

would say he had not made up his mind on the subject, he would withdraw his motion.

In relation to the principle of the bill. It had been observed that he had said yesterday that if the 115,000 dollars were agreed to, this bill must also be agreed to. It was true he had read the letter of the secretary of war on the subject, and predicted, that if that sum was agreed to, it would be brought as an argument for agreeing to additional artillery; and the event showed that he was right.

With respect to our present situation from the late transactions in Europe, he should say nothing. It was mere matter of opinion which operated differently on different minds according to their habits of thinking, or perhaps their prejudices. Nothing could astonish him in this respect, after what he had heard in that House.

Granting, however, the danger to be possible, which he did, he would ask whether the present measure was calculated to repel the danger? He believed not; but on the contrary, that it was calculated to weaken the union. The danger apprehended was war; but he did not believe that those who feared war, expected an invasion; and if not, the present measure was not calculated to meet the danger. To defend the sea coast, the inhabitants must man their forts, and upon their own exertions their safety must depend. He supposed, if war was made upon us, it would be in that part in which we were vulnerable, and not in that in which we were invulnerable. The attacks of any foreign power would be upon our trade. The United States were impregnable to the attack of any foreign nation; they had ten or fifteen years ago resisted those of a more powerful nation, with respect to naval force, than the one about which we were now alarmed; when the population was much less, and much less compact, and when the government was very imperfect. He therefore looked upon any fear of an invasion as groundless; and if there were attacks upon our commerce which were apprehended, a new regiment of artillery could have no effect. The operation of such attacks would fall upon our merchants and upon our revenue. Every additional expense, therefore, not calculated to repel the danger, will diminish our means for repelling it in the proper way, which would be by means of frigates, galleys, and vessels of every description.

He believed, with the gentleman from Virginia, that this was not a war measure, but merely an attempt to increase the army establishment, which had always been a favorite object with those gentlemen who seemed to claim an exclusive right of supporting government; and yet he knew of nothing which weakened it more. He was not afraid of troops impairing the liberty of the people of the United States; but he believed nothing tended more to weaken the hands of government than the want of money, and nothing consumed so much of it as large military establishments. That the secretary at war should wish to increase the establishment, he did not much wonder at; it was natural that he should do so; but his opinion ought not to guide them. Mr. G. concluded by saying, that if it were necessary to have this additional number of men for the purpose of having them trained in the artillery business, he had no objection, if the same number was lopped off the infantry.

Mr. ALLEN said he should avail himself of the liberty the gentleman last up had offered; for he owned he was not ready to vote upon the question. He wished to have some information from the War Department, which he would move for, if the motion were withdrawn.

Mr. GALLATIN withdrew his motion. Mr. ALLEN proposed the following resolution, which was agreed to, after some few observations.

Resolved that the Secretary of the War Department be directed to lay before this House an account of the number of artillerymen in actual service, and of the posts and places at which they are stationed."

Adjourned.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 17.**  
Mr. PARKER, from the Committee appointed to report a bill respecting the manning of the frigates, laid before the House certain documents which they had received from the War Department, which were ordered to be printed.

A bill was reported forbidding citizens of the United States from entering into the service of any foreign Prince or State in state of War, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. W. SMITH, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for laying a Stamp duty on Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, viz.

For a licence to practise as a Counsellor, Attorney, &c. five dollars.

For every grant of letters patent, Four dollars.

For every exemplification or certified copy of ditto, Two dollars.

For every receipt of discharge for any legacy of 50 dollars, and not more than 100 dollars, 25 cents; above 100 and not more than 500 dollars, 50 cents; and for every additional 500 dollars, one dollar; but not to extend to the legacies left to a wife, children, or grand children.

For every policy of insurance of vessels or goods from one District of the United States to another, 25 cents.

For every such policy of insurance to a Foreign port, for a sum not exceeding 500 dollars, 25 cents; if it exceed 500 dollars, one dollar.

For any exemplification of what nature soever, 50 cents.

For every bond, bill or note (except the notes of the chartered banks which may be now or hereafter in existence) not exceeding 100 dollars, 10 cents; above 100 dollars and not exceeding 500 dollars, 25 cents; above 500 dollars and not exceeding 1000 dollars, 50 cents; above 1000 dollars, 75 cents. (If payable

within 60 days, they will be chargeable with only two-fifths of these duties.)

For every protel of a note, 25 cents.  
For every letter of Attorney, 25 cents.  
For every certificate or debenture for drawing back any duty on the re-shipment of goods, one dollar. For every note, or bill of lading, for goods from one district to another within the United States (not in the same State) 10 cents.

For ditto to a Foreign port, 25 cents.

For every inventory or catalogue of furniture, goods, or effects, in any case required by law (except in the case of a distraining for rent, or an execution) 50 cents.

For every certificate of a share or shares in the Bank of the United States, or other Bank, 10 cents.

The bill was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Monday.

Mr. M'DOWELL, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill directing a detachment of the Militia of the United States, in the following proportions:

Tennessee	750
Georgia	1510
South-Carolina	4530
North-Carolina	7550
Kentucky	1510
Virginia	14340
Maryland	6040
Delaware	750
Pennsylvania	9810
New-Jersey	3770
New-York	7550
Vermont	1510
Connecticut	5280
Rhode-Island	1510
Massachusetts	10,570
New Hampshire	3020
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,000</b>

The bill was twice read, and committed to a Committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. BLOUNT wished the House to go into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, upon the resolution which he laid upon the table some days ago, authorizing the President to purchase a certain quantity of arms.

Mr. W. SMITH suggested the propriety of referring the matter to a Select Committee, as there might be matter connected with the enquiry made, which might not be proper to be made public; an enquiry respecting the quantity of arms in possession of the United States, and where lodged, was somewhat of a delicate nature. If it was referred to a Select Committee, they could determine upon the propriety of making the subject public.

It was agreed to be referred to a Committee, and a Committee of Five was accordingly appointed.

Mr. HARPER laid two resolutions upon the table to the following effect:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for enabling the President of the United States to fix upon a proper place as a site for a Naval Yard for the use of the United States."

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for enabling the President of the U. States to secure a proper quantity of live oak for the purposes of ship-building, with the land upon which the same is growing."

On motion of Mr. COIT the house went into committee of the whole on the bill respecting the registering of vessels, in cases where they have been taken and purchased into the U. S. by others than the former owners. The committee reported the bill without amendment, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It afterwards received its third reading and passed.

On motion of Mr. NICHOLAS, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for appointing agents, under the direction of the attorney general, for assisting to carry into effect the 6th article of the British treaty, with respect to the British debts. A good deal of conversation took place as to the nature of these agents, the manner in which they should act, and what would be a proper compensation for them. At length it was agreed that the blank for a sum to enable the President to appoint such agents as he should see necessary, should be filled up with 10,000 dollars; that for a salary for the principal agent to reside at Philadelphia, 2000 dollars; and an additional salary to the attorney general, on account of the extra business which this concern would lay upon him.

The committee rose, the house agreed to the amendments, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

Mr. W. SMITH, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved that there be laid on Salt imported into the United States, an additional duty of thirteen cents per bushel."

The resolution was twice read, and upon the question for committee of the whole being put, it was carried, there being 49 votes in favor of it. On Monday being named for the day on which to make it the order, Mr. MACON moved to make it the order for the first Monday in November, which was negatived, and Monday next agreed to.

Mr. GALLATIN laid the following resolution upon the table.

Resolved, that the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be authorized to close the present session, by adjourning their respective houses on the 24th of this month.

Adjourned.

**WILLIAM SANSON,**  
HAS removed his Counting house to No. 96 Arch Street.

He has remaining on hand of the Cargo of the Ship Pigou, from Canton,

A few Bales long Nankens  
ditto short ditto  
A few Cheats Imperial Tea  
ditto Young Hyon ditto  
Which will be sold Cheap on a liberal Credit, in order to close the sales.

June 19 d. 31.

**Imported in the Ship Pigou,**  
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front Street,

Hyon  
Hyon Skin  
Young Hyon  
Imperial  
April 20. teof

# 465 The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
MONDAY EVENING, June 19.

Post Office.—Philadelphia June 16th, 1797

LETTERS for the British Packet CARRIER, will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B. Inland postage must be paid to New York.

Extracts from Leyden Gazette.  
PARIS, January 26.

The Curate of Saint Jacques officiated last Thursday in his parish with all that decency and calmness which the good ministers of the Catholic religion know how to maintain wherever they are heard. At the hour when the *Domine salvum fac Regem* (God preserve the King) is sung, one of the crowd thundered out this verse with all the strength of lungs he was master of. The people remained silent and amazed. The Curate immediately ordered the Church doors to be shut, sent for a commissary and assistants, ascended the pulpit, preached union, peace, and above all obedience to the laws; declared that the person who sung *Domine salvum fac Regem* must be an enemy to the public good and mentioned the measures he had taken to be certain of it. He was heard peaceably. The commissary arrived with an armed force and search was made for the guilty person; he was at length discovered.—But who was it?—One of the members of the *Revolutionary Committee* of the section! The fact is attested.

WARSAW, March 15.  
Extract of a letter.

"The line of demarcation of the shares, which Austria and Prussia acquired, of Poland by the last dismemberment of that kingdom is at length drawn. It commences near Gorzow in the Palatinate of Cracow on the frontiers of Upper Silesia and of ancient Galicia, and extends to the small town of Niemirow on the right bank of the river Bug."

LEYDEN, March 16.

The Batavian National Assembly, has, after a very warm discussion during two sittings, decided the important question concerning the mode of accepting the future Constitution; viz, "Whether this acceptance should be by each Province as sovereign until it shall have received the principle of UNITY by the acceptance of the Constitution. 2d. Whether the majority of the Provinces should give laws to those which should refuse. 3d. Whether the result should be taken by polls or by a Primary Assembly." The first was determined in the affirmative: Many members having refused to vote on the second, it was decided in the negative by 53 against one.—The determination on the third was that the result shall be taken by polls.

The assembly has also decided the question "whether there shall be two branches of the Legislature" in the affirmative by a majority of 86 to 16. One of the branches is called the *Grand Chambre*, the other the *Chambre des Anciens*.

CADIZ, March 16.

The lieutenant General Gravina has just arrived here to take the command of the naval Forces. Orders have been given to victual the Fleet again and to have it ready to sail in fifteen days.

A Council of War will be held immediately to try DON JOSEPH DE CORDOVA, as well as ALL the general officers under his orders; who are accused of not having seconded his efforts.

From a London paper.

INSBRUCK, April 8.

Our troops have repossessed themselves of Brixen. Yesterday the following official account was published in this capital:—"The joyful news arrives here this moment, that Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Kerpen, re-occupied Brixen on the 6th inst. and that the enemy are making a precipitate retreat through the Puller valley. They are said to have fallen back as far as Bruncken. The above Field Marshal Lieutenant has advanced with his whole corps, and formed a junction with General Laudon; and his advanced posts are at Muhlbach. Under these circumstances, we may hope that by some farther fortunate events the country of Tyrol will be rescued from the French invasion."

Inspruck, the 7th of April, 1797.  
Signed Count LEHRBACH,  
Aulic Commissary to his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

The Spanish ambassador here had two extraordinary conferences with the Ministry and the Emperor, and on the 4th instant a Courier was sent off with dispatches to Balle, Paris, and Madrid. It is now believed that the King of Spain will act the part of a mediator between the Emperor and France.

FALMOUTH, April 21,

This day sailed Sir Edward Pellew's sloop, on a cruise on the coast of France.

Arrived a lugger from Sir John Warren, who is off Brest. The dispatches for the Admiralty were immediately sent off by express.

The augmentation of the Seamen's pay, in consequence of their late Petition, will amount annually to an increase of half a million sterling.

The Shareholders  
OF the Pennsylvania Population Company, are requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth Street, on Thursday the 29th instant.

By order of the Board.  
SOLOMON MARACHE, Sec'y.  
June 19. dtz9th.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) June 5.

The Austrians have been defeated on the Piave, and the CHRONICLE "swears that to the best of its knowledge and belief" the Archduke Charles is routed. When French Editors are thus positive, a little scepticism may be allowed in the conductor of an American paper.—Buonaparte, threatening the Venetians with hostility, has been appeased by a million of Zechins. Both in his anger and clemency he resembles ancient Pissol in the scene with his French prisoner, "My rage it shall abate, and I the crowns will take." In these scarce times money quells French passions better than a page from SENECA, on anger.

INCIDENTS AT HOME.

The Senate of the United States have presented an answer to the Speech of the President. It is expressive of nationality, and of high confidence in the talents and virtue of our first officer. The house have reported an answer; which, in the usual way has originated much debate. Mr. Nicholas has made a luke-warm proposition, calculated by smooth words to filter away the energy, with which the Representatives have expressed themselves on the subject of France. Mr. Smith, from South Carolina, with his usual acuteness, and spirit of federalism, and Messrs. Otis and Rutledge, with classical eloquence, advocated the reported reply.—The abilities of Messrs. Harper and Griswold were likewise displayed on the same and right side. The reported answer is in the close file of TACITUS, and is in more than one particular, Roman. Its tone is high, and indignation is with the strictest propriety, the word employed to express the feelings of our political guardians, on the subject of French aggression.—It is said, that TOM PAINE, the modern JACK CADE, wrote, before he left Paris, another little book against the French constitution as not sufficiently democratic.

A gentleman, reading in one of the daily prints that thirteen hundred of the French had been drowned, said, "Thus should the courage of ALL our enemies be damped."

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, June 14.

The Hon. Peleg Coffin, Esq. was yesterday chosen by the Legislature, Treasurer of this State.—The votes were 150—76 making a choice. On the first trial he had 81 and was chosen.

We learn, that his Excellency the Governor has nominated the Hon. Theophilus Bradbury, as Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Judge Dana, we learn has received his commission; and is preparing for his voyage.

The Frigate Constitution, building here, will be afloat on the second week in August. She has upwards of 200 hands constantly at work on her; and such is the forwardness of her masts, sails, rigging, &c. that there is not the least doubt, if she is wanted, but that she will be the first ready for active service.

Rumour, via Marblehead, that the French Council of 500, has ordered Barney's American flag to be taken down from the walls of their hall! It will be remembered that the flag in question was never presented by the American government.

The Virginia papers say that Mr. Marshall has accepted of his appointment as envoy to France.

The Rev. Mr. Loring of Middletown, is chosen Bishop of the protestant Episcopal church in the State of Connecticut, the Rev. Mr. Bowden having declined accepting the appointment.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

Thursday evening in Augustus-street, a Man, whose name we have not learnt, cut his throat. He is said to have been lately disordered in his senses, and it is supposed from some of his frantic expressions, and the time he chose to execute his purpose, that the violent storm and thunder had a sudden and fatal influence upon his mind already deranged.

Same evening, a negro man was apprehended in the act of setting fire to a back building in Murray street, near Warren street. He was taken to the watch-house.

On Wednesday last was found drifted on Governors Island, a middle aged man, who appeared to have been some time since drowned—his coat and waistcoat resembled a sailors—he had on black fatting breeches, with overalls, two pair of silk and cotton stockings, with good shoes tied with strings.

On the 11th of May last, a detachment of the U. States troops commenced at the garrison of Niagara the cutting and making the road from thence to the Genessee river. The number employed is such as promises a speedy completion of this very desirable object. Another detachment marched the same day for Fort Sauer, at which place they are to do garrison duty. Western Continent.

ARRIVED. Days.  
Sh p Mary, Derry, Dublin 70  
Brig Revolution, Bonavilla 65

SAVANNAH, June 2.

Arrived, on Tuesday last, sloop Larker, capt. Robert Lightborn, from New Providence, who informs, that the day previous to his sailing, a Spanish prize arrived there which bro't positive news of Pensacola being taken by the English. He also informs, that an American vessel arrived there which reported that an English frigate of 36 guns, and a Spanish of 44 had a severe engagement, and that the latter struck to the English with the loss of 144 men killed.

Yesterday arrived schr. New Adventure, capt. Samuel Lightburn, 4 days from New Providence, who mentions that a schooner had been brought in there under American colours, with 11,000 dollars in specie on board.

The following authentic information is received by captain Cooke, from a correspondent at St. Mary's.

Town of St. Mary's, in Georgia, 24th May, 1797.

Yesterday, returned to this place, James Seagrove, Esq. commissioner for the United States of America, to the government of Florida; and Thomas King, Esq. agent from the state of Georgia. These gentlemen have been at St. Augustine, for a month past, during which time an agreement took place for an exchange of all fugitive slaves from the United States, or his Catholic majesty's province of East Florida, from the 2d September, 1790, until the 19th instant. All fugitives, prior to the 2d of September, 1790, remain to be settled by the king of Spain and the United States.

It is with pleasure we inform, from undoubted authority, that Mr. Seagrove has

entered into a treaty with the Spanish government, whereby a total stop is put to all fugitive slaves, or servants, being people of colour, from receiving countenance or protection in Florida. Should any such people go there, on being discovered, they will be thrown into prison, until demanded by their owners, when they will be delivered up.

This Treaty, we are informed, extends to Horses, Cattle, and all other property; that may stray or be stolen, and be taken into Florida, are to be returned without delay or expence. The United States are reciprocally bound to the Spanish Government, so soon as the President and Senate of the same, shall approve and ratify this Treaty.

Twenty-seven of the American Fugitive Slaves were brought to this place on the 22d inst. in the sloop Harriet, Capt. Cooke from St. Augustine, well secured in irons. They are now safely lodged in the new prison in this town, until proof be made by their owners. Eleven runaways are left in prison in St. Augustine, as hostages for the return of an equal number now detained in Georgia, belonging to Spanish subjects. A list of the negroes delivered up, will be forwarded to be published. The commissioners speak in high terms, of the polite treatment they experience from Governor White, as well as from Gentlemen individuals. There appeared a great desire in the government and many of the subjects to have these runaway's sent back, as they had become so great a nuisance to that country, that most of them were chained, and at work among the convicts.

Yesterday arrived here, EMANUEL RENOULT, Esq. his Catholic Majesty's Vice Consul, for the states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. This gentleman was late Secretary of the province of East Florida, and we are informed, intends residing in this city.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. DAYS.  
Ship Rebecka, McEver, St. Croix 24  
Sloop Friendship, Birchday, Sea Brook 5  
Schr. Ann, Hall, St. Domingo 16

Bath Hill.

June 19th, 1797.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Evenings Amusement of the Gardens for this week are arranged for

THIS PRESENT EVENING, MONDAY, June 19th,  
Wednesday, 21st, and Friday, 23d.

N. B. They are also requested to take notice that the Tavern and Gardens will be publicly open for general admission on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

\* \* \* Sundays admittance, one quarter of a dollar, which entitles the person to its value in wines, liquors or refreshments.

☞ Dinners dress'd for parties at a day's notice

LALSON'S CIRCUS,

TO-MORROW, Tuesday 20th instant, for the Benefit of Miss VANICE, will be performed, a Grand Display of Horsemanship, with several astonishing Tricks, of which particulars will be given in the bills of the day.

The evening's entertainment to conclude by the first representation of a new Pantomime, called HATHEQUIN JUNIEMAN DENTIST  
Or, The Manager in Trouble.

Great Philosophical & Mechanical Experiments,

To be executed on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eight o'clock in the Evening, at Mr. McDougalls Dancing Room in fourth street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets.

The force of Hercules is surpassed by artificial Men.

The perfection of natural philosophy by an artificial Lady.

This adroit and graceful Lady, will commence her philosophic experiments by firing the cannon of Volta.

She will melt metal by her fiery breath afterwards direct the electric fire on a small House, and destroy it.

She will blow out of her mouth flashes of fire representing flaming stars, and finally conclude the experiment by surprising feats, by a single pistol shot, she will kill a bird perching in front of the theatre.

June 19. cod\* 3t.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to an Order from the Orphan's Court, will absolutely be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 23d day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York.

A very elegant framehouse in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building 37 feet by 19, consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious parlour and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building 18 feet front by 19 feet deep, consisting of a chamber below and a library above—and the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick and conveniently partitioned. The house is entirely new, built in a modern style, and completely and elegantly finished. Every room is hung with hells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants apartments: there is a pump of good water in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stable, carriage-house, cow-house, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with two Orchards, one of 60 full grown trees, the other is young and thriving, consisting of 200 best grafted fruit trees.

Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland, of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, and of the Croft estate, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber.

This Tract will be sold in lots on Thursday, the 24th day of August following, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, if the new order permits, if not at the house of Mr. Waterhill, Croft Roads.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Esq. C. or J. of Mr. Isaac Snowden, Jun. No. 547 & 548 Second Street, Philadelphia, or of Mr. Charles Snowden, Tenting Coffee-House, New York, or of the subscribers.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Executor  
JACOB FISHER, Cranberry } Administrators

N. B. The title of the above property was ascertained for the 14th inst. but the Administrators were not able to get the two separate Tracts laid out, with Lots and other matters arranged, on account of the indisposition of one of them, it was therefore adjourned to the days above mentioned.

June 19.