

the director mentions an instance, in which out of 99,000 ounces of silver deposited, nearly 24,000 ounces were alloy, the coining of the whole cost government 500l. and yet the depositor received the difference in coin without charge!—This report was referred to a select committee of three members and ordered to be printed.

Mr. D. Foster, by direction of the committee of claims moved to have that committee discharged from the further consideration of the petition of William Howe, a Nova-Scotia refugee, and to have a committee appointed on that subject.—Agreed.

Mr. Andrew Jackson presented the petition of James Orr of the state of Tennessee, praying for restitution for the loss of five horses which the Cherokee Indians had taken from him. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. S. Lyman presented the petition of Gilbert Dench, praying for relief on account of service performed during the war. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Dearborn said he thought there were a number of claims called liquidated claims which ought not to be affected by the act of limitation. He begged leave therefore to propose a resolution to the house on that subject. It was to the following effect:

“Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into and report on the expediency or in expediency of designating certain claims against the United States to be excepted from the power of the act of limitation.”

Mr. W. Smith thought as business respecting claims was always referred to the committee of claims this enquiry also might be entrusted to them. He should move, therefore, to amend the resolution by striking out the words, “a committee to be appointed,” and add in their place “the committee of claims be instructed.”

Mr. Dearborn said he had no objection to the enquiry being submitted to the committee of claims. His aim would be answered if the enquiry was only made. Agreed.

The order of the day was called for on the militia bill, when

Mr. Williams rose and spoke at considerable length against the present system and also against the bill before them, and was decidedly in favour of striking out the first section. His observations, in which he recommends a new military system, will be given to-morrow.

The question was put for striking out the first clause, and carried, there being 49 votes in favour of it.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again; which he hoped would be denied them, in order that the bill might be re-committed to a select committee.

Mr. W. Lyman wished before the committee rose, that what related to exemptions might be decided upon.

Mr. Hartley was in favour of the committee's rising, that the bill might be re-committed before it was further discussed. The plan which had been proposed by the gentleman from New-York had some weight with him, and he had no doubt it would be attended to in a select committee.

Mr. Dearborn said his colleague (Mr. W. Lyman) seemed to think it would be best to determine now on the subject of exemptions. He believed there were few gentlemen who did not concur on that head. A great complaint against the present system was, that the burden of military service fell only upon a few. He doubted not the bill would be rectified in this respect in the select committee; but he was not tenacious of his opinion, and had no particular objection to its being done then.

Mr. Kitchell wished the bill to be re-committed before any further steps were taken.

The committee rose and reported, and on leave being asked to sit again, leave was refused.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the bill be re-committed to a select committee.

Sixteen, nine and five members were mentioned for a committee. The sense of the house was first taken upon the greatest number and lost by a majority of one; it was then taken on nine and carried.

Mr. Coit wished to call the attention of the house to a subject which he thought of some importance; it was the balances due from several states of the union to the United States. Three years, he said, had elapsed since a report was made on that subject. He did not know what order was proper to be taken with that business. Something however ought to be done. He thought the first step should be to ask the debtor states for payment. He wished therefore to submit to the house the following resolution, which he wished to lie on the table till to-morrow.

“Resolved that the committee of ways and means be directed to report whether any, and if any what measures should be taken relative to the balances which by report of the committee appointed to settle the accounts, were found due from different states in the union.”

Mr. Livingston said two clauses had been omitted by some inadvertency in the bill for the relief and protection of American seamen. They were the clauses respecting certificates on which the two houses had differed in opinion. As the clauses were essential, the President had supplied them. With a view of removing this difficulty, and with a view of bringing the subject again before the house, he moved a resolution to the following effect.

“Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the alterations of the act for relief and protection of American seamen, and to report what amendments are necessary to be made there-to.”

A committee of three members was appointed. Mr. Blount said that Congress passed a resolution on the 16th September 1796, granting certain bounties and grants of land to the representatives of officers and soldiers who were slain in battle, which he thought equally applied to those who died in service. He said both cases had formerly been considered as included, but latterly the secretary at war had made a distinction. He should propose a resolution to the house, in order to have a declara-

tion of their sense upon it. The resolution was to the following effect.

“Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into, and report their opinion, on the equity and expediency of extending to the representatives of officers and soldiers who died in the service, the advantages allowed by the resolution of Congress, Sept. 16, 1776, to representatives of those officers and soldiers slain by the enemy.” Ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1796.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT	Stonewall	Rocky	Jefferson	Burr	S. Adams	P. Henry	Joy	Clinton	Washington	S. Johnson	O. Blaquiere
New-Hampshire,	6	6									
Massachusetts,	16	13									1
Rhode-Island,	4	3									
Connecticut,	9	4						5			4
Vermont,	4	4									
New-York,	12	12									
New-Jersey,	7	7									
Pennsylvania,	1	2	14	13							
Delaware,	3	3									
Maryland,	7	4	4	3		2					
Virginia,	1	1	20	15					3	1	
Kentucky,											
Tennessee,											
North-Carolina,	1	1	11	6							
South-Carolina,											
Georgia,											
Total,	71	57	49	23	15	2	5	3	2	1	5

In North-Carolina, one vote was given for Charles Pinckney, and three for Judge Iredell.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. HENRY REYNOLDS to Miss PEGGY NAGLE.

“Two words of an European” shall appear to-morrow.

In consequence of three or four attempts on different nights, to set fire to different parts of this city, by some infernal incendiary, or incendiaries, meetings of the citizens are called at the Merchants' Coffee-house, and at the Commissioners' Hall, in Southwark, to devise some effectual measures of security from such atrocious attempts.

The Hon. Jonathan Freeman, Esq. is elected by the people the 4th Representative in Congress for the State of New-Hampshire.

Daniel Duncomb, Esq. is appointed Clerk of the Federal Court for the District of New-York, vice Hon. Judge Troup.

A special meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall this evening at 6 o'clock.

TRENTON, December 20.

The American citizens have often been astonished at the surprising Equestrian abilities of the celebrated RICKETTS. We think the following account of his pedestrian performance, equals, if not surpasses any of his feats of Horsemanship. On Saturday last he ran, on foot, from Princeton, to Shabakunkbridge (two miles and a half from this city) in 52 minutes, which is nine miles and a half, and at the rate of a mile every five minutes and a half. Mr. Ricketts, some months since, went as great a distance in near as short a time, which by some was thought incredible—to satisfy and convince such, he undertook the task again on Sunday, in company with the New-York public stage, from New-York to Philadelphia—the passengers in which testify to the truth of this performance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Our American Frenchmen say, the victorious republic of France is irresistible; America is at her feet, and cannot defend herself. If this is (which God be thanked it is not) the deplorable and terrible condition that the victories of the French have brought the United States into, may one make bold to ask the citizen democrats where was the good sense and patriotism of that party in rejecting at the successes which have brought this about? Are they such aliens, or rather traitors, in their hearts, as to rejoice still when fresh successes are announced?

“The French have no commerce,” say our statesmen, who claim to be so much wiser than the President—“If we go to war with that republic there will be nothing for our privateers to take.” Excellent wisdom! Yet these wisest of counsellors but lately advised our merchants and farmers to depend wholly on the French trade and manufactures! Mark the consistency of this language.

GRATITUDE.

It is with this virtue as with most others, those who have it most in their mouths have it least in their hearts.

Gratitude!! The French, and the presses devoted to them, have made a constant din about this sacred debt. When our peace, our government, and our independence, were nearly sacrificed, these deceivers demanded the sacrifice as a token that the sin of ingratitude should not lie at the door of our nation.

To whom is this obligation due? Not to Washington, you tell us, because he did no more than his duty, and it would be dangerous to be grateful to him.

Is it due to the King of France, the very man who did the favor—the man to whom we raised statues and sung anthems? O no, we owe nothing to a King; and if we did, the guillotine has paid off the score.

Shall we thank the late Queen? O no, 'tis just as bad as to thank a King. It is true she was the first mover in the whole affair; but no matter; she is as cold in her grave as the sentiment of gratitude in Jacobin hearts.

Shall we thank the La Fayette, the Cullines, the Lauzuns, and the troops of heroes who fought for us? No, no, no: the first is banished; most of the others have had their throats cut.

To whom then are we to owe fealty and homage? To those who cut their throats? Why? Because they helped our revolution? No, they did not help it—because they are good and benevolent to all men? Read their history for the answer. Because they are so very just, friendly and respectful, to the free go-

vernment which is the ripe and rich fruit of our independence? No such thing.

What then is the basis of the Jacobin claim of gratitude? Precisely this: The French emigrants will help the Jacobins to pull down our government. They hate us as we hate; and this sympathy of passions, and community of interests, renders it useful to dupe as many as we can. The fong of gratitude has been a fyren-long which in 1793 almost lulled asleep the true spirit of independence.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DECEMBER 21, 1796.

On motion of Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. D. Whelen; the following Resolutions were adopted and sent to the Assembly for concurrence:

Whereas the wife, firm and patriotic administration of George Washington, President of the United States, has signally conducted to the prosperity and happiness which the people of America enjoy, and the best regard we can bestow on him, is the expression of our gratitude and approbation. Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report to this house, an address to the President of the United States, expressive of our sentiments with regard to his past conduct, and of the sensations of regret with which we contemplate his intended retirement from office.

Whereas the late address of the President to the people of the United States, is in the opinion of this Legislature, an ineffable legacy, replete with sentiments highly important to the interests of our country, and deserving the most serious attention of freemen—Therefore,

Resolved, That the said address be printed and published with the laws of the present session.

Yesterday a Committee of the Senate of this commonwealth waited on the governor, with the following answer to his Address:

To Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sir,

The increasing population of the commonwealth, with the general prosperity and happiness of its citizens, afford a pleasing evidence of the wisdom of our political institutions.

Impressed with a firm conviction, that the laws alone should govern, and that by them, the will of the community should be prescribed as to preclude the necessity of exercising individual discretion, we cannot but be sensible of the propriety of an attentive review of our laws respecting elections, and shall be wanting in duty to our constituents, if we do not use every endeavour to amend and render them more clear and explicit.

The establishment and regulation of a military force compatible with the freedom, yet adequate to the exigencies of society, without imposing unnecessary burthens on its members, is an object that will be the subject of our most serious deliberations.

Believing knowledge and virtue the best guardians of public and private happiness, and sensible of the importance of impressions received in early life, we shall not be deterred by the difficulties of the undertaking, or by any past miscarriages, from attempting to fulfill a constitutional duty, and place the attainment of useful instruction, within the reach of our most indigent fellow citizens.

We sincerely participate in your regret, that in the public transactions of the union, we are about to be deprived of the virtues and talents of our beloved President, which have justly inspired universal confidence, and fervently join in your wishes, that his remaining days may be happy as his past life has been glorious.

In the course of our session, the remaining objects of your address will, necessarily, engage a due attention, and we shall rely, with confidence, on your co-operation in every measure adapted to the welfare of the community.

By order of the Senate,

ROBERT HARE,

Speaker of the Senate.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, December 14.

INFORMATION.

From Lisbon, via Marblehead.

A vessel arrived at Marblehead on Sunday evening, in 42 days from Lisbon. Accounts from her confirm the intelligence of a public declaration of war between Spain and England:—and a letter from an eminent merchant in Lisbon, gives an opinion, that a general peace may be expected the present winter.

No confirmation of the capture of admiral Jarvis' squadron, came in her.

NEW-YORK, December 19.

We observe the appointment of agents to protect and procure the release of American seamen that have been impressed, is likely to produce good effects. One good effect which the declaimers against our government did not intend nor expect, is, to demonstrate by official documents, that the British vessels impress very few American seamen—that they do not wish to impress any—and that as soon as the men are proved to be Americans, they are delivered up without difficulty.

We learn that Mr. Haven is probably re-elected a representative in Congress for the district of Long-Island.

GALLEYS OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.
Captain Morse on his passage home, from Aux-Cayes, on the Coast of Hispaniola, fell in with a British fleet of 11 sail of the line—bound to wind ward.

ARRIVED.

Days	Days
Brig Fame, Churnside,	Port-au-Prince 40
Betsy, White,	Ile of France 111
Scht. Sea Flower, Langford,	Portsmouth n. n. 23
Harriet, Parker,	Charleston 10
Helena Plumstead, Green,	Port-au-Prince 24
Daphne, Morse,	Aux-Cayes 38
Sloop Sally, Watts,	Port-au-Prince 40
Supply Stubbs,	L'Anceveau 45
Capt. White,	the brig Betsy, sailed from the Ile of France, August 29—and left there the following vessels.
Ship Northern Liberties, Geddes,	Philadelphia,
Ship Ganges, Elkins,	Boston.
— Ketch, Brothers, of Salem, do.	

Schooner Sally, Thistle, Beverly, do.
Ship Indolant, Lewis, Philadelphia—destination unknown.
Ship Five Brothers, Brown, Boston, do.
Ship Kitty, M'Pherson, Philadelphia—to sail in 30 days.
Ship Baring Beach, Philadelphia—to sail in 15 days for Hamburg.
Ship Grand Turk, Mallaby, New-York—to sail in 30 days.
Ship Anna Catharine, do.—arrived from Bordeaux.
Ship Martha, Maddock, Boston—destination unknown.
Ship Nancy, Gardner, do.—for the Cape Good-Hope.
Ship Eliza, Marriner, do.—Seized, Cargo a prize.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all persons against purchasing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and personal estates he conveyed away to his son-in-law and to his children was the result of a deliberation had upon the subject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that trust confided in the subscribers by those creditors: a step which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very statement of the fact therefore must dispel the imputation that it was either “precipitate or vindictive.” It originated in a desire to secure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his just debts. It was sanctioned by the advice of council as a measure necessary to the safety of the creditors. If the advertisement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjustifiable conduct, not to the subscribers who have merely published the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to investigate in a high court of justice the validity of those purchases of which Mr. M'Clenachan so confidently speaks.

The subscribers therefore are bound by a sense of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution against purchasing of those grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchase from any other persons (if such there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made similar conveyances.

(Signed)

T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'URTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

Just Arrived,

Per schooner Daphne, Captain Morse, from Aux-Cayes.

A Cargo of SUGAR and COFFEE.

Also, per brig Betsy, Captain White, from the Isle of France,

74 Hogheads, 1 puncheon, and 25 canisters, of Batavia Sugar
45 Hogheads Pepper of Malabar
65,000 lb. Coffee
23,000 Cotton
4,000 Indigo—For Sale by

F. Coppinger,

No. 221, South Front-street

December 21

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;

MR. FENNEL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and its vicinity, that an Instructory Reading will be delivered at the College-Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.—Where, by permission of the honorable, the Trustees of the University, the course will be regularly continued during the winter.

Occasional admission tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, Jun. at the Library; at Mr. McElve's looking-glass-store, No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Book-feller, Market-street.
Dec. 21. d5t.

OLD THEATRE.

To-Morrow Evening, Thursday, December 22d, 1796,

Signior FALCONI

Impressed with the highest sense of the applause which the Ladies and Gentlemen have afforded his last performance, proposes to give another, consisting of a variety of experiments, never before exhibited, and shew his gratitude by the greatest exertions.

He has not thought it necessary to enumerate the various objects with which he means to entertain the company, as he does not wish to anticipate the pleasure and surprize he flatters himself to afford them; and which he hopes he has already sufficiently proved by his former exhibitions, presenting always to the spectators new experiments never announced in the bill.

However, at the request of a party, he will introduce

The Mysterious Candle,

Which will bring to light the most abstruse question that can be proposed—and again the

Battle between the Elephant and the

Ourang Outang.

With some improvements to render it still more pleasing—and other new scenery. To conclude with the celebrated

Rope Dancer,

Who will this time shew himself in a masterly manner.

Just Arrived,

In the ship Dispatch, Captain Morton, from Havre; de-Grace, and for sale by

Isaac Snowden, jun. No. 141,

SOUTH SECOND STREET,

An Invoice of Gloves of various kinds, Men's White Silk Hosiery, Black and White Laces, and a few pieces of Black Silk.

December 2.

d5x.

For Sale,

Seven elegant Sites for Buildings, Opposite the State-House, Garden and Congress-Mall; each Lot being 25 feet front on Sixth-street, and 120 feet deep to a 14 feet Court, agreeable to a plan which may be seen at the Coffee-House or at the office of Abraham Shoemaker, No. 124, So. Fourth-street, where the terms will be made known.
December 16

c03