CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

SURY.

I. Maddison's motion for a diferimination under confideration.

OR Maddison rofe, and observed, that the opposition had imposed on its proposition had imposed on its proposition of the confideration.

R. Maddison role, and observed and imposed on its nents of his proposition had imposed on its ids not only a heavy task, by the number of their chious, but a delicate one by the nature of some of

jetions, but a delicate one by the nature of fome of en. It had been arraigned as embarrafing measures inch ought to be facilitated, and producing difeufi-static might end in difagrecable confequences,— ower painful it might be to contradict the wifest gentlemen, whom he respected, he could promise thing more, in happerlent case, than his endeavours disposint their apprehensions. When his judgment and to pield to the propositions of others, the right that the former his own was a right which be could to the proposition of the proposition of the property of the pro-

ald not yield to the propolations of others, the right make and dupport his now as a right which he could ver faffer to be confieled. In exercising it he had dided to maintain that moderation and liberality hich were due to the greatents of the subject before a committee. He felt a pleasure in acknowledging,

ecommittee. The left of penantal directed the argu-ant the like spirit had in general directed the argu-ents on the other side. Freediscussions, thus conduct-were not only favourable to a right decision, but to

were not only favourable to a right decision, but to heerful acquiescence of the mission opponents of it, they might have the further advantage of recommending the results to the public, by fully explaining the onds of it. If the pretentions of a momerous and entorious class of citizens he not well founded, or, must be emplied with, let them fee that this is the fig. and be founded under their disappointment, with e proof that they have not been overlooked by their

He proceeded to view the grounds on which the pro-bution had been combated—which, he faid, he thould

without either following those who had wandered

on the field of fair argument, or avoiding those who

on the field Of sair and adding within its limits.

If could not have escaped the committee, that the suitemento whom he was opposed, had reasoned on a beginning case in a

influence to whom news opported had resurce on-is momentous quefition, as on an printing cafe in a our of law—that they had equally first and all the exims that could favour the purchaing, or be adverfe the original holder—and that they had dwelf with care all pleafore on every circumfance which could bright—

epretentions of the former, or difficult those of

can to under value the pretentions of the afteral lders—In flating them he had even used as firong that as they themselves could have dictaged—but he-

ond a certain point he could not go. He must re-sence every fentiment which he had hitherto cherish-perone his complaifance could admit that America

monuments of her grantude, not to

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, MAY 5, 1790.

- NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Continued from the focused page. ]
and be it enemed, That each and every perion licensand pennitted to fell excited articles, shall make up his account to the helt day of May and November in each year, and exhibit the fame to the Collector for each year, and establish the fame to the Collector for festlement, as the time and place he hall advertize for their meeting the faid. Collectors in their respective towns, and that pay, the ballance, if any doc, at faid time, or within forty days from the faid and day of May and November respectively. And the accounts shall express allowing a stricter bought or accounts that express allowing a stricter bought or accounts in which he can be also and the particular and county in which he can be also and the particular and county in which he can be also and the particular and county in which he or they live, and the quantity of each article: And, if any of faid articles have been fold to a licenced or per-mitted perfon, the faid account fault express the name of fuch perion, the two rollfuler task decounty where he lives, the quantity fold, and time when fold; and the perion fo fertiling, thall make oath, that the account fo exhibited is jud and true according to the beft of his knowledge, without any evalion, refervation or equivocation whatever; whichough thall be written at the bottom of the account, and taken and subscribed by the person exhibiting the same : And when two o by the perion extracting the rame; And when two or more perfous are in partnership and are employed in purchasing or felling excised articles, each and every of them shall take and subscribe the oath aforesaid.

them hall take and tables the the oath atorefail. Be it earlied, That modely thall be demanded form the flated Miniflers of the Golpel, the Prefident, Pro-feffors and Tutons of Marvard College, or Gramear School Maiters, for any chaife or riding chairs; nor flatll any one any carriage be demanded from any coach or chaife emaker who shall have the fame for fale

only, any thing herein to the contrary notwithlanding.

Beitenneted, 'L'hat when any person stall neglect to
pay any balance that has been found due on fersiement pay any balance that has been found due on fertlement of accounts; or when any perian had neglect to pay the duty on earninges, according to law, the Collector is hereby authorized and directed, to the his warrant of dittlefs, directed to the Sheriff of the county or his Depart or fune Conflable in the town where fuch delinquent perions dwell; therein requiring him to levy the amount of dutes due ayreadly to law, with ten per trainers addition; and the faid sheriff, Depart or Contable, fail proceed in the fame manner, as is preferibed in case of non-pyrment of taxes; and the faid sheriff, Depart or Contable, fail pay the monies mentioned in faid warrant to the Collector except, the ten And if he neglect to return the warrant and to pay the money collected for the space of twenty days after the time mentioned in the warrant for the return there the time mentioned in the warrant for the return there-of, he shall forfeit and pay double the sum committed to him to collect.

And be it enadled, That when any Collector in fet-

tling accounts with licenced or permitted per-fons, shall receive any certificate or promife to account for the excise on any article from perfers withou his county, he shall immediately transmit the same to the Comptroller-General; and if he shall find on examination that such certificate or promise is not credited by the person figning the same, he shall send it to the Collector of the county or district where the person who gave it lives, that he may be called upon to pay the

Be it ena Sed, That every person who shall give a cer-He treates, that every person was market ver-tificate, for any excited articles purchased by him, promising to account for the excise thereon, the fame person not being at such time licenced or permitted to fell such articles, shall be held to pay the excise duty tell inch articles, that he held to pay the excite duty due on faid articles and ten per centum in addition—and the Collector of the county or diffrict shall demand the fame, and if not paid in thirty days after such demand, the Collector shall proceed against him in the same manner, as in this art he is aethorised to proceed against the same tell shall be a same to the same tell of the same tell shall be a same to the same tell shall be same tell shal

mand, the Collector shall proceed against him in the fame manner, as in this act he is activaried to proceed against such as seglect the payment of duties on carriage, and thail makes further addition of ten per centum for the officers fees.

Be it esaded. That if any person authorised to fell excised articles, shall produce to the collector a certificate purporting to be the certificate of a licenced or permitted person, and the Cellector of the country or district where it is faid the signer of such certificate, shall certify on the back of the certificate, that he made diligent enquiry and cannot find within his contry or district where in such as a such in, and ren per centum in addition thereto, and in fail-ure thereof the Collector shall proceed against him in the fame manner, as he is directed to proceed against a

delinquent in the preceding claufe.

And be it further enailed, That all excised articles exported from this state by water, shall be free of excise, exported from this state by water, shall be free of excise, on the following conditions, that is to fay—The expositer or exporters of excised articles, shall, before putting or lading of any of sind articles on heard of any ship or vessel, for exportation, without the limits of this State, give notice to the inspector of the poor of his intention to export the fauer, and shall also lodge a manifest with the said inspector, constaining the number of cashe, cases, howes, chester other parkages or either of them, so intended for exportation, and their marks and contents respectively; and the place or places where the faid articles shall be then deposited, and the place on which and the place the faid articles shall be then deposited, and the place to which, and the ship or vedel an which they shall be fo intended to be exported; whereupon it shall be the duty of the said inspectors, to inspect the easts and caf-es, boxes, chest and other puckages, fo manifeled for exportation; and if he shall find the same to correspond with the faid manifelt, he shall thereupon brand or mark each cask and case, box, chest and other pack-age, and the said articles shall after such inspection be

haden on board the faip or veffel fo named in the manifell, and in the prefence of the inspector, whole duty it shall be to attend for that purpose; and after the faild exticts shall be laden as aforefaid, the inspector shall extict the fairm on the number and deliver it to the expectation of the fairness and t exporter of experters, who thall go to the office of the Collector of excite, or his deputy, and take and fub-teribe the fullowing oath or affirmation; which oath or affirmation shall be indorfed on the manifest, by the faid Collector or his deputy, and left in the office,

do folemnly fivear (or affirm) that the articles herein manifelled for exportation, are really and truly intended to be exported without the limits of this flate, not to be unfhipped from on board of the faid thip or veffel, or relanded in any other part of this flate.

And the matter of the thip or vettel, that take and subsectibe the following oath or affirmation, which shall be inderfed on the manifest as aforesaid, viz.

e incorried on the manifell as alorefaid, viz.

I do folemaly fwear (or affirm) that I will not reland
the articles herein manifeled, in any port or place
within this Commonwealth, or knowingly fuffer
the fame to be done in any way whatever, to de-

the fame to be done in any way whatever, to defraud the public Revenue.

Which oath the faid Collector or Deputy is hereby empowered and directled to adminifler.

And the inspector flast receive for each coft and cafe, bors, cheff and other parkage by him fo inspected and branded or marked, three peace, to be paid by the exporter—and if the exporter, who shall have taken and subscribed the oath aforeflad, imported or manufactured the faid stricles, the Collector shall give him a certificate to clear him of the excite thereof. And if he prechafed them of any licenced or primitted person, the collector shall give him a certificate to the rich items of the prechafed them of any licenced or primitted person, the collector shall give him a certificate to the items of the prechase of the prech

reference to the manifelt in which the arricles fo cleared of excife are comained.

And be in further enabled. That if any of the faid articles, after the fane thall have been thipped for exportation, thall be unthipped for any purpose whatever,
within the limits of this State, or thall be relanded
within the fimits of this State, or thall be relanded
within the fimits of this State, or thall be relanded
within the fimits of this State, or thall be relanded
lefs in cafe of necessity or district to fave the ship and
goods from perilining, which thall be immediately
made known to the Collector and Inspectur of excise,
redding at the portnered to which fauch this or vestic
standing at the portnered to which that the portnered to
then the excite articles to unthipped, together with the
easts and case, boxes, chells and other packages containing the fame, shall be foresteed, and may be feixed
by any Collector of excise, D. puty or Inspector.

Be in further emaided, Thus all excised articles exported from this State, by land, shall be free of excise on
the following conditions, namely—The exporter or exporters shall make our an invoice of faid articles, agreeably to the following form, (and the fame shall be
fulferibed by himself and by the carrier, or person who
is to convey shall articles out of this State) yie.

is to convey faid articles out of this State) viz.

Commonwealth of Maffachuletts.

County of An invoice of excif-ed articles intended for exportation to the State of oiz.
One case (or case) containing purchased of gallons of One case (or case) containing purchased of paunds of A. B. Eron. A. B. Experier

And the faid exporter or exporters, as d the carrier or carriers shall take and subscribe the following oath before a collector of excise or his deputy, or before fome juffice of the Peace, in the county where faid ar-ticles were bought or received, viz.

swere bought or received, viz.

do (wear, (or aftern) that the articles herein invoiced for exportation, are really and truly intended to be exported, without the limits of this State for confumption, and that they finall be conveyed whole and entire to the State

So belp me GOD. Which outh fhall be indorfed on the invoice, and certified by the perfox administering the fame. And when the Collector shall receive an invoice, of exported articles to authenticated, he shall give certificates to clear the excise, as directed for articles exported by water. And the exporter shall pay one shilling to the person that indorfes, administers and certifies the oath aforefait. aforefaid.

And be it enaffed, That the feveral Collectors be an-And be it exaited. That the feweral Collectors be au-thorifed and directed in fertiling all excife accounts, to allow a doduction of ten per centum on all monies for the excife on liquors and brown legars—and alfo to al-low to all flugar boilers or refaces of fogars, the duty on all fuch figgars, as thall be by them refaced and manu-factured into loaf fugar; provided the faid fogar refiners thall make outh, to the quantity of brown fugars for manufactured and refined by them, when they fettle their excife recovery.

manulatured and refined by them, when they fettle their excide ace junts.

But exacted, That the Comparoller General thall be allowed, in full for his ferrices, one per centum, on all monies paid into the Treasery in partirance of this sat; to each Collector there shall be paid one shilling for a bond & permit, by the perfon permitted to fell; the shall also be allowed as each collector, on all the monies has the little to the content of that final be by him collected, and paid into the public Treadury as follows, viz.—To the Collector in the county of Suffolk, two per centum; to each Collector in the counties of Barnhable, York, Comberland, Lincoln and Berklhire, four per centum—to each Collector in the other counties three per centum. And each infpector thall receive one penny for every goofs hundred weight; and four pence for each hundred gallons of ex-

cired articles, contained to the interwest office he fail receive from any interpret according to this art y at in the same proportion for a larger or finisher quantity, to be paid by the Cellectror of the county or distrig-who final take a receipt therefor, and the fame final le-allowed by the Comptroller General in the feutenconf-

by virtue of this act, fall be heard, ried and adjudged and determined in the Court of Compon Plan of the county where the feigure final be slade; and a libel to he filed by the Collector of the county or diffriet, and notice being given thereof in two of the public News. Papers, nearest to the place where the ferzure find line been made, fourteen days before the time ortinal; and this shall be considered as a sufficient notification to all per son concerned; and the proopered of such article, if adjudged for earlier, that concerned; and the proopered of such article, and excite duties, to the informer and ferzing officer equally. And in case a claimant appears, and the articles are condemned, the first pay the coits of Coort, and either party that the case inglet of appears to the Supremi Judicial Courts. That is all trials of service, made by vince of the act, the deposition of winceties, rates is perfore concerned; and the prooceeds of fuch

witten of this ext, the plepolition of witnesses, taken in the fame manner and for the fame caufes, as in the courts of law, in civil at time between party and party fhall be admitted as evidence.

Brit enacted, That all fines and penalties, incurred by any breach of this act, thall be fixed for, and recorered with cot of fair, in the court of Common Pleas as aforefaid, with eight of appeal os aforefaid, by and in the name of the Collector of the county or diffrie, where the breach of committed, to the wig of the Conamonvealth.

Commonwealth.

Be it fariber enacted, That each Collector afortish, fall have power and authority to appoint to many Deputies as he thall find necessary, for whose conduct he shall be an lower and authority to a state the shall be and in case any variancies shall happen in the offices of collectors, in the recess of the General Court; His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth, by and with the advice and confine a Commonwealth, by and with the advice and confine a Commonwealth, by and with the shall care and confine a Commonwealth, by and with the down the case pointed by the Governor, shall remain in office until the end of the next succeeding fession in the General Court.

Be it consist, That the Collectors of Excise in the several Counties, shall deliver over to their successions as office, on General Counties, that deliver over to their successions.

office, on demand, all official books, obligations, de-

tructe, on cemand, all official books, obligations, de-faults and papers whatever.

Be it enaced, That all laws heretofore made, refect-ing duties of Excife, the duties of the feveral Offices therein maned, and the fees and committions thereing! lowed then, be and they are hereby declared null and wold, from and after the first day of May next:

word, from and after the first day of May next:

Provided neverphole/s. That the fail laws final commune and be in force for far as to enable the Collection respectively, under the art, to proficione for all offence which are or that be committed against the aforched acts, before the fail first day of May next; and to feel the sile exceeding the committed of the sile acts before the fail first day of May next; and to feel the sile exceeding the sile of the sile acts of the sile of

imposing direction creating papers, commissions and in-firuments, and all cats in addition thereto, which as now in force, shall continue and be in full force and vittee, any thing in this acr to the contrary nowith-

flanding.

And be it enached, That all monies paid into the publick Treatury, in pursuance of this act, be, is better an appropriated to the payment of the interest of the confolidated debt of this Commonwealth—and the Translational of the payment from in equal proposed. furer is hereby directed to pay the fame in equal propot-

DAVID CORB, Speaker. In Senate, March 3, 1790.
This Bill having had two feveral readings, raffed to be enacted. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Prefident.

IOHN HANCOCK.

True copy Attell, JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

A T the Court of General Seffions of the Peace, A holden at Springfield, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the 2nd Tuesday of March, by adjournment from the 2nd Tuesday of February, A. D. 179.
The Institutes of the faid Court having considered in.

The Juffices of the faid Court having confidered in feveral Feries within the faid County, DO ORDEN.
That the fare of all the ferries across Connecticnt Rieer, within faid County, be as follows, viz.
For a fingle Person. 2 Coppen r a fingle Person, Man and Horse

Man and Horfe 3d.
Chaife and one Horfe, 6d.
Chaife or Sley and 2 Horfes, 8d.
Waggon and 2 Horfes, U.
Cart and Team, or Waggon and 2 Horfes, 1 U.
Apd for the Ferry aerofs Decrfield River, between
Deerfield and Greenfield. Footman, Man and Horfe. Chaife and 1 Horfe, Chaife or Sley and 2 Horfes, 61.

ROBERT BRECK, Clerk.

Team
Copy of Record Attelt,

cited articles, contained in the marisel's which he fail

Be it exaded, That the juffice of all feigures, made

And provided alfo, That all acts heretofore made for

tions, to the public Creditors.
In the House of Representatives, March 3, 1790.

T is Bill having three feveral readings passed to be

e who faved her liberries, but to those who had en ched themselves in her funds. All that he wished was, that the claims of the original All that he wished was, that the chaims of the original older, not left van thole of the actual holders, should thinly extended and judly decided. They had been validated by nothing yet urged. A debt was fairly nutried—according to judice and good faith, it ght in have been paid in geld or filter—A piece of sper only was fushituted. Was this paper capual in due to gold or fitte? No—It was worth in the marrix, which the argument for the purchasing holders were the criterion, no more than one eighth, or one-time that we have the control of th

circumtances of the offer, rendered the acceptance of the offer, rendered the acceptance occed, not a free one. The fame degree of conold viciate a transaction berw raist would viciate a transfettion between man and an, before any court of equity on the face of the thin. There are even cases where confient cannot no estended—where the property of the planter of farmer absent them at the point of the bayonet, sind a certificate prefetted in the fame manner. But why did the reditors part with their acknowledgment of the debt of fome inflances from newfity—in others from a well-and didritt of the public. Whether from one or souler they had been inflanced—they had fufficed took among the default of the debtor, and the debtor cannot, in judice or houser take advantage of the death.

Here then was a debt acknowledged to have been sedor, and which was never discharged, because the ment was forced & defective. The balance confe-nily is fill due, and is of as facted a nature as the mas of the purchasing holders can be—and if both re not to be paid in the whole, is equally intitled to

He bruged gentlemen would not yield too readily to the artificial necries of forentic maloning—that taky would-confider not the form, but the foldance—not the letter, but the equity—not the bark, but the pith of the bufiness. It was a great and an extraordinary cafe the butinefs. It was a great and an extraordinary cale-ir ought to be decided on the great and fundamental principles of juffice. He had been animal verted upon, for appealing to the heart as well as the head—He would be bold, nevertheles, to freneat, that, in great and unufuel questions of morality, the heart is the best section.

It had been faid, by a member from Maffachafetts It had been laid, by a member from consumentation, that the proportion was founded on a new principle in Congrefs. If the prefent Congrefs be meant, that is not france, for Congrefs itself is new—If its former Congrefs be meant, it is not true, for the principle is found in in and which has been already cited. After the pay of the army had during the war, been nominal-

the pay of the army had during the war, been nominally and legally discharged in depreciated paper, the loss was made up to the fufferent.

It had been faid, by a member from New-York, that the case was not parallel; there being no third party like the prefear holder of certificates. This objection could not be valid. The government paid ten dellars, worth in fast but one, to a feddier—she foldier was, the original butler. The foldier affigued it no a citizen—the citizen then became the affual helder. What was the same? The fold of the original bulker was refreshed. the event? The loss of the original holder was repaired after the actual holder had been fettled with according

to the Mgl-eft market value of this paper.

He did not mean, however, to decide on the whole merits of this laft transaction, or to contend for a fimilitude, in all respects, between the two kinds of paper. One marerial difference was that the hills of credit One material difference was true miss of ceasily, of request transfers, and by dividing the change of value among a great number of hands, rendered the effect of least confequence to individuals, and lefs fentible to the public mind. But this difference, whatever force it might give to the claims of the, nurchafus, holder of certificates, could dimplifu nothing from the claims of the original holders who had affigued them.

It had been faid by another member from Malfachu-letts, that the old government did every thing in its power. It made requisitions, used exhomations, and it power. It make requisitions, use exnorances, and in every respect discharged its dain—but it was to be remembered, that the debt was not due from the government, but the United States. An attorney with full powers to form, without the means to fulfil engagements, could never by his inefectual the honeft efforts exouerate his principal.

He had been repeatedly reminded of the address of

Congress in 1785, which rejected a diferimination between original and purchaing holders. At this period the certificates to the army, and cirizens at large, had not been iffued. The transfers were confined to loan nor been issued. The transfers were confined to loan office certificates, were not numerous, and had been in great part made with little loss to the original creditor. At present the transfers extend to a vast proportion of the whole debt; and the loss to the original hadeen habeen immense. The lightire which has taken place has been enormous and fagrant, and makes redress a great national object. This change of circumstances definys the argument from the act of Congress reterred. to—but if implicit regard it to be paid to the doctrines of that act, any medication of the interest of the debt will be as inadmissible as a modification of the principal. principal.

It had been faid, that if the lolles of the origin

It had been ind, that if the folles of the original retalitors are inititled to requariton, Congreti cought to repair those who fullered flow paper money. From the rawages of the war, and from the act barring claims not produced within a limited lime. As to the paper maney, either the case is applicable; to so the paper maney, either the case is applicable; the signment falls the distribute, either the depreciated certificates ought to be floquidated by a like feale, as was applied to the depreciated money, or the money, even if the whole made of it was full in circulation, cought now to be literally redeemed like the certification, one of the money. tion, ought now to be literally redeemed like the centificates. Leaving the gentleman to make his own choice out of these dilemman, he would only add, himself, that if there were no other difference between the cases, the manifest impossibility of redressing the one, and the practicability of redressing the other, was a safficient safewer to the objection. With respect to the house burst and other cases. and other devastations of war, it was taught by the wri ters on the law of nations, that they were to ed among the inevitable calamities of mankind. Still ed among the inevitable calamites of mankind. Still, blowerer, a government over them every alleviations which it could convepteatly afford—but no anthonics which it could convepteatly afford—but no anthonics could be found that has on the fame (obting with those could be found that has on the fame (obting with those calamities, fuch as prefect from a failure to fulfil the direct and exprets obligations of the public. The just claims hared by the str of limitation, were, in this opinion, clearly entitled toredreft. The rad was highly blieftionable. The public which was intereded in thortuning the term, ordertook to decide that no claim, thought it, on the contrary, perfectly confidence with the challifurnment of public redir. It was in various to develop a functional procedure of the procedure of the public redir. It was in various the challifurnment of public redir. It was in various the challifurnment of public redir. It was in various the challifurnment of public redir. It was in various the challifurnment of public redir. It was in various the challifurnment of public redir. It was in various the challifurnment of public redir. It was in various the challifurnment of public redirections to the contrary, perfectly which which with subsections of the contrary, perfectly when the contrary, perfectly when the contrary, perfectly with the challifurnment of public redirections of the public redirection of the subsection of the public redirection of the subsection of the public redirection of the public redirection of the subsection of the public redirection of the s

in nine mentls. The aft made none of the exceptions utual in fuch afts, are reen in iast are of the more distant parts of the more. In many instances it had been abloilutely impossible for the perform injured to know of the regulation. Some of their instances were within his own knowledge. To fliant the detraish of a law to a period within which it could not possibly he primaliged, and then take advantage of the impossibility, would be imitating the Roman tyrent, who possibly made his edition in the properties of the possibility of the could not be read, and then pussible the people for not obeying them.

diets to high that they could not be read, and then punished the people fur not obeying them.

It had been faid, that if the purchased verificates were funded at the rate proposed, they would fall in the market, and the holders be injusted. It was pretty certain that the greater part, at leaft, would be gainers. He believed that the highest market rate, especially

cro. He believed that the highest market rate, especially with the artears of interest incorporated, well funded at 6 per cent. would preven every lofs that could justify complaint.

But foreigners, he remarked, had themselves made a difference between the value of the foreign and domestic debt : they would therefore the left complaint of a difference by the government here. It was his opinion that the terms stated in the proposition, would yield a greater profit to the foreign purchasers than they could have got for their money advanced by them in any of the Jonds of Bumpe.

The proposition had been charged with rubbing one fet of men to pay another. If there were robbery in the case, it had been committed on the original creditors. But, to speak more incurately, as well as more moderately, the proposition would do no more than withold a part from each of two presentions, where both were not to be paid the whole.

Were not to be paid the whole.

A member from New-York had alked whether an A member from New-York had afked whether an original creditor, who had affigued his critificates accept a re-imburfement in the manner propofed? He could not deny that affigunems might have been made with finch explanations, or under fuch circumflances, as would have that effect. But in general the affigunems had been made with reference merely to the market value, and the uncertainty of the fleps that might be taken by the government. The bulk of the creditors had affigned under circumflances from which no feruples could surfie. In all cafes where a feruple existed, the benefit of the provision might be renounced. He would in turn aft the gentiumen, whether there was not more room to sprychead that the whether there was nor more room to apprehead that the prefent holder, who has got his certificate of a diffredfed

prelent bolder, who has gor his certificate of a diffetfied and meritorious fellow-children, for one eighth of tenth of in ultimate value, might not feel fone remerce in retaining to meconfectionable an devantage? Similar propositions; it was faid; find heen made and rejected in the flate legislatures. This was, bot fact. The propositions made in the flate legislatures were not intended to do justice to the injured, but to feize a roofs to the public. rout to the public.

But no petitions for redrefs had come from the fuffer-

But no petitions for redreft had come from the fufferers. Was merit then to be the left signated because it
was modest? Perhaps, however, dancher explanation
ought to be given. Many of the fufferest were poor &
untafor ned. Thate of another description were so,
disperied, that their interests and efforts could not be
brooght together. The east of the purchasing holders
was very different.

The conditutionality of the pumposition had been
drawn into question. He asked whether works could
be derified that would place the new government more
precisely in the same relation to the real creditions with

precifely in the fame relation to the real creditors with the old? The power was the fame; the objection was the fame; the means only were varied. An objection had been drawn from the stricle prohi-

biting a poliforia laws. But expolifatio has related to criminal, not civil cafes. The conflictation iffeld requires this definition, by adding to a like refriction of the flates, an expression eagainst retrospective laws of

a civil nature. 

It had been faid that foreigners had been led to purchase, by their faith in the article of the conditionion relating to the public debts. He would answer the objection by a fingle fast, foreigners had them by the market price in Europe, that they frustled the nature of the foreign debt more under the old government, than the nature of the domestic debt onder the energy government.

Objections to the measure had been drawn from its supposed readefies to impede public credit. He thought it, on the contrary, perfectly confident with the establishment of public credit. It was in vein to