

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1797.

The following Bills are before the Senate: Bill for raising an additional corps of Artillerists and Engineers—Bill for raising an additional corps of Light Dragoons—Bill providing for the protection of the Trade of the United States.

Chesler County, May 28. Married on Thursday evening last by the Reverend Dr. Alexander Mitchell, Francis Gardner, M. D. of Sadsbury Township, to the amiable Miss Maria Hart, of East Cain Township.

PRICES OF STOCKS. 6 per Cent. 15/10. Deferred 6 per Cent. 12/9 a 13/4 per Cent. 4 per Cent. 10/1 a 6. BANK SHARES. Bank United States, 13 a 20 per cent. advance. Pennsylvania, 25 a 27-1/2. North America, 47 a 50.

INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES. T. C. of N. A. 35 a 37 1/2 per cent. advance. Pennsylvania, at par.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

The SPEAKER having taken the chair, Mr. W. SMITH moved the order of the day on the bill from the Senate for preventing the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States.

Mr. NICHOLAS hoped they should take up the unfinished business of yesterday, as having a priority of claim.

After a good deal of conversation on the subject, in the course of which each insisted upon the propriety of taking up the measure he advocated, as calling for the most immediate attention, the motion was put for taking up the unfinished business of yesterday, and negatived, there being 42 for it, and 48 against it.

The motion for going into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, was negatived, there being 42 for it, and 48 against it.

Mr. W. SMITH renewed his motion for taking up the bill from the Senate for preventing the exportation of arms and ammunition.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved to strike out the words "one year," so as to confine the duration of the bill to the end of the next session of Congress, which motion, after some objections from Mr. W. SMITH, on the ground of delay, as the bill was already engrossed, was carried 43 to 40.

Mr. LYON wished to strike out the words "cannon and bombs," as he thought if the exportation of these articles were prohibited, it would considerably injure the manufacturers of them, and there could be no doubt but a sufficient quantity might always be commanded for the use of the United States.

Mr. S. SMITH thought this amendment of some importance, as he believed there was not more than one man in the State of Maryland, who knew how to bore a cannon; and if he were taken from the employment by a law of this kind, it was probable, whenever the manufactory was resumed, he might not be found.

Mr. LYON said, it was not altogether with the same view which the gentleman from Maryland had given of the subject, that he had brought forward the motion. The New England States, could produce one hundred men acquainted with the boring of cannon. Every furnace would be glad to be employed in this business; and as to the casting of balls and shells, there was nothing earlier. The reason for which he wished these articles struck out was, because he did not wish these manufactories to be deprived of employment.

The motion was put and negatived. Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) wished to make a motion, which he supposed might, in some degree, effect the end proposed by the motion of the gentleman from Vermont. It was to strike out "bombs and cannon balls." He did not think there need be any fear of the United States falling short of these, as the single State of New-Jersey, or a single county of that State, could cast sufficient to supply the whole world.

Mr. BROOKES enquired whether these were articles exported? If they were not, the mention of them could do no harm. Or, whether these articles and powder were not purchased for the use of the picaroons which were so troublesome to our trade.

Mr. GORDON thought if there was no greater advantage attending a regulation of this kind, than that of depriving our enemies of these articles which might be used against us, he thought the provision a good one.

Mr. DAYTON believed that the operation of this provision would be the destruction of these manufactories. In answer to the gentleman from New-York, he could inform him, that many of these articles were exported from New-Jersey, and from the town in which he lived; but if the exportation was stopped for any length of time, the furnaces would be turned to some other business; and, in six months from the passing of this act, there would be a greater scarcity of these articles than if the bill had not passed. An act of this kind might, indeed, carry an imposing air, and look as if it meant to take care of ourselves. If the bill were to pass, however, he should be glad to have it pass with this amendment.

Mr. S. SMITH observed, that in a former law of this kind, bombs and cannon balls were not included. It was asked who reported these articles, or for what purpose they were used? To say who exported them would not be right, as they were contra-

band, and he could not tell who used them, nor was it an object of their enquiry. Picaroons had no occasion for them, since they went along side vessels and boarded them. The same argument which was used against exporting these articles, might be used against the exportation of provisions.

Mr. W. SMITH said the bill was predicated upon being an injury to manufacturers; nor did he know why they should make an exception in favor of one more than another, which would give just cause of complaint. The operation of the bill, since the amendment had been carried, would be of short duration. The object of it was two-fold, viz. to preserve these articles in this country, to be ready in case of emergency, and to keep them from foreign powers, who might turn them against us. Though we had no occasion, at present, for cannon balls, we could not help looking forward to the time when they might be wanted; and though no bombs were at present used against us, yet the time might probably arrive, when they might be so used, and it was politic to guard against the possibility of it.

Mr. BROOKES said, though this law might operate an injury to manufacturers, yet he did not believe it would be so great as had been supposed, as the places where these were cast, were not wholly employed in this business, but cast also innumerable quantities of hollow ware, as well as metal in pigs; when they were not, therefore, employed in manufacturing articles for the destruction of mankind, they were employed in making such as were of use to them.

Mr. NICHOLAS said, this subject had taken a much more serious shape than it assumed when it was first introduced. It seemed as if it were not so much the intention of the law to regulate our own wants, as to prevent the supply of Foreign Powers, with warlike articles. This, he said, might be attended with very serious inconveniences, since it would certainly operate principally against one of the belligerent powers; and except we are prepared and determined upon war, we should be careful in provoking it. It was conceded that there was no probability of our wanting bombs or cannon balls, the operation of the law was of course intended against one of the belligerent powers; for though both had an equal right at present to come here and purchase these articles, every one would see that France would be principally affected by the regulation. It would be little short of hostility, therefore, to say these articles should not be exported. Indeed, he feared there was more in this business than the Committee understood; that they were taking a ground which could not be maintained, and which, pending a negotiation, ought not to be taken.

Mr. S. SMITH said, he believed that some of the manufacturers of cannon balls might be manufacturers of hollow-ware, for he understood there was an action now pending on account of their having cast a parcel of cannon balls hollow, which had burst the cannon in which they were fired, and done other mischief.

Mr. LYON believed the gentleman from New-York was not well acquainted with the business. Hollow-ware and pigs were not cast at the same furnaces with bombs and cannon balls. Many furnaces worked with our which though not fit for pigs, &c. answered very well for cannon balls and bomb shells. In his district there was several of these manufactories, which exported many of these articles into Canada. He trusted gentlemen would not have the same objection to sending them thither, that they had to sending them to French ports.

Mr. THATCHER thought this law could give no nation cause of complaint, because the articles were contraband, and it would perhaps have the good effect to prevent the loss of some of our own vessels, employed in carrying them.

Mr. HARPER thought the objection of the gentleman from Virginia deserved some consideration. No measure of defence had been, or seemingly could be mentioned, but it was said it might give offence to France. He asked how long we were to be deterred from taking such measures as should seem to be necessary, for fear of offending France. If we were not to take general measures for the protection of our citizens, because there might be a possibility France would not approve them, where was the humiliation to stop? He supposed we should next be told that we must not fortify our ports, or arm our vessels, lest it should be offensive to France. He trusted that House would no longer hold so disgraceful a language, but that they should consult what would be for our own good, without reference to any foreign nation. Our Government, he observed, had not said it would never prohibit the exportation of arms and ammunition. The English had been permitted to purchase these articles, of which the French complained, and equal liberty was given to both nations; but this was no reason why both nations might not be prohibited from doing so, if it should be found expedient. And though he did not believe that all the advantages which were expected, would be derived from this law, yet he should be in favour of it, not because it would not offend a foreign nation, but because it would be serviceable to ourselves; for, he said, if they were to go on, in consulting the feelings of the French nation on what they did; if they saw us thus prostrate and feeble, they would soon take advantage of our timidity and folly. On the contrary, he would show foreign nations that we were determined to regulate our own affairs in our own way, in the way of justice; for, if we went on in the present humiliating way, he should not be surprised at receiving a note from the French Minister, saying that such and such a law must be repealed, as they were offensive to the French Directory.

Mr. DAYTON, thinking himself alluded to by the gentleman just sat down, proceeded to ask if he meant to insinuate that he was actuated by other motives than the good of his country, when Mr. Harper interrupt-

ed him by saying expressly, he had never intended any such thing. His remarks being confined to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. NICHOLAS said he would tell the gentleman from South Carolina when he would cease to hear this clamor about offending foreign countries. It would be when he found a greater disposition in all the departments of government for preserving the peace of this country; when he was convinced they had as great a desire to preserve this blessing as he had. He did not believe this was the case at present; and it was from this distrust, that he suspected every measure which was brought before them. Was he not justified he asked, in saying that a measure of this kind was calculated to remove peace from us, as it was a measure which would operate wholly (as he before stated) against the French. Mr. N. said he disdained to answer what the gentleman had said about fear. It could not be found in him; and he thought that gentleman was possessed of no small degree of assurance to fancy that he (Mr. N.) was less attached to the interests of his country than he himself was. He felt as sensibly for his country as any man; and therefore he could not help expressing his apprehensions of war, from every step which gentleman seemed inclined to take.

Mr. BROOKES did not expect the argument to have taken this turn. There was nothing to prove that these articles were not as necessary for our own safety as the other. It had been said they were cast in plenty in one part of the Union, but they might not be cast at all in other parts. He disclaimed allidea of considering how the measure would affect any other nation; he attended only to his own, and he believed they were at liberty to prohibit the exportation of any article whatever.

Mr. GALLATIN said the gentleman just sat down had forgotten his own arguments. He charged others with having reference to foreign nations, in speaking to this question, when he and the gentleman from South Carolina were the first to introduce the mention of them; it was them; it was therefore not right in him to charge others with doing what he himself had done.

Mr. BROOKES replied that he had said nothing about foreign nations. It was true he had supposed the Picaroons which intercepted our West India vessels might have been served with these articles; but gentlemen had denied that these were authorized by France.

Mr. LYON would have no objection to join the gentleman last up in withholding these articles from the Picaroons, if his constituents might be suffered to transport their manufactures down the Lake to Canada.

Mr. HAVENS said, it appeared as if those gentlemen who opposed the amendment, believed we could monopolize all the bombs and cannon balls. He believed Picaroons could get these things independent of us, and that we need be under no apprehension of wanting them ourselves.

Mr. HARPER believed there was policy in preventing the exportation of implements of war which might be turned against us. He did not accuse the gentleman from Virginia with personal fear; he believed he was incapable of it; but he doubted whether his zeal for serving his own country would be so great as he professed, when the interest of another country happened to clash with that of his own.

Mr. DAYTON referred to a former prohibition law, to show that cannon balls were not included in the list. He believed they might make the proposed prohibition without giving just cause of offence to any foreign nation, and therefore if they were offended we need not care; but if the only object was to preserve a larger quantity of these articles in this country (as he had before observed) the end would be defeated, as it would both discourage the manufacturing and importation of them; but as it would have an appearance of an intention to defend ourselves against the unjust attempts of any Foreign Nation, if the amendment was agreed to, he should vote for the resolution; and if it were not, he had not determined to vote against it.

Mr. WILLIAMS wished this act to be conformable to that passed in 1794, which had been attended with good effects. He therefore moved that the amendment should be divided.

The question was divided accordingly, and the sense of the committee was first taken upon striking out the words "bomb shells," which was negatived, there being 41 votes for it, and 45 against it. The question was then taken upon striking out the words "cannon balls," and carried, there being 52 votes in favor of it.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended. It was taken up in the house, the amendments confirmed and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day, which it afterwards received; but from an objection as to the propriety of the wording of the penal clause, the passing of it was postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. W. SMITH, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate to prevent citizens of the United States privateering against nations in amity with, or against citizens of the United States. After some conversation on this bill, particularly as to its operation, whether it should affect only American citizens concerned in armed vessels fitted out by private persons, or whether it should affect all citizens employed in any foreign service in cruising against the vessels of the United States, upon which subjects there appeared a considerable variety of opinion, the bill was re-committed to a select committee of five members, in order to be put into a somewhat different form.

Adjourned.

WANTED.

ABOUT 200 tons of freight, for any port in Spain, or the Mediterranean in a neutral bottom. Enquire of JAMES YARD June 7.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

Last evening as a young man was walking near the dock at the old slip, two Irishmen, passing at the time, wantonly pushed him into the river, and he was drowned before any assistance could be given him. The offenders were instantly secured by the city watch, who witnessed the brutal transaction. The following is a translation of a letter from the Bulletin of the Havre, arrived in a Nantz paper by the Love, received yesterday.

Executive Directory. Paris, 15 Ventose, March 5, 1797. The minister of the marine and the colonies to the principal commissary of the marine at Havre.

"You have done well, citizen, in disavowing in the maritime Journals, the report which had prevailed, that the French government had given an order to seize the vessels of the United States of America.—This false news, like many other reports, is the fruit of the manoeuvres of malevolence, or of combinations of cupidity."

True copy, (Signed) LEROY.

Selected from Paris papers to April 2d, by the brig Dublin Packet, from Havre de Grace.

Accounts from Brussels mention that many pieces of artillery of large calibre from Thionville, have passed by Luxemburg to the hands of the Hunfruck, and appearances indicate that the campaign will open on the Rhine with the siege of Mentz.

The high court of justice which had been occupied with the trial of the conspirators, Babeuf, Dunan, &c. Judgment was to be pronounced April 2.

Peace, peace, says a Paris paper.—This is the wish of every one in France, who retains a particle of humanity.

On the 2d of April, it was reported in Paris, that a courier had arrived in four days from Turin, to Mr. Spinola, the Genoese minister, with intelligence that the preliminaries of peace had been signed by the marquis of Lucchini, Austrian minister in Italy, and general Clarke. The principal conditions were said to be, the cession of Belgium to France by the emperor, and the cession to the emperor by the French, of all their conquests in Italy, comprehending the three legations taken from the pope.

This news was not fully credited. But says the Paris editor, "Let us hope—hope is the sweet consolation of the wretched.—But peace in the interior—Great God! When shall we have it?"

An article from Vienna mentions, that propositions for peace had actually been made by the French to the emperor, which held out to him an indemnification in Italy for Belgium; in consequence of which a council of state had been convened, to which some ambassadors of the powers in amity with the emperor had been invited.

A letter from Frankfort, of March 17, states, that from the campaign of 1792, to that of 1796, the Austrians had 9 generals killed, and 20 wounded; 3166 officers killed and 2005 wounded; 37,803 under officers and soldiers killed, and 86,216 wounded.

The French took from captain Glad his vessel, and turned her into a privateer, without ceremony. They did not even ask his permission.

Thomas Paine was to have taken passage to America in the Dublin Packet, from Havre de Grace; but the captain refused to take him. We presume the owner will appeal to the captain's conduct; as Paine would certainly have come to a bad market.

The Americans are treated very cavalierly in France.

June 6. Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Montreal, dated 21st May.

"We have lately taken up a spy from your country in the pay of Mr. Adet: he is called general McLean, was born in Rhode-Island, and has been several times in this province last summer to feel the pulse of the disaffected Canadians. This last visit, he was so daring as to aim at surprising the garrison at Quebec, whilst the change of quarters of the different regiments were taking place; but he reckoned without his host—the first man he opened his plan to at Quebec informed against him, and he is now in irons, and will shortly be tried."

BOSTON, June 2, 1797. ELECTION.

On Wednesday, agreeably to the constitution, the members of the New Legislature, assembled at the State-House, where his Excellency the Governor soon afterwards appeared, and administered the qualifying oaths. The Senate and House then separated, and the former elected the hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq. President, and the latter, the Hon. EDW. H. ROBBINS, Esq. Speaker, and HENRY WARREN, Esq. Clerk. Having disposed of other preliminary business, and the other officers of the government attending, a procession was formed to the Old Brick Meeting-House, where a well adapted sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. MELLETT, of Barnstable, from PETER I. CH. II. V. 15, "For so is the will of God, that with well-doing, ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men."

The Independent Cadets, did the military honors of the day, with a propriety always characteristic. The Boston Artillery, under Capt. Bradley paraded and fired a Federal Salute, on the organization of the Legislature.

In the afternoon both branches of the General Court assembled in convention, and filled up the vacancies in the Senate.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1. The Rev. Dr. THACHER was appointed Chaplain of the House.

The committee appointed, reported, that they had examined the returns of votes for Governor, and found, that the Honourable INCREASE SUMNER, Esq. was elected.

The committee for examining the votes for Lt. Governor, reported, that His Hon. MOSES GILL, Esq. was elected.

AFTERNOON. The committee appointed to wait on the Governor elect reported, that he would attend the

Legislature, to-morrow at 11 o'clock, in order to take and subscribe the constitutional oaths.

The committee appointed to wait on His Honor the Lt. Gov. reported, that he would reply to the message this day or to-morrow. THIS DAY.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock. The Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, Esq. will be declared GOVERNOR of the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS, from the State-House in this town. A large number of the respectable citizens of Roxbury, joined by many of the inhabitants of Boston, on horseback and in carriages, will escort the Governor elect from his Seat to the Government-House, and will form a very considerable cavalcade on the occasion.

The Boston Artillery, will fire a salute from Fort-Hill, as soon as the celebration of the election is made.

An estimate of votes in a Hallowell paper of May 26, gives Hon. H. Dearborn 1150 votes, and Hon. I. Parker 1629.

Brig Fuller, Titcomb, of Newburyport, bound to Ireland, was brought too by a French privateer, and the captain ordered on board in his own boat, and with his papers, which he complied with; on returning, the frigate running high the boat overboard, and the captain and two hands he had with him, in the boat, lost their lives.

NORFOLK, May 29. On Friday last, two boys (apprentices to tradesmen) having a dispute, agreed to box; as they were preparing for the combat, one of them stabbed the other with a knife in the breast, which killed him on the spot. The murderer was immediately seized and committed to prison.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED. Ship Inclination, Koller, Bremen. Harmony, Price, Hamburg. Snow Good Hope, Germany, St. Croix.

Brig Fair Hebe, Eldridge, ditto. Governor Brook, M. Cutchou, St. Domingo. Lilly, Green, Norfolk.

Schr. Fair American, Logan, Polly Landing. Herminia, King, Port au Prince. Hatty, Shores, Camden. Dolphin, Kentez, Alexandria.

Sloop Rody, Roden, Halifax, N. S. Patty, Mitchell, Georgetown. Margaret, Copes, Virginia. Patience, Willis, New York.

Captain Holland of the Thomas from Liverpool spoke April 29th, lat. 24, 45, long. 47 West the brig Two Sisters, Robertson, of Peterburgh, out 17 days from Norfolk to Port Glasgow.

The brig Thetis from Barbacoa to this port, 3 days out, is lost on the rocks near Sugar Keys, crew and part of the cargo saved by a New Providence privateer.

Capt. Stewart of the Mary Ann, from St. Ubes spoke, May 14th, in lat. 37 long. 60 the brig Polly Smith, out 5 days from Boston to Surinam, 24th, lat. 37, 20, long. 67, spoke the fair Virginia Davis, out three days from Norfolk to London, in company with the ship Cleopatra, out ten days from Charleston to Hamburg.

The schooner Thomas Wood, sailed from Barbadoes the 14th ult. in company with the schooner Sufannah, Carlson, of and for this port, 12th was chased and fired at by a ship under English colours, but on the schooner's shortening sail, the bore away to the S. E. May 18th, lat. 20, long. 68 W parted with the Sufannah, 29th lat. 34 22, long. 73, spoke the ship Two Friends, from New York to the West Indies, out 6 days, all well. Left at Barbadoes the ship —, Johnson, of Alexandria, brig Jane and Eliza, Folter, Wilmington, S. C. brig Tupper, Church, New-London, schooner Heroine, —, ditto.

May the 6th, sailed from Barbadoes, with a fleet for St. Kitt's, under convoy of the alarm frigate, the following vessels: Brig Independent, Boyd, of and for Wiltshire; Schr. Nancy, Hanson, of Frederickburg for Baltimore, and a schooner from Kennebec, name unknown. The brig Eliza, Harrington, of this port, arrived in the Texel, from Cowes, the 27th March last.

CHARLESTON, May 23. Yesterday arrived the ship Mailda, Tombs, New York, 7 days; ship Sisters, Wells, London, 47 days from the Downs and 60 from London; brig Integrity, Henderson, 47 days.

New-York, June 5. From the log-book of the brig Love, captain Glad, from Nantes.

May 25, was boarded by the English transport, Ganges, of London, from the bay of Honduras, with troops, bound to Portsmouth, detained us two hours and then permitted us to proceed, lat. 36, 1, long. 64, 48.

Captain Clay spoke the following vessels: April 23, lat. 45, 43, long. 31, 00, spoke ship Alknomat, of Wiltshire, captain Wheelwright, from Greenock, bound to Charleston, out 19 days.

May 28, lat. 39, 39, long. 67, spoke ship Hare, captain Doland, 9 days from New-York, bound to Liverpool.

Vessels arrived at Havre: March 28, ship Neptune, from Savannah, captain Carey, of Providence, out 41 days. March 30, ship Franklin, Haffie, of Boston, 46 days from Wilmington, N. C.

March 31, arrived brig Columbia; captain Barker, 40 days from New-York. March 31, ship George, Rice, of Philadelphia, from Charleston, 36-days out.

The ship Sally, from Gurney, laden with brandy, coffee and sugar, bound to Dieppe, was taken by a French privateer at the mouth of the harbour, and carried in; it is supposed she will be condemned, together with the cargo, in consequence of not having a passport agreeable to the 25th article of the treaty of '78, concluded between France and America.

NEWBURYPORT, JUNE 1. GUADALOUPE-EMBARGUED. Yesterday arrived here schooner Lucy, Joseph Gunnison master, in 20 days from Guadaloupe. Capt. Gunnison informs, that just before he left there, an embargo took place on all American vessels in the Island. Capt. G. cut out in the night, and by that means fortunately got clear. The following vessels were at Point-a-Petre when Capt. Gunnison left there. Brig —, Israel Young; Brig Dove, Wyatt, Schooner —, Choate, all of this Port, Lat 40 48' spoke a Schooner from the Banks bound to Chatham.

New-England Rum, In Hogheads and Barrels, for sale by EZEKIEL HALL. June 7.