

mittee of the Whole on that subject and the resolution having been read,
Mr. Gallatin moved that the Committee might rise.
Mr. Lyon said he should be sorry if the committee were to rise without any objection being made to a proposition so unreasonable and unjust. A tax of this kind, he said, would bear particularly hard upon the country from whence he came; and that for every quarter dollar of duty which was paid, they should have three quarters of a dollar to pay when the salt reached them. He trusted it would not be carried.
Mr. Williams wished the Gentlemen had moved to make the proposed advance less than 15 cents. As there was no probability that a land-tax would be laid, he should give his consent to this; if a land-tax had been agreed to, he should oppose a salt tax. He thought, however, 13 cents a bushel too much. It was calculated to raise 300,000 dollars. Every one allowed it was a safe tax. As far as salt was consumed by families, it was a poll-tax; but as to what was consumed by cattle, it was a tax upon agriculture. What cost a half a dollar at New-York, cost where he lived, 2-1/2 dollars. A common farmer, with about 100 acres of land, did not use less than 70 or 12 bushels of salt. He therefore paid five dollars tax upon a single article. Yet they were sometimes told farmers paid no taxes. He wished a part of this tax to be laid upon some other article. He moved, therefore, to strike out the 13 cents and insert 7.
This motion not meeting with a second, the question was taken upon the resolution, and negatived, 48 to 42.
The committee then rose and the house took up the resolution and confirmed the negative 46 to 44.
On motion of Mr. Blount the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill directing a detachment from the militia of the United States.
Some observations were made as to the proportioning of men to each state, which it seems, was made according to the number of white inhabitants and three fifths of the blacks. This was objected to, and it was agreed to be left blank, until the third reading of the bill.
Mr. Williams wished to make the calling out of this detachment discretionary with the President. He therefore moved to add, where the bill speaks of organizing 80,000 men, "if any subsequent measures shall in his opinion make it necessary, during the recess of Congress."
This motion was put and negatived.
Mr. Blount moved, instead of the "as soon as may be," (which related to the calling out of the men) "at such time as the President may think necessary."
Mr. Skinner hoped this amendment would be agreed to. The expense of calling out this detachment in Massachusetts, he said, would not be less than 200,000 dollars, and he could not see any objection to leaving it to the President to judge of the propriety of putting the measure into execution.
The question was put and carried 41 to 30.
Mr. Sewall said, though there might, in the opinion of the President, be a necessity for calling out a part of these men, there might not be occasion for calling out the whole; he therefore moved the following amendment, viz. "or of any less number, which, in his opinion, the service may require."
Mr. Blount did not know the meaning of this motion, except it were with an intention to save expense, which it would not effect; as, if the detachment must be made—8,000 men would cost as much organizing as 80,000. He thought we ought at all times to have this portion of our militia ready for any call that could be made.
Mr. Sewall said, his intention was to save expense. In 1794, he knew a great expense had been incurred in Massachusetts, and it had been in proportion to the number of men employed.
Mr. Williams observed that 80,000 men would be about one tenth part of the whole militia of the United States; but if only one twentieth part was wanted, little more than half the expense would be incurred.
Mr. Lyon was so far from agreeing to the present amendment, that he should wish a clause inserted in the general militia law, always to have this number in readiness.
Mr. Varnum thought a law detaching a portion of the militia would rather weaken than strengthen our force. If an enemy were to land at any point, though it might be the peculiar duty of the detachment to march to repel them, yet, as the small number of these men at any one place would probably be unequal to the repelling of an enemy, the whole body of militia in that quarter would at once turn out. Indeed, the whole ought always to be ready to march at a moment's warning. Though no money would be taken from the Treasury in forming the contemplated detachment, it would nevertheless be attended with great expense. Men would not willingly turn out for four dollars a month, when they could get fifteen for common labor. The difference would therefore fall upon the State. If there was necessity for the measure, the case would be different, but he did not think there was any.
Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts that the whole body of militia ought to be held in readiness, and that the calling out of a detachment, instead of increasing our strength would weaken it. He was in favor of this amendment, because it left it with the President to call out a smaller number. This detachment, he affirmed, would be attended with very considerable expense. In New-Jersey, they would have to newly organize their corps, and to make different classifications of them. Men would be called for by lot, there would be much loss of time, and considerable sums would be paid for substitutes. Mr. D. said he was opposed to the principle of the bill; but at this amendment would make it less objectionable, he should vote for it.
Mr. Blount thought gentlemen did not

seem to distinguish between calling men out to service, and putting them in a state ready to obey a call.
Mr. S. Smith was in favor of the principle of the bill. Wherever an enemy might land (he spoke of an enemy landing, for that he did not believe there was any danger of the kind, yet they had been called together to provide against such an event) he doubted not the militia would rise at once in a body; but they would go unprepared for staying out more than a few days. This detachment, which would be prepared for the field, would accordingly be ready to relieve them, as soon as they could be got together. He thought this a good provision; but, if 80,000 men were thought too many, he should not object to its being made 40,000.
Mr. Lyon was for letting the provision stand for 80,000 men; it was preposterous to talk of the danger of war, and at the same time, think 80,000 men too many to be held in readiness to defend the country.
Mr. Shepard thought the provision a good one.
Mr. Blount observed that it had been said that militiamen had only four dollars a month; a law passed in 1795, he said, which raised their pay to 6 1/2 dollars.
Mr. Hartley was in favor of holding 80,000 men in readiness. This was done in 1794, and though he did not think we had now so much reason to apprehend danger, yet he would wish to be in a state of preparedness. He had no objection to leaving the time of calling out the militia to the President, but not the number.
Mr. Dayton said, if the situation of things justified the call for 80,000 men, he should be the last to object to it; but he did not think it did. This act, he said, would operate unequally on different states. The gentleman from N. Carolina, had said, it would be no inconvenience to his state, it would be very different in many other states. In New-Jersey (as he had before stated) it would be felt very considerably. Men must have bounties, and their pay made equal to the price of labor. There would not only be required a new organization and classification, but also an inspection of arms and accoutrements. He believed all this would be done under this law, if it passed, in the state of New-Jersey, whatever might be the expense and inconvenience it would put them to. If he thought there was any danger, he would not have objected to the measure. He did not, however, think we should have a war; and if such an event were to take place, he did not think there was a probability of an invasion. Our situation in 1794, he said, was very different. We were then not only depredated upon by the British at sea, but lord Dorchester had issued his warlike Proclamation, the Indians were counted and had their tomahawks in their hands uplifted, and ready to strike! Believing, therefore, the measure to be unnecessary, and that it would operate unequally, he should vote for this amendment, which would leave it with the President to detach such a number of men as he should believe necessary.
Mr. Macon was sorry any amendment had taken place, since he could not now move to strike out the first section of the bill, in order to see whether the House meant to pass the bill at all; for he was of opinion with the gentleman from New Jersey, that there was no occasion for it. He was certain that this business could not be carried into effect without expense. And if an invasion were to take place only a few of the men could be drawn into service.
The Chairman said, that if the case of the Committee was wished to be had as to the propriety of passing the bill at all, it might be tried by moving for the Committee to rise.
Mr. Williams made that motion.
Mr. Blount hoped the committee would not rise. When he offered the resolution to the house, he said he did not do it from any apprehension of danger, but because he thought it was necessary that such a number of men should be in readiness. There seemed to be little difference of opinion, and he thought the principle was at that time fairly tried.
Mr. Skinner hoped the committee would rise. It was well known that there was an alarm in the minds of the people with respect to war; and there was serious apprehensions of war. Mr. S. again spoke of the expense. He had besides another objection to the passing of this bill. War had been apprehended by many. Officers and men were a good deal divided with respect to the relative situation of our country; if this bill pass, they will speculate upon measures; they will go into discussions which will neither tend to strengthen the government nor increase good neighbourhood. He hoped it would not pass.
The question was put and negatived, 40 to 39.
Mr. Lyon thought 80,000 men would be sufficient to oppose any force that would be brought against us.
The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Sewall, and negatived, there being only 29 for it.
Mr. Varnum moved to strike out the whole of the 3d section, which provided for the officering of the militia, out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option of the constitutional authority in each state.—Carried.
He also moved to strike out, as unnecessary, the 4th section, which requested the President to call on the executives of the several states to take the most effectual means, that the whole of the militia, not comprised in the foregoing requisition, might be armed and equipped according to law.—Carried.
The committee rose, the house agreed to the amendments, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.
Mr. Potter then moved the order of the day on the bill authorizing the President of the United States during the recess of Congress, to provide galleys, or other vessels, for certain purposes therein mentioned. The house went into a committee accordingly.
Mr. Giles wished some information as to the number of vessels to be employed, in order that the expense might in some degree be ascertained.
Mr. S. Smith said that galleys were not to be purchased, and when they were got, they were not fit to go to sea, but were fitted merely to rivers and bays; besides if they were to be built, they could not be got ready before next April or May, at which time probably they might be unnecessary, or vessels of a different kind wanted. He expected the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Parker the chairman of the select committee) would have been prepared with a new section, in place of the galleys. He thought the frigates necessary, he thought the tenders necessary. The new revenue cutters of the United States, he said, were ready for sea;

they might be fitted out, masted and put to sea in twenty days. This, he thought, would be the best plan. He had no confidence in galleys—they did not like to face a large gun; he had had some experience with them, and knew that this was the case.
Mr. Brooks thought the words "other vessels" would cover any other that might be thought preferable to galleys.
Mr. Parker moved to strike out the first section of the bill. He had no opinion of galleys, and as to the other vessels, he did not think they could be got. He did not think that merchant vessels were fit for vessels of war, and it was more expensive to make them so than they were worth when made. The government had ten revenue cutters and were they properly armed and manned, they would answer the purpose of convoys for our merchant vessels, or for the protection of our coast better than for any other. He had seen two of them in this port, and the other eight could soon be got. When the bill came before them for the general naval equipment, he would propose a section in the room of that he wished to have struck out.
Mr. Sewall was against striking out. Though he agreed with gentlemen as to the cutters, he wished to give the President power to provide other vessels if he should find it necessary.
Mr. Parker was willing to go as far as any man in putting the country in a state of defence; but he was convinced the object of this bill would not have the effect. Rather than purchase, he should advise the working up of the materials on hand; and he believed there was as much timber as would build two more frigates. He would willingly agree to enlarge our naval force in a proper manner, but not in a way which would be of no use.
Mr. Hartley wished for the committee to rise that the bill from the Senate might come under consideration before this vote was taken.
Mr. W. Smith hoped the committee would not rise without taking a question.
Mr. S. Smith was opposed to the committee's rising, as to answer the purpose, and if that could be done, he knew no reason why they should not do it.
Mr. Dayton hoped the committee would rise, for the reasons mentioned by the gentleman from Virginia; and that they should proceed to build another frigate as well as arm the Revenue Cutters for the protection of our commerce, if by the returns it should be found their advantage to do so.
The committee rose, and had leave to sit again.
Mr. Nicholas moved that when the house adjourns, it adjourn till ten o'clock instead of eleven.—Carried, being 49 votes for it.
Mr. Varnum, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for organizing and disciplining the militia of the United States, which having been twice read.
Mr. V. said this bill was almost verbatim of the bill which had been reported every session since the commencement of the government for a select corps of militia, and constantly rejected. Last session, after it had been rejected, a new bill was reported as an amendment to the militia bill. He hoped, therefore, though he was upon the committee, that the house would reject this bill and take into consideration the other bill which he had mentioned.
Mr. Macon hoped the bill would not be rejected. Similar bills, it was true, had been reported; but this was the first bill that ever contained a principle which it contains, viz. a classification according to age. He thought it the best militia bill which had ever been brought before them.
Without taking a question, on motion, the house adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

Foreign Intelligence,
COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.
22 Germinal (April 11.)
A message was sent by the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, informing them of the assassination of Sieyes, which being read, a message, on the motion of Boilly d'Anglais, was returned to the Directory, desiring all the particulars of the assassination to be laid before them, and intimating the intention of the Council, feeling, as it did, an interest in the recovery of their colleague Sieyes, to make an account be laid before them every day, of the state of his health.
The President informed the Council, that an officer had been sent to citizen Sieyes, who had found him in an encouraging situation.
OFFICIAL ARTICLE.
The Executive Directory has just received a copy of a Proclamation of the *soi-disant* Louis XVIII. to the French. Too much publicity cannot be given to this paper, which no longer leaves any doubt either as to the mad project of overthrowing the Republic and Constitution adopted by the French nation, or as to the existence of Royal Agents and the plots concerted by them.
Perfused by the indignation it will excite in the breast of every Frenchman, the Executive Directory thinks that it cannot do better than forewarn the citizens of the snares placed beneath their feet, by publishing to all France this odious manifesto. It is as follows:
Louis XVIII. to the French.
A profound grief penetrates our breast every time we see Frenchmen groaning in captivity through their attachment to the safety of France.—But will it satisfy your tyrants to have procured new victims? In this conspiracy which they impute to them, in the papers they publish so glibly, will they not seek pretexts to calumniate our intentions? Is it not to be dreaded, finally, that, either by forging papers, or by throwing out subtle insinuations, they will attempt to paint us to you in false colours?
It is our duty to admonish you against a perfidy which the experience of what is past authorizes us to foresee: it is our duty to manifest to you the sentiments with which our hearts are filled. The tyrants envelope themselves in the shades of mystery:—a father dreads not to be seen by his children. Those of our faithful subjects whom we have appointed to instruct you as to your true interests, will retract in this paper the insinuations they have received. Those whom the purity of their zeal, and the confidence of their principles, will entitle to our confidence in future, will here read beforehand the insinuations which will be given to them. Finally, all the French, who, sharing our love for the country, wish to concur towards saving it, will instruct themselves in the rules they ought to follow: and all France, acquainted with the end to which every one should concur in concert, and the means which ought to be employed, will form a judgment for itself of the good which it ought to expect from it.
We have said to our agents, (note, by the

Directory: Dumas, Brotier, and Lavillainois) and we repeat to them incessantly—
"Bring back our people to the holy religion of their forefathers, and to the paternal government which so long constituted the glory and happiness of France. Explain to them, the constitution of the state has been calumniated because it has been misunderstood. Instruct them to distinguish it from the regime which had been too long introduced. Show them, that it is alike opposite to anarchy and despotism, the two scourges which are as odious to us as they are to them, but which alternately have afflicted France since she has no longer had a king. Constitute wise and enlightened men as to the new degrees of perfection, of which that constitution may be susceptible, and make known to the forms it has prescribed to effect its amelioration. Affirm that we are adopting the most efficacious measures to preserve it from the injuries of time, and from the attacks of authority itself. Guarantee once more the abolition of errors, of injuries, and even of crimes. Quench in every breast the smallest wish of private revenge, which we are resolved to repress with severity. Transmit to us the public will as to the regulations which are calculated to correct abuses, the reform of which will be the constant object of our solicitude. Apply all your attention to prevent the return of that regime of blood which has cost us so many tears, and with which our wretched subjects are still menaced. Direct the choice they are about to make, towards men of worth, friends of order and peace, who are at the same time incapable of betraying the dignity of the French name, and whose virtues, intelligence and courage may help us to restore the happiness to our people. Promise rewards proportionate to their services, to the military of every rank, and to the members of the administration who shall co-operate towards the re-establishment of religion, laws, and the legitimate authority. But, in the re-establishment of them, avoid the employment of the atrocious means which were practised to overthrow them. Expect from the public opinion a success which it alone can render solid and durable; or, if it should be necessary to have recourse to force of arms, do not at least employ this cruel force until the last extremity, and to give it a just and necessary force."
Frenchmen! All the documents you may meet with in conformity to these sentiments, we shall glory in avowing. If any should be presented to you in which you should not recognize these characters, reject them as the productions of liars: they are not in conformity with our heart.
Given on the 10th of March of the year of Grace 1797, and of our reign the second.
(Signed) LOUIS.
LONDON, April 15.
The forgeries of Bank-notes imported from France appear to be very widely extended. They are imitated with great ingenuity.
The Rosalie, Robinson, from Bengal to New-York, sprung a leak, is returned to Bengal, and is there condemned.
May 3.
Copy of a letter from Alexander Ruddoch, Esq. commander of his majesty's sloop Hazard, to vice-admiral Kingmill, dated April 2, 1797.
SIR,
I have the pleasure to inform you, that in following your orders, we yesterday (close to the Skellock) captured a very fine coppered French brig Le Hardi, of 18 nine-pounders and 130-men, after a chase of 7 hours. She then carried away both topmasts: it was otherwise very doubtful whether we should have come up with her. I understand she was built at Cowes, about two years ago, for the Spaniards. She left Breit the 17th of March, was soon after chased by two frigates, but escaped, after many of their shot went through her sails, and one struck her hull. She has only made one prize, a Portuguese of little value. I am, &c.
ALEX. RUDDACH.
[* We think this was Cowell's vessel.]

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.
PRICES OF STOCKS.
6 per Cent. 16/10
Deferred 6 per Cent. 13/2 1/3
5 1/2 per Cent. 13/10
4 per Cent. 12/10
3 per Cent. 10/4
BANK SHARES.
Bank of United States, 17 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, 27
North America, 50
INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.
I. C. of N. A. 39 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, 3

SOMETHING NEW!
The General of St. Domingo, Touffant Louverture has addressed the Military in that Island. The address concludes in the following words, in which the reader will observe a striking variation from the stile of modern philo-py:
"The God of nature, he who governs the universe, will not forsake us whilst we are employed in the defence of a cause which is become his own, since we only endeavour to restore men to the liberty which he gave them, and which other men would have deprived them of without offending and contravening his immutable will. We are but the instruments of his mighty power, and the executors of his just vengeance. He employs Frenchmen to break the chains under the weight of which people of both hemispheres groan. It is thro' them he is to remove the obstacles which separate nations, and to unite mankind into a race of brothers. Such is the glory he prepares for them, and we will partake of it, my friends, as forming a part of that united race, if we are fortunate enough in succeeding in what remains for us to do, to exterminate the impure remnant of a procribed nation, [the English.] But let us never forget that, for our success

we are wholly indebted to God, and let us not have the unbecoming pride to arrogate the glory of it to ourselves exclusively. Let religion be our guide! It will be the best compass we can have, to prevent us from losing our way in the remainder of our voyage.
Let us then address our fervent prayers to the Supreme Being and with one voice, let us all say to him:
O Lord, give us sufficient strength, courage and fidelity to drive away our enemies. The enemies of the French Republic. Suffer not thy work to be destroyed. Plead, O my God, that our hearts be attached and devoted only to thee, and to the public welfare. O Lord, who art infinitely amiable, and who lovest us infinitely, suffer not that we should live in ignorance and slavery.—Grant us thy divine assistance, that we may march against our enemies in an erect posture to drive them from the French territory.—Grant that we may be obedient and strongly united, and we will conquer them, and they shall never again appear upon the territory of the French Republic. Amen."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.
ARRIVED. DATE.
Brig Florida, Hare, Porto Rico 15
Welcome Return, Labbrel, Savannah 7
Sloop Maria, Bartlett, Charleston 6
New-York, June 19
ARRIVED. DATE.
Ship Amsterdam Packet, Crocker, Glasgow 6
Sloop Delight, Trueman, Antigua 21

By this day's Mail.
NORWICH, June 15.
MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.
We hear from Brooklyn, that on Wednesday the 31st of May ut, as Capt. Ala Pike, of that town, was assisting a young man, who took care of a favourite Stud, by holding the mare by the bridle, received a kick upon the lower part of his abdomen, which put a period to his life in about 25 hours.—Capt. Pike was a worthy man and a useful Citizen, and died universally lamented.
The following week on Thursday, as Doctor Joseph Baker of the same Town, with a young twin son of about ten months old in his arms, was crossing a bridge, his horse trod upon a broken plank, which giving away frightened his horse that he flung the Doctor on the bridge, with the child under him, which bruised and fractured his head in such a manner, that it expired in about one hour, without the least apparent distress.
"Fond man the trifle of a day,
Enjoys the morning light;
Nor knows the momentary play,
Must end before 'tis night."

Miss Vanice's Benefit.
LAILSON'S CIRCUS,
South Fifth Street, This Evening June 20th.
MISS VANICE presents her most humble thanks to a generous public, for the indulgence with which her endeavours to please them have been received; her greatest satisfaction is the hope of still pleasing them by doing every thing in her power to merit that patronage with which she has been honored.
This evening's amusement which is for her benefit, will present her with an opportunity of proving her gratitude, by performing a great number of new and very difficult exercises, in which neither pains nor care shall be neglected.
Convinced of the generosity of the public, and their wish to encourage the art of equitation (yet in its birth) she has no doubt of a Good House, and with this hope she promises to perform the following exercises.
She will leap over several bars in a single tour round the Circus. A feat never attempted by any person of her sex.
She will perform a number of different and difficult exercises, standing on a horse, in particular in the character of Fame.
She will perform the astonishing feat (for a female) of the turns with 3 vases, which will astonish the beholder, the horse being in full gallop.
The Four Travelling Brothers;
A Comic Scene on horseback, in one act.
Roguellet, Mr. McDonald
Court Measure, Langley
Sans Couture, Herman
Calligo, Nicholas
Driver, Webber
Director, Lesion
(For the first time) the leap through the Hog's head: by a horse and his rider—a feat never executed in America. The hog's head is six feet deep the bottom of which is made of paper, through which the horse will leap—this astonishing horse has been raised by Mr. Lailson in Philadelphia. Mr. Langley will perform on a single horse, he will dance on a saddle, and leap over several bars, and a table, in a single tour round the Circus. After which he will give the Death of Bacchus. Mr. Lailson, after a number of curious exercises will perform that of the three hoops (which has never been executed but by himself, and of which he is the inventor) that of the Hat and the Glove, and the astonishing leap of the Ribbon. The evening's entertainment to conclude with a new Pantomime called
Harlequin Journeyman Dentist.

The Dress will be opened at six o'clock, and the performances begin precisely at half past seven, at the general request.
N. B. No person can be admitted in the centre of the Circus, which is exclusively appropriated to the Equitation Exercises.

Bush Hill.
June 20th, 1797.
THE Public are respectfully informed that the Evening Amusement of the Gardens for this week are arranged for
TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st,
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.
Dinner dress'd for parties at a day's notice
5s

WHEREAS my wife, MARY SMITH, has absconded from my bed and board without any just cause, this to forewarn all persons from troubling her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.
JOHN SMITH.
June 20. 31