Mr. Chisholm, could I be imprest with the propriety and utility of the measure; and could I be persuaded that it would tend to strengthen the bonds of the union, and promote the peace and harmony of the states; I would with as much cordiality as any gentleman of the committee give my assent to the resolution on your table. But, sir, there are several objections which operate forcibly on my mind against it. I fear it would tend to delay, or at least prevent, the wheels of distributive justice, which is the bond of our union, in which we are most fondly bound to maintain and support, with scrupulous exactness. The public debt, as has been well observed, is one of the exigencies of the revolution. It is the pledge of our virtuous exertions and the future comfort from the equalization of taxation among the parties benefited.

When pecuniary emoluments impelled Congress twenty-two years back, to lay burdens on trade beyond her ability to pay, she always accompanied the respect with an affirmative, that it would be ameriated upon the final adjustment of the accounts. In consequence of this just and reasonable act, we frequently alluded to the common public welfare, and not inferior to what been expected or obtained. When peace arrived, Congress did not lose sight of this equitable act, but actually formed a board of commissioners for the liquidation and apportionment of all the public accounts, and brought the subject home with more power to dictate to the states, than Congress, if it was attainable; and the states were called upon to exhibit their respective accounts, for the adjustment of the present constitution, a law was passed for ameliorating the condition of the old congress, and prescribing the mode that was to be adhered to in the liquidation of the accounts. This claim was so reasonable, so long-standing, could never have been intended as a mere mockery of the parties concerned. It was intended, upon federal principles, and was designed to obtain substantial justice. The influential and appointed, the committee generated with great care and laborious attention to the duty, the liquidation of the accounts; and after great length of time, struck the balances with as much labor as could possibly be calculated. Some inequality of a partial nature, might probably have taken place, yet none of a very serious nature can fairly be supposed. And shall we now, when the documents are difficult to be placed without our reach, and without any evidence of incapacity or corruption in the commissioners, proceed to disturb their proceedings by extraordinary balances which have been reported? I trust not. Justice and property, in my mind, forbid the measure.

Further, Mr. Chairman, the resolution on your table is by Thomas Jefferson, a gentleman of exalted talents in the union and in the world, an influence of immense power, and a great share of weight with the confidence of individuals and of the collective states in the wisdom and stability of the general government. It has as its front an anti-federal spirit, and in every point of view exhibits an incorrect principle of legislation, and extreme impropriety.

The gentlemen from Delaware has endeavoured in a variety of ways, and with great ingenuity to impeach the committee with a belief that the claim which he represents was relatively hard dealt by, in the distribution, and that it was free to resist and justice fix in not bound to pay the balance due from her, which, he asserts, on his trade will bear but little weight. We shall probably hear the same tale from the members of the committee as well as the other states, and the defence on this subject would be futile & fruitless. I believe it would make some gentlemen of this committee believe that New-Jersey suffered as much injustice, if not more, in the liquidation of the accounts than Delaware. I, Sir, for, there are very strong reasons for inferring that the claim of this was far short of the whole period of the war the theatre of both armies, and frequently occupied by large contending armies, shall have had not one to a very large number for subsistence, and families for our many years of distress, in lack to regular and undeviating pay in to be excluded upon principles adopted for their adjustment. And whatever merit may be in the other states, and much merit is attached to all of them, I trust contend that in wal, activity and exertion, Jersey was found to come. But I shall not dwell on this topic. Every alteration of the basis each resolution will be perfect fidelity. Lately upon the contrary of the Continental, which I propose, ought to be performed as it was made with great deliberation, under the solemn authority of the general government, and in not at least ratified and confirmed by fourteen states.

After recapping affirmatively a variety of little slightly flattering, the gentleman has had fixed upon what he likes Bring ground beyond the reach of every rival. If, do how the delegates are to be compelled to pay? Will the United States employ physical force, and by force and contribution at the point of the bayonet, with fleets and armies? Force will not be recommended by any gentleman. We should all start at the proposition. But the gentleman himself has suggested a method of obtaining these balances, which, although I do not know that it is contemplated by any gentleman, is certainly by no means repugnant to the principles of our government, and which is not found a free equal to the balance due from the states or in favor of the creditor states, in arrears of contribution to the public revenue, dues. We, however, do not call upon them for payment in any way. We propose to make the matter rich in the perfect situation of the business—and by a fair and reasonable system, in consequence of a proper section. I cannot contention the idea, the state of New-York, which is now in a state of confusion from the unmeaning of out to her by law, and the has a right to claim the delay in the business to be tedious, and advantageous to the public.

The gentleman from Pa will prove hard and opprefive upon some of the delinquent states, yet it be legitimed and the ultimate end of the system, and the sentiment to them. I am far from wishing to oppress any state, but I must contribute that would prove burdensome and oppressive upon her citizens. But sir, the system of the Pa bill is so free, so forth the arm of foreignity and with one dash blot out a debt accrued with the best of motives, and enforced on the Royal Bills have risen 20 per cent."

FOREIGN NEWS. By the Enterprise from Cork, Feb. dates to the 24th and 25th ult. we have received the date received at the Office of the Morning Post and Morning Chronicle, which furnishing late intelligence from the Continent, renders that brought by this vessel of little importance.

The London papers count confidently on a difference between France and Prussia, and Bonaparte is ordered to the M. MARCOFF, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, is expected to leave Paris. The Bill Confusion account of the interposition of the Emperor Alexander to prevent the Prussian Ministers from attack. They also support the existence of a difference between the two powers on a report that Count Haugwitz, the Russian Ambassador at the British Court, was recalled, and Count Kalitcheff appointed in his stead.

This account of a difference between the Bill Ministers, which is confounded, in our recent Paris intelligence.

On the 22d November the King of Great Britain went in state to the House of Lords, and opened the Parliament for, and affembled, the Imperial Parliament was opened by a Speech of the Lord Chancellor, of which the following is the substance:

"His Majesty first set out with extolling the zeal and unanimity of his people to eminently displayed by the volunteers in congratulation the Prince of Wales, the nomination of the Edition in Ireland, and the bringing the leaders to justice.

"His Majesty then congratulates his people on the capture of the colonies of Demerara and Essequibo, and the Cape, which is unfavorable to the prayer of the petitioners.

"The Commissioners chain their pay as militia-men, called out in the late of Georgia, for the protection of the frontier inhabitants. They allege, that being called out under the authority of the state, they are entitled to the pay, which the general government is bound to compensate them and the other men who were called out in the same.

The committee of Claims report that the petitioners are to look for compensation to the state of Georgia, which, by the articles of confederation recently concluded, has undertaken to defray expenses of the dead and fifty thousand dollars, in full for all demands for military services.

Lord Eldon's speech occupies a tolerable prefixe speech against the report of the committee.

The speech was followed by Mr. J. C. Smith, who made a concise speech in support of it.

Mr. Meriwether and Mr. H-Hand, applied the report; when on motion of Mr. J. Clay the further consideration of it was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Nicholson, from the Managers appointed to confer with the Senate on the part of the Senate, on the amendments to the Bill for ameliorating the bill giving effect to the laws of the United States, in the Louisiana territory, reported a bill for ameliorating the amendment to several of the amendments proposed by the Senate with amendments.

On amendment proposed to the amendment of the Senate with little regiby of wills to citizens of the United States, or to persons resident five years in Louisiana.

Mr. Lucas suggested the impugnance of this provision to the treaty, which appeared to him to require the admission of all the inhabitants of Louisiana at the period of cession, to the same privileges.

This opinion was concisely supported by Mr. G. W. Campbell, and repeated by Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Varnum moved an amendment delivering the provision. This proposed to the order, viz. whether as a mendment to the report of a committee of conference was in order.

The Speaker, called upon to decide, stated that his recollection supplied him with a precedent, which he would refer to therefore, before he decided the point to be well adopted the president of two gentlemen who was pitfield of opposite facts.

On gentleman rising, the Speaker told his mind was not exempt from doubt and embarrassment, yet a decision was required, he determined the amendment in order.

Mr. Nicholson addressed that the point appeared to be a new one and he was far from having himself formed a decisive opinion. He was sorry to excite deference to the decision of the Chair, in order to have a point settled, he appealed to the House.

The appeal being taken, the House adjourned without taking the sense of it.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1806.

A letter from Bayonne, in France dated December 6, says, "We have just received the intelligence of the peace, received this morning from Portsmouth, England, that almost Lisbon and the Portuguese Ports are shut against the English in the E-E Indies as their pledge to take possession of Pondicherry".

BOSTON, JANUARY 24.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Madrid, dated Nov. 17, to a gentleman in this town.

"The unanimity of the people of Portugal with the belligerent powers has turned against them. It is confessed