

Lined said to be written by Maj. ANDER, to Miss POL-
LY GRANT, of LONDON.

AH Delia, (see the fatal hour)
Farewell my foot's Delight,
Oh, how can I wring Damon free,
Thus banished from the fight.
To my fond heart, no rival joys
Supply the loss of thee,
Ah, who can tell if thou my dear,
Wilt e'er remember me.

Alone, through unrequited wilds,
With penicils I love,
I seek the rocks, I ask the streams,
Where dwells my absent love?
The silent eve, the rosy morn,
My constant searches see,
Ah, who can e'er

Thus while my restless, wand'ring thoughts,
Pursue their last repose,
Unwearied, may they trace the paths
Where e'er my Delia goes,
Forever Damon shall be there,
Attendant fill on thee,
Ah, who can e'er

Oft I review those smiling scenes,
Each favorite brook and tree,
Where once I pass'd those happy hours,
The hours I pass'd with thee,
What painful fond memorials rise,
From every place I see,
Ah, who can e'er

I see thy rival vot'ry's frown
The lost redress remove,
Nor meet thee in thy new abode,
To tempt thy soul to love,
Ah, who can e'er tell how fighting crowds,
Their tender homage pay,
Ah, who can e'er

Think Delia with how deep a wound,
The recently pointed dart,
The dear remembrance left behind,
Has pierc'd a hapless heart,
Think on that fatal, sad advice,
That forc'd me from thee,
Ah, who can e'er

How can I speak my last farewell,
What cares distress my mind,
How can I go to realms of bliss,
And leave my love behind,
When Angels wing me to the skies,
I'd fain return to thee,
Ah, who can e'er tell if thou, my dear,
Wilt e'er remember me.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

(We are requested to publish the following Letter which is generally believed to be the production of the famous Capt. Brand, who by birth is an Indian.)

My dear Sir,
YOUR letter came safe to hand. To give entire satisfaction, I must I perceive enter into the discussion of a subject on which I have often thought. My thoughts were my own, and being so different from the ideas entertained among your people, I certainly should have carried them with me to the grave, had I not received your obliging favor. You ask me, then, whether in my opinion, Civilization is favourable to human happiness. In answer to the question, it may be answered, that there are degrees of civilization, from cannibals to the most polite European nations. The question is not, then, whether a degree of refinement is not conducive to happiness, but whether you, or the natives of this land, have obtained the happy medium. On this subject, we are at present, I presume of very different opinions. You will however allow me, in some respects, to have had the advantage of you in forming my sentiments. I was, Sir, born of Indian parents, and lived with a child among those whom you are pleas'd to call savages. I was afterwards sent to live among the white people, and educated at one of your schools. Since which period I have been honored much beyond my deserts, by an acquaintance with a number of principal characters both in Europe and America. After all this experience, and after every exertion to do off myself of prejudice, I am obliged to give my opinion in favor of my own people. I will now, as well as I am able, collect together and put before you some of the reasons that have influenced my judgment on the subject now before us. In the government you call civilized, the happiness of the people is constant-ly sacrificed to the splendour of the empire, hence your codes of criminal and civil laws have had their origin from hence your dungeons and prisons. I will not enlarge on an idea, so singular in civilized life, and perhaps disagreeable to you. Will you observe, that among us we have no prison—we have no pompous parade of courts; we have no tortured laws, yet judges are as highly revered as

men, as they are among you, and their decisions as much regarded. Property, to say the least, is as well guarded, and crimes are as impartially punished. We have among us no splendid willians above the control of our laws. During wickedness is here never suffered to triumph over help-
less innocence. The estate of widows and orphans are never deceived by enterprising hoopers. In a word, we have no robbery under the colour of law. No person among us desires any other reward for performing a brave and worthy action but the consciousness of having served his nation. Our wise men are called fathers, they truly sustain that character—they are always accessible, I will not say to the means of our people, for we have none mean but such as render themselves so by their vices.

The palaces and prisons among you form a most dreadful contrast. Go to the former places, and you will see perhaps a deformed piece of earth, of sum-
m'ing airs that become none but the great Spirit above. Go to one of your prisons—here description fails! Kill them if you please—Kill them too by torture; but let the torture last no longer than a day. Those you call savages relent—the most ferocious of our tormentors exhausts his rage in a few hours, and dispirited the unhappy victim with a sudden stroke.—Perhaps it is requisite that incorrigible offenders should sometimes be cut off, let it be done in a way that is not degrading to human nature. Let such unhappy men have an opportunity for the forfeiture of their debts, of making an atonement in some measure for the crimes they have committed during their lives.

But for what are many of your prisoners confined?—For debt!—Alas! how often—and still you ever again call the Indians cruel!—Liberty to a rational creature, as much exceeds property, as the light of the sun does that of the most twinkling star. But you put them on a level, to the everlasting disgrace of civilization! I knew, while I lived among the white people, many of the most amiable, courteous, and kind-hearted, and with the best intentions—both parties at the contract expected to find their advantage. The debtor we will suppose by a train of unavoidable misfortunes fails; here is no crime, nor even a fault;—and yet your laws put it in the power of the creditor, to throw the debtor into prison, and confine him there for life!—a punishment infinitely worse than death, to a brave man! And I seriously declare, I had rather die by the most severe tortures ever inflicted on this continent, than languish in one of your prisons for a single year. Great Spirit of the Universe!—and do you call yourselves abolitionists!—Does then the religion of him you call your Saviour inspire this spirit, and lead to these practices. Surely no. It is recorded of him, that a bruised reed he never broke. Cease, then, to call yourselves abolitionists, lest you publish to the world your hypocrisy. Cease, too, to call other nations savages, while you are tenfold more the children of cruelty than they.

Levi Shepherd,
HAS LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF
WEST-INDIA & NEW-ENGLAND
RUM.
HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE
MADEIRA, } WINES, { FYAL,
SHERRY, } { MALAGA,
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT GIN,
FRENCH BRANDY,
SPICES of all kinds, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR,
RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, best HYSOON and BO-
HEA TEA, SPANISH INDIGO.
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
AS USUAL,
DYING WOODS and DRUGS for CLOTHIERS,
of almost every kind. PAINTER'S COLOURS, by
the quantity, FLAX SEED OIL, by the barrel or
gallon, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH and
PUTTY, PITCH, TAR and ROSIN, a general assort-
ment of HARDWARE, a variety of beautiful LOOK-
ING GLASSES, Philadelphia and Swedish IRON,
best of English and American blisters STEEL, &c.
German do. 9 by 7, 8 by 6, Window Glass, 20, 10, & 8
Nails. Likewise—a complete assortment of
English and India Goods.
A number of BED SACKS, with suitable cord to
lace them to the Bedstead, which are made of the four-
th best.

WANTED A quantity of BEES-WAX, and
SHIPPING FURRS, for which CASH will be paid.
N. B. Many of the above GOODS may be had at
3 months credit, or on contracts for FLAX, (or other
produce) as said Shepherd, designs to pursue the Duck
Manufacture with greater attention than usual, of con-
sequence he will want a very large quantity of FLAX
that is well dressed, the present year.
Northampton, November 14, 1792.

A CHILD LOST.
I LEFT my Child, named Margaret Hogan, aged
about four years, last spring, with a certain Nicholas
Williams, a Frenchman, then living near Liberty
Town, for him to take care of until I returned from Phi-
delphia, to which place I was then going on business.
And now, on my return, find that said Williams is
moved away, with my child, to some place that all my
vigilance has failed in finding out. Therefore any
person who can give account where the said Williams
now resides or can be found, and will take the trouble
to convey such intelligence to the Printer in Hagger
town, (Vir.) will thereby confer a most lasting obliga-
tion on a poor disconsolate Mother, thus bereaved of
her Child, and who has no reward to offer other than
gratitude.

N. B. Said Williams is a Silversmith, but mostly fol-
lows peddling; and I am told, that he and his Wife
(who is an Irish woman) call the child their own.
The different Printers in the United States, who
possess a sympathy for the maternal feelings, will be
pleas'd to publish the above.
Octo. 17, 1792.

NEW GOODS.

Daniel Butler,
Has just opened for sale, at the Store under the Printing
Office, Northampton.
A general Assortment of Winter
GOODS.
ALSO, a good assortment at his Store in Williams-
burgh.—All of which will be offered for sale at a small
advance for pay in hand.
WANTED—10 or 15 head of Beef Cattle, feasi-
ble for bartering, and Pork, for which part cash will
be paid, & the highest price given—Peas, White Beans,
Cheese, Woolen Shirting, &c.
December 26, 1792.

Maurice W. Dwight.
HAS a few articles of simple Medicine, of an ex-
cellent quality, (well calculated for a Country
Physician) which he will dispose of much cheaper than
they can be bought in the county, if purchased for sale.
N. B. Said Dwight wants to purchase a lively
HORSE, 4 or 5 years old, fit to perform a consider-
able journey immediately, for which good pay will be
made.
Northampton, Dec. 24, 1792.

WE the subscribers being appointed
Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate,
&c. to receive and examine the claims of Creditors to the
Estate of Deacon Samuel Knight, late of Norwich,
deceased; (represented insolvent) do hereby give no-
tice, that we shall attend said business at the dwelling
House of the deceased, in Norwich, on the first Mon-
days in February and May next coming, at 10 o'clock,
P. M.—All accounts must be properly attested to, and
none will be allowed after said term.

DANIEL KIRKLAND,
WILLIAM FORBES,
AARON HAILL, Com'rs.
ALL Persons indebted to said Estate, are
required to call on the subscribers and settle the
same.
BETSEY KNIGHT, Adm'rix.
RODOLPHUS KNIGHT, Adm'or.
Norwich, Dec. 24, 1792.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the
20th of November last, two GOATS, one of
them a Mare, two years old, pale, a light fawn; the
other a Horse, one year old, pale, a bay, with a
white spot on his nose, one white eye, and both hind
feet white. The owner is requested to pay charges &
take his property. **WILLARD SMITH.**
Westampton, December 17, 1792.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has
just commenced the business of BOOK BIND-
ING in this town, nearly opposite the new School-
House, where he proposes to carry it on in
all its various Branches; having been regularly bred in
the business, he flatters himself, he shall be able to give
entire satisfaction to all who may please to trust him
with their commands. Merchants Account Books bound
in any pattern, may be had on the shortest Notice:
Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE
Palm Books, Writing Books, all parts, by the
dozen or single, at the same price as they can be bought
for in Hartford. Writing Paper, Account Books of dif-
ferent sizes. Ink Powder, Sealing-wax, Bibles, Trea-
surers, Enrich's Dictionary, Bennett's Letters, Chaps-
man's Books. A variety of Books suitable for children, &c. &c.
Any of the above articles, or Cash, given in exchange
for Rags.
Northampton, Dec. 12, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Otho
Partridge, Esq. late of Hartford, deceased, and
desired to call on the subscriber, at their accounts
may be adjusted.
SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, Jr. Executor.
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1792.

R A G S.
CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON
AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.
THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.
Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1793. [NUMB. 332.

For sale, by
JOHN HOPKINS,
Opposite the Meeting House, in Hadley,
A general supply of West India
GOODS,
And a complete assortment of
CROCKERY and GLASS WARE.
He has also for sale, a small assortment of
ENGLISH & HARD WARE GOODS.
All which he will sell, on such terms, as will give
sensible satisfaction to a reasonable purchaser. And
while he solicits the attention of the public, he
pledges himself to deal in the most upright
principles of honor. CASH, and most kinds of common
produce taken in pay. All those indebted to him, whose
accounts are of more than three months standing, are
desired to make immediate payment.
Hadley, Jan. 1, 1793.

THE Proprietors of the LOCKS and
CANALS, on Connecticut River—with the
contractors 70,000 feet in length of round TIM-
BER of yellow, white or pitch pine, hemlock,
spruce or oak of any kind; in pieces of any length not
less than 25 feet to be found straight and of any diameter
less than one foot diameter at the small end.—The
whole of the above timber to be delivered at Bigelow's
mill, (so called) on Connecticut river, in South Had-
ley, in the first week of June next; during which time
a person will be there to receive it. It must be deliv-
ered either well fastened together, in rafts, or in single
pieces.—If in rafts it will be received in the river, (but
not before the time aforesaid) if in single pieces it may
be left at any time before, on the floor of the mill, be-
tween the Roadway, and Gaylord's Mills—where
common high water runs, out of the road, and in
compact order. The whole to be paid for in money,
at the time it is received.

Any person or persons inclining to contract for the
whole or part thereof, are desired to deliver their pro-
posals in writing, sealed to the subscribers
before the 1st day of February next.
At which time proposals will be received from any
person or persons inclining to contract to build a dam
at Gaylord's Mills, aforesaid, to raise the water of said
river to the width of 100 feet, being 1108 feet
below to run in a straight line with the top or 150
feet of the western shore—thence to run obliquely up
stream to the shore, 150 or 200 feet, the whole being
about 1,130 feet—if varying from that length, the
price to be in proportion. The person or persons con-
tracting, to give security in real estate, of the value
of double the sum of the contract—or approved personal
security, for the like sum, to maintain and support the
said dam in good repair and entire, for the term of
five years from the time of completing the same; and
to contract said dam by graduating the height of
the oblique part thereof, that there shall be no neces-
sary obstructions to fish passing the same. The mate-
rials and expenses of every kind to be furnished by the
Contractors, and the same to be finished on the first day
of December next. The pay to be in money as such
times as the parties shall agree on.

Proposals will then be received from any persons in-
clined to contract to build a dam of the above de-
scription of timber, placed transversely over each ob-
liquely (commonly called bowshot) not exceeding 4 feet
in center to center thereof each way, except the ob-
lique part, the lower side of which to be solid and
without any interstices. The bottom pieces, except the ob-
lique part, to be covered with timbers, which are round
timbers where they come in contact together, not less
than three inches diameter—subject to the inspection and
direction of a surveyor to be named by the proprietors to
be certified, and the contractor to be true thereto. The
contractors to furnish all the materials and supplies, and
the proprietors to furnish the timber, and the contrac-
tors every thing else. The pay to be made in
money as at last mentioned.

Proposals will also be received at the same time,
from any persons inclining to build by contract and
assist materials for the same—two Houses and two
dams, of the following description, to wit: The houses
to be each thirty-four feet long, and twenty feet
wide over the roof, with a common roof, one floor
of pine, a cellar with a well about it under
half of the house, stairs leading into the cellar and
chamber, two outside doors and six windows with
24 squares of 7 by 9 glass, finished on the inside by
common ceiling or plastering, on the outside by
boarding and clapboarding. The barns to be each 30
feet long, and 24 feet wide, with 12 feet posts, with
two and two floors over the whole, one end plank,
and the other boards, a stable or cow end, a common
well, and fill suitable raised from the ground, and
well supported by one.

One house and barn to be near Gaylord's Mills, a-
foresaid, and another near Turney's Mill, in South-
Hadley.—The Houses and Barns to be all finished by
the 20th day of April next; the pay to be in money in
advance to be agreed on.

Proposals will then be received to procure by con-
tract a quantity of found white oak timber, suitable to
make the pieces hereafter defined:—

Number of Pieces.	Length.	Size squared.
375	25	9 by 9
280	28	9 by 9
552	34	7 by 7
442	44	7 by 7
427	6	7 by 7
18	7	12 by 12
36	14	12 by 12
24	44	9 by 9
28	9	12 by 16
22	17	12 by 16
14	16	12 by 6
14	16	12 by 7
14	16	12 by 8
14	17	12 by 8
14	17	12 by 9
14	17	12 by 10
14	17	12 by 12
14	17	12 by 14
14	17	12 by 12
14	25	12 by 12

Also a quantity of very good white oak timber,
sufficient to make 45,000 feet of a inch plank, of
the following lengths, viz: one third of 16, one third
of 18 and one third of 20 feet, & 3/4 parts of which to be
delivered at Lamb's mill, and the residue at Gaylord's
mill, aforesaid, any time between the date of the con-
tract and the first day of May next. The money will
be paid when the timber is received.

And will be given to any of the foregoing pro-
posals, at Springfield, on the 14th day of February
next.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Chairman of
J. DWIGHT, the proprietors
R. FREMONT, aforesaid.
Dec. 27, 1792.

Proceedings of Congress.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

A BILL to authorize the settlement of the account
of Lewis Geary, for public services performed
during the last war, was read the first and second
time, and referred for Thursday next.

A message was received from the President of the
United States by Mr. Secretary Law, conveying the
copy of a certain communication recently received,
relative to the war with the Lidian Tribes, northwest
of the Ohio.—The galleries were cleared while the
communication, which was confidential, was read.—
The doors being again opened.

A communication was received and read from the
commissioners for settling the accounts of the indi-
vidual States with the United States; the purpose of
which is, that they do not present for any impeach-
ment to complete the settlement of the accounts of
their appointment within the time limited, viz. the
1st of July, 1792.

The committee of the whole on the coasting bill,
Mr. Sedgwick in the chair. The bill was read in pa-
ragraphs by the chairman.

The committee went through the discussion of the
general sections; they made various amendments,
which were reported and laid on the table.

Mr. Keane of the committee on the petition of Wood-
rup and Judah Sims, brought in a report, which was
that the petitioners be granted.

The report of the petition was called for, the
prayer of which was to be referred to the committee
on the petition of the petitioners, released from the
payment of the duties on sundry goods lost on a
voyage from New York to Philadelphia.

After some remarks by different gentlemen, the peti-
tion and report were referred to a committee of
the whole, for Monday next.

A letter was communicated by the Speaker, from Mr.
Seney, informing the House that by reason of an ap-
pointment in the judiciary in the State of Maryland,
incompatible with holding his seat in the National
Legislature, he resigned his seat as Representative from
that State in the Congress of the United States.

Adjusted.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7.

The message of Friday, December 7, was read,
praying compensation for services and supplies as an
Indian agent at Kaskaskias; referred to the Secre-
tary of the Treasury.

A message was received from the President of the
United States, by Mr. Lean, conveying certain
communications received by the supreme executive
from the Governor of the Territory of the United
States, south-west of the River Ohio.

The letter from Mr. Seney, containing his resigna-
tion was again read, and a motion made to refer the
same to a committee; some debate ensued on this mo-
tion—in which the question was stated how far it was
in the power of a member of the House to vacate his
seat; the solution of which, it was said, would involve
a lengthy discussion of some constitutional questions
—if it was the opinion of the House that the pre-
sented case naturally included this question, the reference
ought to be a committee of the whole. Some gentle-
men thought that the most simple process was to accept
the resignation, and make every acknowledgment in the
Journal—a notification to be sent to the executive of
the State of Maryland. The motion for the commit-
ment of the letter was negatived—a motion was then
made that the Speaker of the House should notify the
executive of the State of Maryland of a vacancy in
the representation of that State, by the resignation of
Mr. Seney. This motion was negatived and the letter
laid on the table.

The message from the President of the United States
being confidential—the doors of the gallery were shut
while the communications were read.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The petition of Isaac Potts was read, stating that his
premises were occupied on account of the public
drawing the late war, and considerable damage, in-
sured for, which he has not received any compensation,
and praying relief, laid on the table.

Mr. Williams of the House appointed for the
purpose, reported a bill to amend the act to en-
able the petitioners of the petitioners of the petitioners
to prosecute the petitioners of the petitioners, which was
read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole
house on Monday next—no copies to be printed.

Mr. W. Smith of the committee appointed for the
purpose, reported a bill to establish a uniform system
of bankruptcy throughout the United States; read a
first and second time, and referred to a committee of
the whole on the second Monday of January next—no
copies were ordered to be printed.

A letter was received from the Secretary of War en-
closing sundry communications relative to Indian
affairs from the Government of Georgia. Some of these
were documents respecting certain treaties and con-
cessions demanded by some of the white people on the
friendly Indians, the Cherokee nation, a proclamation
by the Government, in consequence of the same, in-
forming a friendly talk from the Government to the
Cherokee, a copy of his petition, as a supplicant for relief
men to promote their welfare which have been severely
attacked. These were read and laid on the table.

A motion being made, and agreed to, to take into
consideration the confidential message of the President
of the United States, received by the House on Wed-
nesday last—it was ordered that the galleries should be
closed.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.

After reading a report from the Secretary of the
Treasury, on a private petition, a motion being made
and agreed to for going into a committee of the whole
on the message from the President of the United States
—the doors of the gallery were shut, and so continued
during the day.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the
Secretary of War, with sundry statements explaining
certain charges on the civil list expenditures for the
year 1793. These statements were drawn up in obedi-
ence to a resolution of the House of the 28th inst., re-
quiring an explanation from the war department,
of certain articles called expences, which the Secretary
proposed by signing the same expedient, and the several
acts of the Legislature which authorized the respective
appropriations, together with the general ledger contin-
ed at every period. These were, on the motion of
Mr. Wm. Smith, referred to the committee of the
whole on the estimate of the appropriations for the
year 1793.

The memorial of Moline Young, formerly to Mr.
Lawrence, was presented, praying payment of the bal-
ance of his salary; referred to the committee on the
same; and the memorial was referred to the Secre-
tary of the Treasury.

The petitions of Daniel Faum, and other soldiers,
wounded in the service of the United States, were
read, praying compensation; ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of sundry holders of loan office cer-
tificates issued between September 1777 and March
1778, for monies loaned to carry on the war, the in-
terest on which was payable in specie at six per cent,
was read, praying that a provision may be made for
the payment of the said interest agreeable to the origi-
nal stipulation; laid on the table.

Mr. Dickinson offered sundry resolutions, which
were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the
day, in committee of the whole, the first Monday of
January next.—These resolutions were to substitute a
loan in the debt of the several States, in proportion
to the balances which shall appear to be due to them
respectively on the final statement of accounts between
the United States and the individual States, the loan
not to commence until the first of January, 1793. The
loan to be open at the treasury of the United States
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