen among citizens, by the speculations in our paper; but in a great and mighty revolution, some partial evils must be expected, to obtain a general good. We are bound to pay our debts.

I do not think that a large national debt is a blessing, but it is of high importance that the government which is in debt should so dispose of it, as to do as little injury as possible, and if the same is practicable, produce a partial good.

In Pennsylvania our affairs appear to be in the highest state of prosperity—

The farmer compensated for his labour—

The mechanic every where fully employed and amply paid—

Commerce flourishing.

Objections have been made against the law; yet I imagine if it is published, and the reasons for enacting it known, the public opinion of the state I represent, will be in favour of it.

If we pass the act this session, we shall save the next Congress from much trouble and perplexity. We act now upon principle—without knowing how the balances will operate. If the creditor and debtor states were known, it would be found exceedingly difficult to reconcile the several interests.

Remember the Representative bill—the government had like to have been dissolved, on account of the various interests.

Much has been said about the interested motives of members. I may here say that I do not belong to that class called Aristocrats (if such there is among us). I have always supported the Rights of the People, according to the best of my judgment and abilities. I have almost in every instance received their approbation of my public conduct. In the present question I am

not more interested than any other citizen—I have no certificates, I am no public creditor of any sort. I mean to act upon principle—and now vote for the passing of the bill.

(Debate to be continued.)

WEDNESDAY, January 30.

William Hindman, Esq. member from Maryland, in the place of Joshua Seney, Esq. appeared, was qualified, and took his seat in the House.

The petition of George Brown was read, praying compensation for disability, in consequence of a wound received in the service during the late war. Referred to a select committee.

The petition of Patrick Dennis, commander of the revenue cutter for the district of New York, was read, praying an augmentation of the pay of the officers and crew of said cutter. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A representation was read from sundry of the Printers and Bookfellers of the City of Philadelphia, praying that the duties on Royal, Medium and Demy Printing Paper, may be taken off; also on imported Rags. Referred to the select committee on the petition of the Rope-makers of Providence, R. I.

A petition of sundry persons, officers and soldiers of militia employed against the Indians, under Gen. Clark, from the state of Virginia, was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

A petition of John Foulke, an officer in the late continental army, was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. Greenup, the resolutions of the Legislature of the state of Kentucky, communicated a few days since, were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to regulate claims to invalid pensions, were taken into consideration—Being read.

It was moved, that the bill should be re-committed to a committee of the whole.

This motion was objected to, as it would set the whole business afloat, and might in its consequences preclude the Senate from an opportunity of receding from their amendments, and agreeing to the bill as it passed the House.

In answer to this objection, it was said, that the amendments involved an entire new principle, a principle which had not been discussed in the House; and that is, they make a distinction in the situation of those invalids whose cases have been decided on by the Secretary of War, and that of the persons whose claims have been examined by the judges. The cases of the latter are not recognized by the amendments.

The motion for re-committing was carried in the affirmative, and the subject made the order of the day for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole—on the bill to amend the act to promote the progress of useful arts—Mr. Steele in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion of the bill, as far as the 7th section—they then rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

A petition of Dirk Van Ingen, a furgeon of the late army, was read—and laid on the table.

A bill to authorize the Comptroller of the Treasury to settle the account of Thomas Withart, late a Lieutenant in the army of the United States, was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

The petition of Brown and Francis, merchants, of Providence, presented by Mr. Bourn, was read, praying that they may be allowed the drawback on a quantity of gin and cod-fish exported, notwithstanding some defect in the formality of their vouchers proving the landing and sale of said articles in a foreign port—referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A bill to reimburse H. E. Lutterloh, was reported by Mr. Grove, read twice, and committed for Monday next.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Jacob Bell, was read, and on motion, referred to the committee of the whole house on Tuesday next.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the act to promote the progress of useful arts.—Mr. Steele in the chair.

The seventh section was read—some amendments were proposed, but disagreed to.

A motion was made to strike out the 8th section, for the purpose of substituting another—which should provide, that all interfering claims for patents should be determined at the option of the parties, either by the Secretary of State, or by arbitrators, &c.—This motion gave rise to some debate—it was at length moved to amend the motion, by striking out all the words after "Secretary of State"—this motion was not agreed to.—Various other amendments to the motion were moved, and last, it was finally agreed to the following modification—That interfering applications for patents shall be determined by the Secretary of State; or, if all parties require it by arbitrators, &c.

The motion for striking out the 8th section, and inserting the amendment, was put, and agreed to.

The committee finished the discussion of the bill—they then rose and reported the same with amendments—which were laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the House, that the Senate have considered the amendments to the bill for regulating coins, and for other purposes, and have concurred in the same with an amendment to the last amendment of the House. He also informed the House, that a letter, directed to the President and Congress of the United States, signed Lebrun, had been read in the Senate—which he was directed to bring to the House.—The message was laid on the table. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

The letter signed Lebrun, sent from the Senate yesterday, was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury—it contained a representation, that the heirs of a French officer in the service of the United States, had not received the compensation to which they are entitled—which the writer supposes had been remitted, but is retained in the hands of the banker in Europe.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill to regulate foreign coins, and for other purposes, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Gregg presented the petition of Robert Lyon, a Lieutenant in the late army, praying compensation for services as a volunteer after he had resigned his commission—read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The amendments to the bill to amend the act, entitled an act to promote the progress of useful arts, were taken into consideration—some amendments being made to these amendments—the whole were agreed to; additional amendments were proposed; among others,

Mr. Murray moved to add the words "being citizen or citizens of the United States," after the words person or persons—the object of which is, to prevent foreigners from obtaining patents in this country for inventions which they have already obtained patents for, in Europe; by which means the citizens of the United States might be prevented from obtaining patents for the same, or similar inventions.—This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Kittera moved to reduce the period for which patents should be granted, from fourteen to ten years—this motion was negatived—The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

In committee of the whole—on the amendments of the Senate to the bill entitled, an act to regulate claims to invalid pensions—Mr. White in the chair—Two of the amendments were agreed to, the others rejected—The committee rose and reported accordingly—the House adopted the report of the committee of the whole.

The report of a select committee on the petition of James Warrington, was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented the petition of James Montgomery, commander of the Revenue Cutter stationed in the bay of Delaware, in behalf of himself and the officers and crew of said Cutter—referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A petition of the manufacturers of cordage, &c. of the city of Philadelphia, was referred to a select committee.

Adjourned till Monday.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.

Five Hundred Dollars is offered for apprehending the man who robbed the Southern Mail on Tuesday morning last. He is described as a slender man, about 5 feet 10 inches high.—The portmanteau was found, and some of the letters torn and scattered about.

The arrangement in Boston for celebrating the successes of France over the enemies of the Revolution, on the 24th ult. consisted of a procession thro' the principal parts of the town; of all ages and conditions; an Ox roasted whole—a Civic Feast in Faneuil-Hall and other places—and tables spread in the street, for the poor to partake of, gratis—colors limited—guns fired—military companies paraded—National Cockades worn—and a balloon let off, bearing in large characters, LIBERTY and EQUALITY, and the Flag of the United States.

Net amount of Duties on Spirits distilled and removed from the distilleries in the district of Rhode-Island, for one year, commencing on the 1st July, 1791, and ending on the 30th June, 1792, 53,271 dollars 53 7-20 cents.

Amount of Duties on Spirits distilled within the same period, and not removed from the Distilleries, 6,595 dollars 7 2-20 cents.

Total amount of duties for one year, 59,866 dollars 80 9-20 cents.

Account of Shipping owned and chartered from the Port of New-London, Connecticut:

Table with 2 columns: Ship type and quantity. Rows include Ships, Schooners, Brigs, and other vessels.

Horses, mules, and cattle exported from the above port for the year 1792 to 1793—

Table with 2 columns: Period and quantity. Rows include Jan. 5th to Jan. 5th, and Last year, 91 a 92.

Short ship'd for the year 1792, is 1833

COMMUNICATIONS.

A writer in the National Gazette is of opinion, that the people should not elect men to office who maintain principles inconsistent with the nature of the government. He says, it would be absurd to trust the fox with our poultry, or the wolf with our lambs. The sentiment is certainly just. We take it for certain, that the writer intended to express his idea of the extreme unfitness of entrusting an high federal office to an antifederalist of such implacable passions as Gov. C—

The National Gazette has an article from a correspondent, which supposes the people of Connecticut to be inclined towards monarchy. The writer has not given his reasons in support of the opinion. But in such a momentous concern, it is fit to consider the danger of the case. Lordships, it is agreed, are the forerunners of monarchy. Now Connecticut is divided into Lordships. Those who have not seen the state, will be surprised to hear, that it is full of Lords of Manors. The rights of these Lords to their Manors, and over them, are of the Aristocratic genus. For each of these Lords supposes himself fully justified in driving the people out of his possessions. He keeps all the good things to

himself and his family and friends, and not a soul is suffered to ride his horse or gather his crops against his will. These exclusive lordly privileges are truly shocking to those who abhor such lordships, and who justly desire to have them shared in common.

The extreme ignorance of the people in that State, has probably prepared them for this degraded condition. For men truly enlightened as to their right to enjoy the earth in common, would long ago have abolished this proud-aristocracy. They however in that State do not know what it is to be born again into a new political world. They even think the federal constitution the better for being divided into three branches. They distrust and despise as hypocrites and knaves the inspired reformers of our corrupt and abominable government, who would reform us into a state of nature. Accordingly they incline to chafe men into office under the Constitution, who would not destroy it by treachery and lies. They keep up schools, and so much the worse—for their children are taught the old-fashioned and damnable heresies which inculcate order—respect for rulers—the rights and duties of man—to reverence the religion of their fathers, to follow virtue themselves, and to respect those who do so. Thus even in youth opinion rivets her chains on the mind; and nothing is to be hoped for from Connecticut—but as they have Lords already, and such general ignorance that our instruction is thrown away upon them, we must leave them to their evil and perverse ways. If however they should run mad, and set up a King, it will be time to interfere and try him for his life.

ATTICUS shall appear in our next.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock type and price. Rows include 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, Deferred, and Full shares Bank U. S.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1793. WHEREAS foreigners holding Stock in the Bank of the United States may prefer receiving their Dividends in Europe, to receiving them in America,

RESOLVED, That any proprietor of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States residing in Europe, shall be entitled to receive either in London or in Amsterdam, the half yearly dividends which may be declared thereon—in London at the rate of one pound sterling for every four hundred and forty-five cents, or in Amsterdam at the rate of one guilder current money for every forty cents and four mills—the dividend declared in January of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of July following—and the dividend declared in July of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of January following.

PROVIDED, That every such Proprietor (previous to the declaring of any Dividend, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam) shall give authentic notice to the President and Directors of the Bank at which of the said Cities he will receive the said Dividend.

By the President and Directors, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed in the Presence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the space of 2 months.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY, May be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry.