

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1797.

MR. PENNO. I cannot agree with your correspondent, that the circular letter published in your paper yesterday, is the production of one of the under doers of Congress...

To THOMAS PAINE, by a Gentleman of Buck's County, Pennsylvania. Say, infidel wretch! canst thou survey, Yea globe of fire, that gives the golden day?

Yesterday a man in Southwark, a shoemaker, stabbed another man in the belly, in such manner that he died immediately. They were both from Ireland. The offender was committed to jail.

About three weeks since, a Negro, being chained by another, the Debtor struck his creditor over the head with a loaded whip, and killed him on the spot. The murderer was committed to jail.

Died lately in England, Miss ADDISON, the only daughter of the celebrated Mr. Addison, by the then Countess of Warwick; she was buried at Bilton, near Rugby, in the county of Warwick.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

A member from Massachusetts (Mr. BULLOCK) appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The bill to prevent Americans from privateering under a foreign flag, underwent a trifling amendment and passed.

Mr. BLOUNT laid on the table a resolution, to request the President to cause to be laid before the House an account of the arms belonging to the United States.

Mr. THATCHER moved that when the House adjourn they adjourn till Monday. - Negative.

Mr. NICHOLAS moved that for the remainder of the session the House do meet at 10 o'clock. - Negative 37 to 45.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. DENT in the chair.

Mr. DAYTON brought forward the amendment to Mr. Smith's 5th resolution of which he gave notice yesterday, viz. that merchantmen should be authorized to arm under certain regulations, &c. If the resolution, he observed, as it now stood, viz. to restrict the armings, &c. should carry, a bill be brought in, and that bill fall through either in the House or Senate, it would establish a general principle, that the merchants have a right to arm.

Mr. DAYTON was of opinion that the reverse of what the last member had stated was the fair induction. By saying now that the right of arming ought to be restricted to the cases of the Mediterranean and West Indies, the House in fact approved the conduct of the Executive in this respect.

Mr. VENABLE expressed himself of the opinion of the member last up.

The amendment of Mr. Dayton was carried, 51 members rising in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH (Ch.) said he understood the words "authorized," &c. not as giving the right to the merchants, which he had insisted they had without, but as recognizing the right, as treaties often recognize particular points of the laws of nations, which they cannot be said to establish.

Mr. OTIS conceived the resolution, as it now stood, narrowed the ground of lawful defence too much. We have some commerce with Africa and the north-west coast of America, that requires some protection against pirates, whereas the resolution extended only to vessels bound to the East Indies or Mediterranean.

A question was put on the resolution as amended, and it was lost 37 to 45.

Mr. BLOUNT offered resolutions to the following effect:

Resolved, that provision ought to be made by law to place 80,000 of the militia of the United States, in equal proportion from the several States, in requisition.

Resolved, that provision be made to authorize the purchase of a thousand stand of arms to be deposited in the several States

in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in each.

Mr. BLOUNT thought that a well organized system of internal defence was all that was required at the present crisis.

Mr. SMITH (S. C.) had some doubts whether as he waded his resolutions 3 and 4 to bring forward the 5th, that being disposed of, the 3d and 4th should not come under consideration prior to those of Mr. BLOUNT.

The Chairman declared Mr. Blount's regularly before the committee.

Mr. HARPER declared he should vote for these resolutions as part of the system of defence.

Mr. BLOUNT did not care whether they were voted for as a part of the system or the whole, provided they were carried. It had been said by the member from S. C. who brought forward the string of resolutions, on a former occasion, that those who were against his propositions were unwilling to place the country in a state of defence.

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Mr. SMITH (S. C.) said he should not oppose the propositions of the gentleman from North Carolina; but they appeared to him calculated to do little or no good. The principal object of the call of Congress he conceived to be to take measures for the protection of our commerce, and of course of our revenue which depended on it; this could not be effected by those resolutions.

Mr. THATCHER said, that tho' attached to France and French principles, he did not see why we should adopt the French language altogether; he objected to the words "state of requisition" in the resolution, and suggested whether the words "hold in readiness," would not answer as well.

Mr. BLOUNT conceived the objection of a very trifling nature. The word had been repeatedly used by the old Congress. But he supposed the gentleman from Massachusetts, by his remark, meant to insinuate that he might be one of that French faction, which had been so often talked of, for having used, what he chose to imagine was a term borrowed from the French.

Mr. THATCHER observed, that he had said nothing about a French faction, or of the members belonging to it - but a guilty conscience needs no accuser.

Mr. BLOUNT said with warmth, that no man, in no place, should cast upon him such an imputation with impunity.

The chairman called to order.

Mr. LYON said he supposed, that if the gentleman from Massachusetts could be convinced that "requisition" was good English, he would have no objection to it.

The Journals of the house, for '94 were recurred to, and Mr. Blount agreed to modify his resolution, so as to read in the words of a resolution of the house then adopted.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized to call on the Executives of the several States, to take measures to organize, and hold in readiness 80,000 militia including officers and privates to be apportioned among the several States in proportion to their number of white inhabitants, viz.

For Georgia (blank) North Carolina (blank) &c.

The resolution was then adopted. The second resolution offered by Mr. BLOUNT, after some conversation was withdrawn.

Mr. SMITH (Ch.) 3d resolution which was originally to authorize the purchase of frigates and sloops of war; and which he had modified so as only to empower the President, if he judged proper, to purchase vessels for the protection of our trade, came under consideration of the committee.

Mr. VARNUM objected to the resolution on constitutional grounds. Congress by the constitution are authorized to provide for and maintain a navy; but had no right to make over a discretion to do this to the Executive; their powers were not transferable.

Mr. SMITH (S. C.) could not believe the objection serious. Though by the constitution Congress are to provide a navy; yet surely they can authorize the President and give him means for providing it. Congress alone are authorized to borrow money; shall they not be at liberty to direct the Executive to obtain a loan, or must they go in a body to Holland to make the bargain.

Something must be entrusted to the Executive or in time of danger the country could not be defended. The House did not appear of opinion, that the country was now in such a state as to require any additional armament; but circumstances might turn up during the recess to demand it; it was therefore expedient to vest this power of procuring a few small vessels or galleys in the President, to be used if circumstances in his opinion required it.

Mr. VARNUM conceived, that the question, whether a navy was wanted or not, was vested by the constitution in the legislature. If they thought an additional naval force necessary, they passed a law for the purpose, then the Executive came in to carry the law into effect; but it was not to be left to his

discretion to determine the policy of encreasing the naval force.

Mr. SMITH (M.) understood that a bill on ground similar to that of the resolution was before the Senate; he therefore wished the committee to rise, and wait for its coming down.

Mr. NICHOLAS objected to vesting the discretionary power in the Executive as clearly contrary to the spirit of the constitution, which should not be departed from without a case of extreme necessity. This was not such a case. The resolution proposed to leave it to the President to say whether the vessels contemplated were necessary; now he has already said in his speech that they are; if the question of expediency be referred back to him, as the House knows his opinion, it is tantamount to telling him, to make the purchase; yet many gentlemen had allowed that present circumstances did not require this purchase. Besides, the resolution did not define how this force was to be used. He proposed a modification.

Mr. SMITH (Ch.) agreed to the modification, which was to insert in the resolution, the words "if circumstances should hereafter arise, to render the same necessary for the defence of the sea coast."

Mr. McDOWELL observed, that the President had already given it as his opinion that such a purchase should be made. But the House are in possession of no doubt of every information on which the President had founded his opinion, and he conceived, they ought to express their own. For his own part he saw no new information, which urged the propriety of this purchase, which made it more proper than it was two or three years ago. He was against the resolution as modified.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS said the House must adjourn of course, and during their recess circumstances might arise to make the purchase advisable. He wished the resolution to correspond with that adopted in 1794; then we should give offence to none.

Mr. SWANWICK objected to the resolution as modified.

Mr. HARPER conceived that gentlemen mistook the object of the resolution. It did not say that present circumstances required the purchase; but that future may. If discretionary power was not vested in the Executive in case circumstances arise to make additional force necessary, all that the Executive could do would be to call the legislature together; and this would not be effectual from the time required for this operation.

Mr. McDOWELL again spoke against the resolution. Eight or ten vessels, would only be sufficient to protect our coasting trade; and the danger to it was not so imminent, nor the value of it so considerable as to authorize the expence of such an armament.

Mr. GALLATIN agreed, that the resolution as modified was less objectionable than before: But he was against it even in its present shape. The resolution as it now stood confined the operation of the proposed armament to the sea coast; but this did not give him a clear idea of its object. Was it to prevent actual invasion on the coast? The force then was insufficient. Was it to protect our vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States, within nine miles of the coast? This object was not worth the expence; we have suffered but little from depredations within our jurisdiction. Was it to protect our coasting trade and other vessels near our coast? Then it was to act as convoys; this seemed to be the idea of the gentleman from S. Carolina, and there was reason to presume it was that of the Executive, and he they were at issue. The gentleman from S. Carolina, fortified with the opinion of the Attorney General, had contended, that an American vessel provided with regular sea letters, &c. having exhibited them, might resist if attempted to be captured by the French, and he presumed this was the opinion of the Executive. He could not coincide in this opinion; but setting this difference of opinion aside, was the House ready in the present state of things to give the Executive the means of enforcing it. While negotiations were in train for an accommodation of differences, was it prudent to provide the means for measures, which he should not merely term irritating, but which went to actual hostility.

It was said, that the means were only lodged in the hands of the Executive to be provisionally used; that he is only to use them if circumstances should arise hereafter to make it advisable. But the President has already declared he now thinks it advisable; of course the smallest additional circumstances will authorize him, will make it his duty, consistently with the opinion he has expressed, to use the means. This proposed armament would not be wanted for the protection of our coast against the West India privateers. They will not come here in any numbers from the nature of their armament; those who do come will be the large vessels, with regular commissions for the sake of making captures, not of plundering. He saw no reason to expect much depredation on our coast; the bill lately passed preventing the exportation of ammunition, &c. will go towards lessening the danger. He concluded by mentioning the situation of our finances as not of a nature to warrant expence of problematical or not indispensable utility. Our expence equals our revenues; and in 1801 the deferred debt will require an annual sum of 1,200,000 dollars.

Mr. Nicholas declared himself in favour of the resolution, if the operation of the contemplated armament was to be confined to our bays and harbours, and within our jurisdiction.

Mr. Smith S. Carolina, Brooks, Craik, Harper and Otis, spoke in favour of the resolution: Messrs. Giles, Swanwick and Gallatin against it.

Mr. Milledge wished the contemplated armament to consist of Galleys only.

Mr. Parker wished "Galleys or other vessels."

Mr. Smith S. C. modified it agreeably to the wish of the member last up.

Mr. Gallatin moved to add a provision that these vessels so employed should be stationed within the United States.

After some debate on this amendment, the usual hour of adjournment being past, a motion was made for the Committee's rising, and negatived 43 to 42, the Chairman declaring in the negative.

The amendment of Mr. Gallatin was lost 38 to 49, and the resolution as modified carried, 51 rising in the affirmative.

The resolution as adopted by the Committee, is in substance as follows: Resolved, That provision be made by law to authorize the President of the United States, should circumstances hereafter make it necessary, to purchase galleys or other vessels for the defence of the United States.

This resolution and that before agreed to, were reported to the House, and ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, June 6 FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Butler, from Cadiz, which he left April 6, informs, that the Spanish fleet were lying at that port. The Santissima Trinidad, had arrived, in a very shattered condition. English cruizers were very frequently off Cadiz, chasing Spanish vessels quite under the fort. The French Government, had advised the Spanish to punish severely the officers of the fleet defeated by the English; and requested the annulling of an order which permitted the importation of certain English merchandise in neutral vessels. - The latter respectful requisition was complied with.

NEW-YORK, June 9. Yesterday arrived here from N. Providence the sloop Betsey, Cooklin of New York, with brig Harmony, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which she took off the Bahama Banks, a brig of 300 tons, which with her cargo being but a little damaged, valued at 80,000 dollars - She had 7 feet water in her hold - boats and loose sails, with her crew gone.

Ship Sally and Betsey, of New York capt. Hubald sailed the 7th of May from Montego Bay, Jamaica, was captured by the privateer Heroine, of 12 guns, bound to New-York. Sailed from Jamaica under convoy of the ship Suffolk, Capt. White of this port - Schooner Sally, Thurston, of and for New York. Brig Democrat, Latham, bound to Norfolk. Ship Britannia, Beel, of Boston, bound to Charleston; all of which are conveyed safe to their respective destined ports.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS. 94th day's drawing, May 27.

Table with 6 columns: No. Dols. No. Dols. No. Dols. No. Dols. No. Dols. No. Dols. containing lottery results.

95th day's drawing - May 29.

Table with 6 columns: No. Dols. No. Dols. No. Dols. No. Dols. No. Dols. No. Dols. containing lottery results.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Price per Cent. and Value, listing stock prices.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS.

South Fifth-Street.

The Public are respectfully informed that The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS, THIS EVENING, June 10, Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.

A grand display of Horsemanship; By Messrs. Langley, Herman, C. Vandevotte, Nicholas-Gore, Sully, (the Clown and Lailson, Mr. Sully, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. LAILSON will perform several curious and astonishing exercises, which he will not undertake to enumerate, in order to surprise the spectators; his aim being to please - and nothing that he neglected to render the exercises worthy the attention of the amateurs of this new art.

THE TAYLOR AND HIS HORSE; A comic scene on Horseback, by Mr. McDonald. The Pedestal, by Mr. Lailson's favorite Princess.

This evening's entertainment will conclude by a new pantomime, called Harlequin Triumphant; Or, the POWER OF MAGIC.

In which will be introduced some select scenes from other pantomimes performed this season. To Friday June 13th, the 2d representation of Pierre de Provence.

JAMES DAVENPORT

Respectfully informs the Citizens of the United States that he will make Machines for Spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, manufacturing wines, and weaving, by water, on the most reasonable Terms.

A Manufactory on this principle, he flatters himself will meet with very general patronage, as the Machines will be made and delivered, completely furnished, for Spindle or Piece; nor will any charge be made for his Patent Rights, but Liberty will be given to the Purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing Workmen in the erection of them will be avoided, and the person wishing to extend them will be able exactly to calculate the expence. He engages to set them to work, and also instruct or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union, who may purchase these Machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchasers paying travelling expences.

For Terms, application may be made at No. 74, Market Street, Philadelphia. June 10

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to those persons, holding notes of the subscriber, that he will renew the same, payable in six years, with legal interest from the date hereof; and that notes will be given as above to all, who may have open accounts legally authenticated. TIMOTHY MOUNTFORD, No. 294, S. Second Street. Philadelphia, June 10, 1797.

For Sale, AN ELEGANT AND VERY COMMODIOUS

Three-story brick House,

And Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, IN Arch, above Seventh-Street, being a high, pleasant situation and good neighbourhood. The said House is twenty-six feet in front by 48 feet in depth with a piazza twenty feet in depth, and a story kitchen and pantries 31 feet in depth, in the piazza there is a commodious fair case and mahogany railing, and there is also a back fair case; said house is finished in a complete and modern style, with marble chimney pieces, fluted cornices, mahogany doors, &c. The said lot is 38 1/2 feet in breadth, about 600 feet in depth, and has two fronts; on said lot is a large brick coach house and stable, well finished, and plastered, a pump of good water in the yard, and about the premises there are many conveniences too tedious to enumerate.

The above property will be sold clear of all incumbrances, and the terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

For further information apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, No. 144, South Second-Street. June 9. jmcwcu

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

No. 27, Dock-Street, Have just received per Abigail, Babcock, from BELFAST,

IRISH Cambricks, in boxes of 40 pieces and 80 patches, each sorted up to 9/ sterling per yard.

They have also received 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens well assorted Dowls and Sheetings, which will be sold for ready money, or short credit, on moderate terms; together with a general assortment of Spring Goods as usual - Also, Hunter's Pipes in boxes

An assortment of Queens' Ware in crates - An assortment of Glass Ware in calks and crates

T. Crowley, Millington, Steel Cargo & London particular Tenerife Wines Lisbon Wine of excellent quality Superior Sherry Wines Patent Sheathing paper.

A few small bales fine Cloths neatly assorted, and two bales assorted Flannels, to be sold per package. June 9. 3taw 6w

COTTON.

A few bales just arrived, for sale by JOHN CLARK, No. 55 North Water Street. June 10. cotif.

PIANO FORTE.

LONGMAN & BRODERIP, ROYAL patent Piano Forte with a green board, an excellent toned instrument. For Sale at Mr. Salters, No. 56, S. Fourth Street. June 10. drw.

WANTED,

A PARTNER in the Sugar Refining business, a person who can furnish from two to three thousand pounds, immediately - the house and stables in complete order. By addressing a line to A. B. or calling at the office of the American Daily Advertiser, may be further informed. June 10. 11.

STICKNEY'S PATENT ARCH BRIDGE.

ANY person desirous of information respecting this new construction, may obtain it without delay by application per letter, or otherwise, to John Stickney, merchant of Worcester, (Massachusetts) who will make known the many advantages arising from this manner of building, and upon application he will either vend a patent right, or attend personally to superintend the building of any bridge required. June 10, 1797. csw.