

ing to the amount of the property transferred. In offering this tax, I am only extending a principle which has been already adopted by Parliament. A duty of 6d. in the pound on every real, has already been laid on all property transferred by public auction; and if it be admitted that a 12d. on a pound is a fair tax, what objection can there be to laying a similar tax on property sold by private contract? The only objection that has occurred to me on this subject, is that of the tax operating in case of distress, against which, I shall, when the bill comes in its proper stage before the house, make a proviso. The duty I mean to propose therefore, will be 4d. a pound on every real, obtained for property transferred in this way. I am rather a little to make an accurate estimate of the sum which may be thus produced; but if I may be permitted to form a judgment from the increased duty on such sales within the last three years, I can very readily suppose that this tax will be very productive; and as the former has produced 100,000l. in one year, it is reasonable to calculate that 4d. a pound consideration money upon the latter will bring in a sum of 170,000l. supposing the property transferable in one year to amount to the sum of 10,000,000l. The next tax which I have to propose in addition to this, is one which will fall equally light on all descriptions of people; it has been stated to me that the authenticated copies of deeds which are kept in different offices never have any stamp upon them, and that it is only the original deed which is stamped; I shall therefore propose that there should be no copy of this kind without a stamp equal to that of the original; and the duties produced by this regulation would amount to the sum of 40,000l. The fourth article which I mean to propose as a subject of taxation, relates to the Probates of Wills, all of which, except those for fums under 500l. I shall move to pay a certain duty, which may produce the sum of 40,000l.—The next subject I have to offer to the committee, is one which will produce a great deal of discussion out of this house. It relates to a certain species of property well known in this country; but it will be the vehicle (and that not a verbal one) of conveying to the different parts of the country, what I am now stating. When I consider the great prevalence of this vehicle of general intelligence; when I consider the amazing extent to which it has been carried; that the luxury of it has been very generally felt and practised; that the taste of the Public is not likely to be shaken, by any trifling increase in the price of an article sought after with such universal avidity; when I consider also the immense profits produced by these articles of luxury, which are of a nature that ought not to exempt them from their share of general taxation, I conceive that the laying on an additional duty on newspapers is a measure that cannot be in any manner objectionable. This might be done without any injury either to the editors or the authors of such publications. The present duty is 2d on each paper; in addition to which I should propose a further tax of one penny halfpenny; and even in that case, considerable gains will be produced to the proprietors of papers. I should conceive that the price to customers ought not to be raised any higher than this additional duty; because on a former occasion, in consequence of an increased duty on paper, the price of newspapers were raised far beyond that proportion, and has continued to ever since; therefore I do not imagine the proprietors of them can now have any equitable claim to an increase in their price. The sum produced by this duty will amount to 114,000l. The next thing I have to propose, is a modification of the duties on advertisements published in newspapers. According to the regulations that exist at present, there is no difference in the duty upon an advertisement of three lines and that on one of the greatest extent. I should propose to vary the present mode, and according to the regulations which I shall offer, there may be advertisements the duty on which shall amount only to some shillings, while on others the duty shall rise up to some pounds sterling. The estimated produce from this source will amount to 20,000l. The next duty I have to propose is to arise from a regulation of the stamps on attorneys certificates, by which certain frauds that have hitherto been practised may be prevented. This will produce the sum of 15,000l. There is one more article of luxury which I shall propose to lay a tax on; that is, all plate that shall be manufactured for the purpose of ornamental use, which will produce the sum of 40,000l. All those taxes which I have just now enumerated, seem to me to press as lightly on the general bulk of the people as any I could think of; and least of all to increase the national difficulties. There still remains one more to be added. I have endeavored to find one, which, although I confess it is not free from some speculative and practical objections, will not however be found inconvenient to the public at large. It is a subject which has often been thought of before this time; which has been once before this house but was withdrawn. This is a tax on carriages of all sorts, and on goods of all kinds conveyed by carriages which pass through turnpike-gates, where the tax is to operate by an increase of the tolls. To this it will be right to make some exemptions; such as exemptions on all new tolls which shall have risen to a certain amount; general exemptions provided for by general laws; and local exemptions in certain districts. The same exemptions that now prevail in tolls ought also to prevail on the part of the public; and I should propose that the same duty may be taken for the public, that is now paid for tolls. I cannot exactly say how much this will produce; but I know that when it was brought forward here about 15 years ago, it was estimated as no less a sum than between 4 and 500,000 pounds. With respect to the principle of this tax, it may be objected to on the ground of its being a great hardship to lay a burden on passengers and the conveyance of goods; but I hope when gentlemen will consider how small a portion must fall to each individual, that they will not look upon this as a grievance, but rather as a manner of lightening the general burthen. I have now stated every thing which I conceived material in 22 concise a manner as I could; and I return my thanks to the

committee for the indulgence they have shown me during the length of time I have trespassed on their attention. I have no other excuse to make than that I am pleading the necessity of dwelling on a subject which I did not wish to bring forward immediately.—And I now submit this pleasing circumstance to the consideration of the House, that in the midst of difficulties, and apparently surrounded by calamities, we have still been able to find such ample resources, as those which have been stated to them this day. I call upon them to reflect, that at the moment when we are struggling with a great contest—while we are laboring under pressures as heavy as they are unexampled; we will see the strength and powers which we possess; and that if we are not to be alarmed at imaginary evils; if we are not to be dispirited by events which are not so calamitous to themselves as they have been conceived to be; we shall find the radical wealth and the ample means of this country fully sufficient to support us in every conjuncture of our affairs, and ultimately to restore us to that situation from which we have been removed for a time, by circumstances as extraordinary as they have been unavoidable. He then concluded by moving resolutions founded on his statements. Among these the following—
Summary of the new taxes.
The consolidated duties on stamps in general doubled £320,000
Tax on property transferred by private contract 170,000
Tax on copies of deeds 40,000
On probates of wills above the sum of 500l. 40,000
Addition of 1-2d. on each newspaper stamp 114,000
Increased duty on advertisements 20,000
On attorneys certificates 15,000
On ornamental plate 30,000
Duty equal to the tolls on all carriages passing through turnpikes 450,000
Total, £1,199,000
[To be concluded to-morrow.]

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 21.

APPOINTMENT.
Monday last the Governor appointed and commissioned JOHN D. COXE, Esq. to be the President of the Court of Common Pleas of the First District, in the room of JAMES BIDDLE, Esq. deceased.
The President of the United States has nominated ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq. of Massachusetts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, in the place of FRANCIS DANA, Esq. who has declined that appointment.
Last Saturday Evening, a lad by the name of HOPPER, of this city, was drowned in the Delaware.

Monday last a French Merchant of this City died very suddenly—it is supposed he had taken Laudanum, as he left a written paper, that was found after his death, in which he gave notice that he should be dead in two hours.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.		
ARRIVED.		
Ship Fair American, Hathaway	St. Kitts	24
Schr. Ann, Hall	St. Domingo	14
Little Fanny, Cox	St. Thomas	14
Harmony, Cushing	Aux Cayes	27
Sally, Church	Savannah	28
Wisfield Packet, M'Near	Richmond	8
Sloop Maria, Becker	Charleston	6
CLEARED.		
Ship Fame, Jones	Charleston and Hamburg	
Aerial, Turis	Hamburg	
William Penn, Josiah	London	
Ann & Mary, Billis	St. Thomas	
Snow Diamond, Esbura	Liverpool	
Brig Molly, Davine	Fort Dauphin	
Eagle, Hattie	Bordeaux	
Sally, Vum	Wilmington, D.	
Liberty, Duer	St. Thomas	
Schr. Minerve, Dill	Cape Nicholas Mole	
Schr. Virginia and Philad. Packet, Hollet	Norfolk	
J. J. Smith	Boston	
Maria, Hodgson	Federickburgh	
Fanny Bridger, Dunn	New-York	
Cresty, Brown	North Carolina	
Sloop Mary, L'Honnedeu	New-York	
Diamond, Awood	Boston	
Delight, Hawthout	Virginia	
Peary & Molly, Reynolds	Richmond	
Industry, Brown	Baltimore	
The following vessels were left at St. Domingo by capt. Hall, of the Ann.		
Ship Ardent, Graybell, of Baltimore		
Columbia, Harden, of Portland		
Brig George Washington, Miller, Philadelphia		
Schr. Ullia, Wheeler	do.	
Capt. Hall in lat. 28, 30, long. 70, spoke brig Minerva, long, out 12 days from hence to Jamaica—all well.		
Capt. H. informs, that he saw a ship off Reedy, 15 days inward bound, carry away her topsails in the squall. She is a yellow sided vessel, has the figure of a woman at her head, and a tier of painted pinnas.		
A brig, a schooner and a sloop, names unknown are below.		

New-York, June 20.
ARRIVED.
Brig Sally, Waldrom, Curacoa
Schr. Dolphin, Goodwin, Bermuda, 7
Ship Franklin, arrived at Bourdeaux, in 29 days from this port.
Two ships and a brig at the Hook, names unknown.
From the log-book of the brig Revolution, Capt. Pinckney, 52 days from Bonavilla.
April 27, lat. 16, 9, long. 24, saw seven large ships which we took to be English East-Indiamen.
May 27, long. 65, 30, spoke the schooner Betty, Capt. J. Maxwell, from Norfolk, bound to Guadaloupe—Same day spoke the brig Evans, Capt. Keeley, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Croix.
June 7, lat. 38, 23, long. 16, 19, spoke the Dispatch, Capt. Bodley, from Virginia bound to Martinique.

June 12, lat. 35, 14, long. 69, 12, spoke the brig Eliza, Capt. Miller, from New-Haven, bound to St. Croix.
April, passed Bonavilla the brig Garland, Capt. Worth, of Boston bound to the Falkland Islands.
In the Amsterdam Packet, from Glasgow, came 54 passengers.
Brig Electa, Capt. Almy, arrived at Jacquemel, May 19.
The brig Bayonne, arrived at Martinique the 15th May; the ship Franklin, on the 22d May, both from this port.
Baltimore, June 19.
Yesterday arrived, ship Louis, Captain Deal 88 days from the Isle of France, brings nothing new—off Turk's Island, was boarded by a British frigate and after a strict examination, suffered to proceed.

By this day's Mail.

SALEM, June 13.
In the French papers from Bourdeaux, kindly communicated by Capt. Upton, of which few are in the month of April, we have found few articles, but have noticed the following.
In January, the Russia fleet in the black Sea was reported at Peterburgh to consist of 20 ships of the Line, built of Oak, and of good construction for fast sailing, 10 of 50 guns and others were building, among which was one of 90 guns. There were 17 frigates. The smaller vessels with flat bottoms were 126, sufficient to transport 30,000 men, drawing only three feet water.
The news from Basse was, that the neutrality of that place had brought company from all countries, and that the Swiss Cantons had recalled all their troops from the frontiers, and sent them home, confident that they should have no further occasion for them.

CHARLESTON, June 2.

COMMUNICATION.
The Spanish general sometime since said to have been in Georgia, is gone to St. Augustine. His errand was to see gen. Clarke, who was supposed of being in the British interest; whether the suspicions were just, or otherwise, Clarke is certainly now on his way to St. Augustine, to assist in its defence against the British.
A major de Bert is a principal in the plan for sending about 2000 men, French and others (probably a great many Americans from the back parts of Georgia, South-Carolina, North-Carolina, and Kentucky) to defend St. Augustine against the expected attacks of the English, or more probably to take possession of it in the name of liberty and equality.

SAVANNAH, June 6.

Messrs. Powers & Seymour,
I will thank you to insert the subjoined in your useful paper, and oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.
On Thursday last arrived at Cockspur, a Virginia built brig, formerly called the Mail-da, at present under Spanish colours, mounting 16 guns and 6 pounders, with 102 men; last from St. Thomas, commanded by Thomas Whippo, whose general character is well known in the middle and southern states as well as some parts of Europe. Unfortunately for our national character, he once claimed the right of a citizen of New-York by birth.
Capt. Whippo arrived at this port late in the month of December last, in the ship Commerce of New-York, from Baltimore; here he made a kind of sale of the ship, to Capt. John Green of Alexandria, who loaded her for the West-Indies. To avoid the fraternal embrace of the sheriff, or some of his deputies, and to disappoint his creditors, Capt. Whippo's friends gave out that he had embarked in the barque Albany, for Europe, and from that time he became invisible to the public. When the Commerce was ready for sailing, he left this city by moon light, and proceeded in her to St. Croix, where she was again sold, whence this virtuous American proceeded to St. Thomas, and purchased the brig above mentioned, and has come hither with the laudable intention of capturing American property.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday, June 20.
The act for making a detachment of the militia, was read the third time and the blanks filled up, fixing the number of men which each state should furnish on the basis of the number of white inhabitants, as follows:
Tennessee, 806
Georgia, 1334
S. Carolina, 3535
N. Carolina, 7268
Kentucky, 1542
Virginia, 11150
Maryland, 5262
Delaware, 1168
Pennsylvania, 10,996
New-Jersey, 4186
New-York, 7913
Connecticut, 5860
Rhode Island, 1826
Massachusetts, 11835
New-Hampshire, 3558
Vermont, 2150
Total, 80,000

The bill passed 43 to 26.
Mr. W. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill laying a duty on licenses for the sale of wines by retail, and also foreign distilled spirits, which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole on Thursday.
The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for raising an additional corps of artillery; when
Mr. S. Smith took a pretty extensive view of the subject, and noticing the men reported to be stationed at different places, insisted upon there being a sufficient number at every one, except at Wilmington, N. Carolina. He wished the deficiency in the present regiment to be filled up, and then there might be a supply sent to Rhode Island, and any other place where they might be required.
Mr. Giles moved to strike out the first section of the bill. He thought the 300,000 dollars proposed to be expended on this object might be better disposed of in another way.
Mr. W. Smith hoped the present motion would not prevail, as it was intended to destroy the bill. He thought the President and Secretary of War having recommended the measure, and one branch of the legislature having passed a law upon the subject, they ought not to defeat the business in this way. He was surprised the gentleman from Maryland should have been so decidedly opposed to it, since the other day he seemed undetermined on

the subject. He had taken a view of the different posts, and declared them all well garrisoned, but he had taken notice of places where there was not a single man. Mr. S. said it should be remembered that in the men calculated to be at each place, were included non-commissioned officers and music; stripped of these, he made the whole number 250 men. The posts at which no men were stationed were, he said, Portland in Maine, Portmouth, N. H. Gloucester, Salem, Newport, R. I. New-London, and Point Perre at Savannah.
The report of the Secretary of War, Mr. S. noticed, had represented these places as going to decay for want of being kept in repair. He noticed some objections urged against this measure on a former day. He denied that this could be called the skeleton of a regiment; it was nearly complete, as near as it could well be. None of the artillery on the frontier could be safely drawn away. Our situation there was critical; and to take any men away, would operate to our disadvantage in the minds of the Indians. Mr. S. denied that the expense would be to great as had been said. Our situation he said, was neither peace nor war, but a sort of intermediate state, which was far from being safe, and which required them to prepare for war. If gentlemen had not been of this opinion, why increase our naval armament? He thought they contradicted themselves. He charged the gentleman from Maryland with having forgot the report which he had given on a former occasion with respect to the situation of the fortifications at Baltimore, which he then said was not sufficient to keep off the enemy. (Mr. S. Smith said he spoke only of the want of a fleet.) This measure had been charged with being an increase of our peace establishments, and that the bill being for five years, it might be shortened. Gentlemen had also said that advantage was taken of the impulse of the moment to pass this bill. But by what, he asked, had this impulse been occasioned, but from an idea of the danger of a war? And he thought the fears of the nation ought to be calmed, by taking such measures as the present.

When an increase of the navy was under consideration, Mr. S. said, gentlemen exclaimed, leave trade to take care of itself, and let us attend to the internal defence of the country; but now, when they were preparing for that, the same men say we are about to employ upon this object what ought to be employed for the protection of commerce. Mr. S. said it was an error to say no taxes would be wanted, if this bill did not pass. There would be money in that case wanting for manning the frigates, for arming the revenue cutters, for the diplomatic department, and for the expenses of this session (not less than 60 or 70,000 dollars) would be needed for the last items only for the payment of the agents appointed for assisting to carry into effect the 6th article of the British treaty, &c. So that that argument had no weight. It was said these men were unnecessary, because the militia were the proper defence; but the President had not the power to call out the militia, except in cases of insurrection or invasion, so that an enemy might get possession of the posts before the militia were called out.

Mr. S. concluded by saying there were about 20 forts on the sea coast, and that these men distributed among them would only give 14 to each, which would not be sufficient to preserve the guns from rust; and, if this bill passed, there would only be 41 for each fort. He submitted it to the committee, therefore, whether they ought to risk the safety of the country for the sake of 216,000 dollars. He trusted they would not.
Mr. Shepard opposed the motion. He thought it necessary men should be sent to those forts where there were none, to prevent them from going to ruin. Instead of the number proposed to be raised, he thought two companies would be sufficient. He did not think the country in a safe state, and wished to make it in some degree more so.

Mr. BALDWIN observed, that since the adoption of the federal government, the history of the military establishment had, in his judgment, been the most expensive and unfortunate part of its history. It had commonly been so of all nations. He thought there was every inducement, from the experience of ourselves and others, to make as sparing a use of it as possible. The reasons hitherto assigned for a military establishment, in this country, have been a supposed unfriendly disposition in foreign nations, and of the vast Indian tribes who bordered on our frontiers. There had been for several years the cause of great anxiety and expense; they were all now happily removed by treaties of peace lately established. It was his opinion, that on that event there was little or no cause left for any military establishment at all. He had been one of a committee last year who recommended a reduction of them, particularly a total reduction of the cavalry; this recommendation did not fully prevail, but his opinion was still the same. The reasons now urged for regular troops must be considered principally of a permanent nature and for a peace establishment; the enlistment now proposed is for five years—he hoped it would not prevail; he hoped the establishment would not be carried to any greater extent at this time. More money and more troops was apt to be an increasing passion, always attending large delegations of power; collect money to raise armies, and raise armies to collect money, has been a wheel of fortune to them, and a wheel of rack to their subjects. He hoped this country would form an exception, and shew that some of the miseries of the world were not the inseparable condition of man. It was the proffered object and principle of our revolution; none of its friends can advocate a standing army. The special reasons urged of their being necessary to keep peace with the Indian nations on the frontiers, or for the forts on the sea coast, he thought had not great force; the number or extent of the forts is not to be increased; in a finished State they would require fewer troops to man them. There had always been a frontier, and large nations of Indians bordering upon it ever since the first settlement of the country; there is therefore nothing new in our situation in that respect, to urge it more than formerly; that there should be some confusion and disorder from that cause, had always appeared unavoidable, but regular troops had not been found by experience to be the most ready or most useful relief. He believed things must go on pretty much as they had, and that establishing the civil government was all that could be done in the case. He thought the fifty companies now in service would be sufficient for all purposes; and that the new regiment now proposed would not be necessary.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought the report which they had received from the war-office, did not go far enough. Besides the artillery, we had four battalions of infantry, which must be somewhere in garrison. He thought the present number of artillery was sufficient, being the same as in 1794, especially since artillery nei-

ther created forts nor kept them in repair. He wished the 122 deficient men to be raised, and sent to Georgia, and places east of New-York. Indeed, it would appear extraordinary, if after raising 150,000 dollars for fortifications they should vote, at least 250,000 for men to take care of them. He did not think it would be prudent to press to go into the measure, since he did not believe any danger was now to be apprehended, and as they did not know where the money was to come from. He did not wish to go on increasing the debt, and he saw little chance of raising fresh revenue.—We had at present, he said, a greater proportion of artillery, than any other nation; having 16 companies of artillery to 24 of infantry. If more troops were necessary, let such be raised as would be most useful. They had received a bill from the Senate for raising a provisional army, which came before them, he should give it his vote.
(To be continued.)

POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, June 21, 1797.
Letters for the British Packet, Carteret, will be received at this office until Saturday the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon.

CINCINNATI.

THE Members of this State Society are hereby notified, that their anniversary meeting for the purpose of electing officers of the Society, and transacting such other business as may come before them, will be held on the 4th day of July next, in the State-House, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The punctual attendance of the members is requested, as a quorum did not attend at the last anniversary meeting—After the business is finished, the Society will adjourn to O'Fallen's Hotel, in order to celebrate the birth day of our freedom and independence. The dinner will be on the table at half past three o'clock.

The members of the other States Societies of the Cincinnati and the officers of the American army, who may be in d. city on that day, are particularly invited to join this State Society in commemoration of the day.
By order of the standing committee.
R. PORTER, Secretary.
June 22d, 1797.

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also, 100 lbs. of Hyson,
Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine Street.

Best English Crown Window Glass.

A well assorted Invoice of the best English Crown Window Glass, of the following sizes:
10 by 8
11 by 9
12 by 10
14 by 10
16 by 12
19 by 14
212 BOXES.
Likewise fresh Rice, high proof Brandy, best mells Beef, in half barrels.
Sail Cloth, No. 1 to 3.
Sherry Wine.
A few hundred weight of excellent Dutch Pillol and Rifle Gun Powder—and,
Thirty Boxes Chocolate.
For Sale by,
Samuel Breck, Jun.
June 21.

Bush Hill.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Evening's Amusement of the Gardens for this week are arranged for
THIS PRESENT EVENING, WEDNESDAY, June 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.
* * * * * Sunday 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
d5t

GABRIEL DECOMBAZ,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
Begs leave to inform the public that he has removed his Shop to No. 32, South Third Street, AND HAS JUST PUBLISHED,
(Neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dols. 25 cts.)
No. 48, North Third Street,

The Adventures of Telemachus.

French and English, 2 vols. 1 rmo.
AMONG the books which daily fall into the hands of the youth of both sexes, none have a higher claim to their attention than Telemachus. The most interesting lessons are here comprised in the vehicle of an interesting Poem, replete with the finest touches of the true pathetic, and embellished with all the graces of a beautiful style. The fatal effects of indulging the passions are exemplified in the most striking manner; and the happiness attending innocence and virtue painted in the liveliest colours. Whatever can incite to virtue or deter from vice; whatever can enlighten the understanding, charm the imagination, and improve the heart, is to be found in this interesting work.

THE NAVAL GAZETTEER;

Being a complete Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the countries and islands in the known world; showing their latitude, foundations, and stations for anchorage; with a particular description of the several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulfs, Harbours, Havens, Lakes, SOUNDS, RACES, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass &c. Together with a particular relation of the shape and appearance of sea, of the several Headlands, Isthmuses, Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of use or importance to the Master, Pilot, Commander, or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the watery element.
Also Comprehending
Ample Directions for sailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits, and Harbours of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coasts; in which more than twelve thousand distinct names of places, are treated of and explained. With a correct list of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo. price 6 dols.
By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM,
This has been pronounced the most useful and the cheapest book published in America.
June 21.

COTTON.

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