sect, but he would make a few observations for engaging in an establishment of this kind. Suppose that navies out of our power to have a sleet equal to were necessary in European nations to increase their power or to protect their commerce, rhese considerations did not apply to our present circumstances. In order to gates being now built, it would be proper prove this, it was only necessary to take a view of our revenue, and the expences of a

The amount of revenue, from the first of April, 1796, to the first of April, 1797, received into the Treasury, was 7,400,000 dollars—a sum which by farexceeded that of any former year, and he did not think that the permanent revenue of the United States could be well extended beyond that fum.—
For inflance he did not think that nine millions could be raised from the people without oppression. Indeed, by the best calculations on the quantity of circulating medium in the country, it was not allowed to exceed eight millions, and he did not be-lieve that any nation could raife a larger fum in taxes than was equal to the amount of their circulating specie.

He should therefore vote against this bill,

because he did not believe we could raise revenue equal to the expense of supporting a fleet.; for, although we had a large capital in land, we had but a small quantity of circulating medium, and from our scatter al fituation, that medium circulated much flower than in fmaller compact countries; and it must be allowed that the quantity of revenue which could be raifed depended on

the amount of circulating medium.

In order to shew what the expense of a navy might be expected to be, Mr. G. made the following statement of the cost of our

Dolls. Cts. Amount appropriated in 1794, for the fix frigates, grounded on a calculation then made by the committee of 2588 dollars per gun, including fix months provisions and three months pay The above fum was, in 1796, appropriated to finish the three frigates, together with a fum before appropriated

for gallies of Amount altogether 768,888 82 In 1797 an additional fum was voted of To which, adding the fum voted for captains Makes an aggregate of

The fum now requifite to finish the frigates, is stated as fol-Guns and military ftores

Hemp to replace a quantity burnt

\*Labour and tradefmens' bills 16,250 126,645

237,704 Deduct the balance of unexpended appropriation

Making together 1,148,524 82 Deduct materials on hand,

Total cost of three frigates as per present estimates and appropriations

Pay and sublistence for one year is stated by estimate at Which calculation is made on a 220,000 supposition that the pay of warrant officers shall be 14 dollars per month, and that the whole amount of pay of petty officers and crews, shall be 10,156 dollars a month, but by the bill, the pay of warrant officers is 20 dollars a month, and the whole amount of pay of petty officers and crew is 15,000 dol-

lars per month, which makes a yearly increase of Yearly pay and fublishence for three frigates Extraordinaries, including re-

pairs, ammunition, &c.

Total yearly expenditure 350,000 \* In March 1797, 172,000 dollars were faid to be fufficient to complete the three frigates. In June 1797, it is officially stated that exclusively of money requisite for guns and military stores, 126,645 dollars are wanted for the same purpose, viz. that of completing the three frigates; therefore, no security that the sum now askedwill be found

This statement shewed, Mr. Gallatin said, that these frigates had cost about 2,000l flerling a gun, though the common calcula-tion, in Great Britain, was only half that fum. If from building the frigates, they turned to the expence of manning them, the fame conclusion would be drawn. They found that the pay of an able bodied feamar in the British navy, had lately been raised from 26/6 to 30/0 sterling a month, which was 6 2-2ds dollars; but by the present law, 15,000 dollars a month were allowed for the pay of the petty officers, midship-men, seamen, ordinary seamen and marines,

which averaged from 16 to 17 dollars a man.

When he heard gentlemen flating the advantages of the naval strength of Denmark advantages of the naval strength of Denmark and Sweden to those countries, he could not agree with them altogether, tho' he agreed they had some weight; but it was well fix frigates: Further he should not chuse to go.

to arm them. He believed the bill to be as unexceptionable and harmless as they could make it, and the only objection he had to it was the expence. If we were to have war, the frigates being built, he should certainly think it necessary to man them; and if the bill went no farther than to enable the Prefident to man them, in case of a war, he would vote for it; but it authorifed the Prefident to man them, when he should think it expedient, and as he had told them that they and other vellels were now necelfaty, he doubted not he would proceed to man them immediately, which he thought would be incurring an unnecessary expense. For, if there were a declaration of war tomorrow, more men would be obtained in morrow, more men would be obtained in three weeks, than there would be in a state of peace in three months; he therefore thought it would be proper to reject the bill, though he had no hopes it would be rejected. During the present session, he said, he had voted for a number of things which he did not think necessary, but which were not calculated to do any harm. He would girdly have done the same with respect to ladly have done the fame with respect to this; but he could not reconcile himself to the additional expence of half a million of dollars, for a purpose which could be of no use except in case of war.

M. Swanwick believed the expence of

hefe frigates had been much greater than any future ones would be. When they were told they had cost 2000l. sterling a gun, it was evident there must have been great extravagance in the expence, as merchants veffels might be built as cheaply in this country as in any other. He supposed the extra expence had been owing to the want of some regular establishment to overlook the bufiness, and because it had been under taken at a time when other nations were at war, and of course when materials were very high. Sixteen thousand dollars worth of hemp had indeed been burnt by accident at Bofton. As to the terms of feamen, tho' they might at first be high, when the fervice was known, he doubted not they

But it was faid a fmall naval force would be of no use to us. He thought it would be of great use, from our contiguity to the West Indies; as, in case of hostilities committed upon us by any Europeon power, we might at once fall upon their rich posses fions in that quarter. Our experience in this war, he faid, had proved the use that fuch a fleet would be of to us. Indeed, the French had frequently charged us with not protecting our trade, and feemed to reprimand us for our weakness. And, when they heard of fmall row-boats taking our merchant vessels, did not every man wish for a fmall naval force to protect our trade?—
He trufted they did; and these vessels would be of great use in this way. Besides, Mr. S. said, can any gentleman believe that the European powers will be able to keep up their prefent enormous naval establishments for any length of time? He did not believe they could. Mr. S. did not think because eight millions, that our taxes could not exceed that fum; as, befides specie, there was a large quantity of bank paper. Nobody would believe that the circulating specie of Great Britain amounted to twenty-five mil ions; yet their annual taxes were to that amount. In England he knew the use of a paper medium had been greatly abused;—but the abuse of a thing could not argue against the use of it.

Mr. S. was firmly of opinion that, in the course of time, this country must become a great maritime power; and he doubted not that in time of general peace, armed ships would be built for half the price which they

He hoped, therefore, when his colleague had obtained his wish (in which he had willingly concurred with him) in restricting the use of the vessels, he would not now vote

against the passing of the bill.

Mr. J. Williams said, he had always opposed the establishment of a uavy; and was the question now, whether or not we should ommence a navy, he should certainly be gainst it; but, as the frigates were so far dvanced, he thought they ought to finish them, especially when they considered the present critical situation of our affairs; for, f a general peace did not take place in Europe, the war would probably become a maritime war, and we might be involved in it. But, he was still of opinion, that if we must go into an expensive naval establishment for the protection of our commerce, we had better have none. But, fay gentlemen,— where will you find revenue? He believed, though we had no armed force, a confidera-ble commerce would fill be carried on, and those who decline it, would turn their atten-tion to agriculture and manufacteres, from which any deficiency of revenue would rea-dily be supplied. dily be fupplied.

It was true, as had been flated, that they had been called upon from time to time for additional fums to complete those frigates and he knew not when these calls would end

Mr. Williams went into a calculation of the expence of these vessels, and compared the situation of this country with Europe, and concluded that it would be our best po-

the he meant to vote for it; he would rather, however, that he had fpoken in favour, and voted against the bill. Mr. G. said he should vote against the passing of the bill, and for the reasons assigned by that gentleman. He thought a navy would be a great evil for this country. Our great interests lay in the foil; and if ever the vitals of the country were to be driven to the country were to be drawn together for the purpose of protecting our commerce on the sea, he should greatly lament it. He believed ed the despotisin of nations kept pace according to the ratio of expense of their governments. He was forry to say that he vernments. He was forry to fay that he was more and more convinced that it was the conflant aim of fome gentlemen in that House to increase the expences of our government. The propriety of establishing a navy had scarcely ever been seriously considered; it was first begun under an alarm, and it had been continually carried on by the same means. Mr. G. adverted to the methods employed to raise men by pressing in all countries where navies were established, and insisted that navies, and press-gangs were and infifted that navies and preff-gangs were infeparable; for, faid he, the wages of feamen are now 30 dollars a month, and when men are wanted for the frigates, the price will doubtless be increased, and the press gang must be reforted to, or the navy must be abandoned.

Mr. Harper faid, gentleman frem to abandon their objections to this bill, by admitting that there was no probability it would not pass But why? Because either a majority of the house think the measure is proper in itself, or from the particular circumstances of this country. his country. It was farely a fingular instance of modelty, in gentlemen, after this con-fession, to argue against the passing of the bill. Mr.H. did not admit that these frigates

were commenced from an idea of laying the foundation of a large naval establishment; but from particular circumstances; and, said he shall we, at a time when we are threatened with danger, abandon them? He trufted not; fuch a conduct would be abfurdin the extreme and imply a character of imbecility, which he hoped their councils would never deferve.

Mr. H. agreed that our government depended upon the affections of the people for its support, but how were the leastfections to be gained? port, but how were the affections to be gained? It was by protecting them with a dignified, enlarged, and confirmed policy. By these means the country would become strong: and if the people saw their government, from the paltry idea of expence, abindon its rights, they would not care what became of it.

The principles of the gentleman from Pennfylvania would be correct if national rights, dignity and honour, could be fettled by counting shoule calculations. If fo all governments might be abandoned; no public measure could be carried into effect; fince it could not be faid of any that it produced as much money as it colt; but if they were useful in protecting the rights and liberties of the country, they were certainly more to be prized

Mr. H. denied that naveis in every country were supportsed by press gangs: those of Holland, Swedon Denmark, France, and Portugalwere supported without impressments and in England a very small proportion of the men employed on board their sleet were impreffed. It was only on fudden emergencies

that this practice was reforted to.

All that would be necessary in this country would be to give somewhat higher wages than the British. He. hoped therefore the bill would pals.

Mr. Allen said, he had some objections to the passing of the bill, but his objections were to the amendments which had been introduced into it, yet he did not know but he should note for it.

He thought there was a provision the bill which were to problem the approximent. which went to profirate this government. He alluded to that part of it wheh directed the manner in which the force should be used. He considered this as a violation of the constitution; besides carrying upon the face of it an idea that one of the branches of this government could not be trusted with the exercise of his power. Was be trusted with the exercise of his power. Was it possible, he asked, for a government to exist, when this considence was refused to one of its branches? What were the people of the United States and abroad, to think of this? Would not the people of this country think it their duty to destroy a power which could not be trusted, and would not foreigners despise it? It seemed as if this were the intention of gentlemen.

Mr. A. also objected to the clause limiting the duration of this bill; since this went to say that they not only distrusted the other branches of the government, but themselves. A thing which must in its nature be perpetual, was there limited.

He deprecated the idea of expense being an bjection to this measure. Our emancipation from the chains of Great Britain, he faid, was from the chains of Great Britain, he faid, was attended with a great expence; but was it not believed, that the liberty and independence of this country were of superior value to money? He trusted they were. He could only suppose, therefore, that men who objected against the expense, must themselves be forded and avaricious. If these frigates had been provided four years ago, he believed all our present difficulties would have been prevented and a sum wastly less than that of which we had been robbed would have done the business. Mr. A. denied that ships that of which we had been robbed would have done the business. Mr. A. denied that ships of war could now be built in England for 1000l. sterling a gun; that was formerly the price; but they now cost 1500l. per gun.

Mr. A. concluded that it was not wonder-

Mr. A. concluded that it was not wonderful, that men who have been opposed to every valuable measure which had been brought forward since the existence of the government, should also be opposed to this.

Mr. Brookes said he should were for this bill because he believed a naval force-must sooner or later be the real desence of this country; because, if he were not in savour of a naval establishment, the frigates being so nearly completed, he should wish to complete them; and because, upon a review of our situation, he could not think we were free from danger in respect to our foreign relations, and that though three frigates would not be an ample desence, they world be better than none.

the fertinent of that house and of the public was strongly in its favor, from a persuasion that the measure was necessary, and that the thing would be a continual topic of dispute until it was carried into effect.

He was willing, therefore, that the vessels should go to sea, believing that nothing short of actual experience would convince the supporters of this measure that it was useless, expensive and injurious; and hoping that one year's experience of the plaything, sinding money was of greater value than the frigates, all parties would concur in the relinquishing it.

Mr. Sewall said, that the arguments which had been used against this bill for the protection of the trade of the United States, went to shew that commerce was useless and that the protection of it would be expensive beyond any profit which could be derived from it; and some who voted for the passing of the bill, did it from the prosessed motive of giving the thing a trial, that it might afterwards be abondoned. Gentlemen who depended upon agriculture for every thing, he said, need not put themselves to the expense of protecting the commerce of the country; commerce was able to protest itsels, if they would only suffers to do so. Letthole states which live by commerce be sparated by the comfederacy. Mr. Varnura wheel to know if they would only suffer it to do so. Let those states which live by commerce be separated by the consederacy. (Mr. Varnum wished to know whether this was in order.) Mr. 3. went on. He had in his eye people who lived by commerce, and he could not understand that they lived by the mere good will of the union. Let them, said he, be abandoned, but let it be done before they are reduced to poverty and wretchedness. Their collected industry and projerty was equal to their own protesion, and let other parts of the consederacy take care of themselves.

Mr. Macon thought the gentleman had been lay a resolution on the table to produce the ffect he wished. This was such language as The Speaker declared the gentleman had

The Speaker declared the gentieman had been wholly out of order.

Mr. Gallatin role to observe upon what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts, when the speaker interrupted him, saying, that all remarks upon what had fallen from that gentleman would be equally out of order. Upon Mr. G's. observing, he did not mean to say any thing upon the subject of a separation, he was suffered to proceed.

He faid his opposition to this bill did not arise from a distinctination to protect commerce; he looked upon the interests of agriculture and commerce as intimately connected; it was because he believed these frigates would not afford that protection which was expected from them.

The question was then taken on the passing of the bill, as follow:

Meffrs. Allen, Baer, Bradbury, Brookes, Bryan, Burgefs, Champlin, Cochran, Craik, Dana, Davenport, Davis, Dennis, Dent, Fge, Elmendorff, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Fowler, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Gillispie, Glenn, Goodrich, Gordon, Criswold, Grove, Hanna, Harper, Harrison, Hartley Hindman, Holmes, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, Livingston, Lyman, Lyon, Machir, Matthews, Milledge, Morgan, Nicholas, Otis, Parker, Potter, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinni kson, Stegreaves, J. Smith, N. Smith, W. Smith, (C.) Sprigg, Swanwick, Thatcher, Thomas, Thempson, Acting, J. Trigg, Van Alen, Van Cortlandt, Wadfworth, J. Williams, R. Williams—70.

N. A. 27 S.

Mestre, Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Cairborn, Clay, Clopton, Coit, Dawson, Gallatin, Giles, Gregg, Havens, Jones, Locke, Macon, M. Chaaschan, M. Dowell, New, Skinner, W. Smith, (P.) Standford, Sumpter, Varnum, Venable—25.

The title was altered from "an act to protect the commerce of the United States," 10 "an add.

Standford, Sumpter, Varnum, Venable—15.

The title was abered from "an act to protect the commerce of the United States," to "an act providing a naval armament."

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was read. It eats for fundry additional appropriations to the amount of 5.9, 572 dollars it was referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. W. Smith faid, in the year 1794, when this country had a mitunderstanding with Great Brivain, it was thought proper to invest the President with power to ay an embargo, if necessary, during the recess of congress. He proposed to trust him with a similar powers at present, and for that purpose proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill empowering the President of the United States to lay and revoke embargoes, during the recess of congress." Ordered to lie upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Coir, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for laying lieeness upon the retailers of foreign wines and spirits. The bill underwent some discussion, as to the propriety of making the price of licences the same to large and small venders, and as to the amount to be charged upon the licences for retailing the different descriptions of wine.

The difference betwixt the present bill, and that now proposed, we understand to he, that by that now in force, one license is only taken for felling all forts of wines and spirits, whereas by the new hill a separate licence is to be taken out for every kind of foreign wine and spirits sold.

The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

## For Hamburgh, THESHIP PENNSYLVANIA,

DAVID WILLIAMSON, Mafter, YING at Willing's wharf—she is now ready to take in, and will fail in to days. For terms of freight or passage, apply to Gurney & Smith.

Health-Office, Philadelphia, 7th June, 1797.

THE Board of Health offer to rent out the NEW
CITY HOSPITAL, usually called The Wig

bill because he believed a naval force must sooner or later be the real defence of this country; because, if he were not in savour of a naval establishment, the frigates being so nearly completed, he should wish to complete them; and because, upon a review of our situation, he could not think we were free from danger in respect to our foreign relations, and that though three frigates would not be an ample defence, they world be better than none.

Mr. Giles wished to make a remark or two up on what had fallen from the gentleman from June 27 \$72. Chairman of the Beard of Health. It may be occupied as a Tavern, for which ther

## The Gazette. 57 PHILADELPHIA. WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 28.

## By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 27. EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.—An affair of honour of a very extraordinary nature took place a fhort time fince in the neighborhood of Waterford, in Ireland —a young phylician of that place having been grofly infulted, as he conceived, by two officers, demanded fatisfaction, and, in order to make thort work of it, determined to fight them both at once; this challenge was accepted, and all three of them met the next morning, the phylician standing in a line between his adversaries, with a pistol in each hand, pointed to both of them; all the combatants fell on the first fire, the physician was wounded in the breast, one of his opponents was shot through the knee, and the other EXTRAORDINARY DUEL .- An affair of was flot through the knee, and the other in his right fide ; but they are all recover-

HARTFORD, June 26.

The public have been much pleafed lately to find by the newspapers, that the rational and pious practice of duelling has at length obtained a footing in Congress, and that it meets with fuch countenance from that it meets with luch countenance rioms the members. A year or two ago, Mr. Gunn, of the Senate, challenged Mr. Baldwin, of the House of Representatives. Mr. Baldwin declined, undoubtedly in compliance with the stern dictates of the old religious notions which he imbibed during the gious notions which he imbibed during the time of his preaching. The house made a great uproar at that time, on account of their privileges, dignity, &c. and, probably, as Mr. Baldwin was a very superstitiously pious man, his conscience forbade him to fight, however much his slesh might have

defired it. In the late inflance, Mr. Blount has acted more wifely, by challenging a layman, and congress feem to applaud his conduct by filent testimony at least. And as it may now be considered as compatible with the duty of the members of the highest legislative body in the United States. gillative body in the United States, to fight gislative body in the United States, to hight duels, or at least to challenge each other, it is devoutly expected by the people at large, especially in the eastern states, that for the future, all questions may be settled in this amicable way. This plan will give our southern brethren an advantage, which they are entitled to from their superior patriotism—As they are the best markimen, they probably will thin off the northern members, so as to settle to themselves shortly a decided majority—and them hierze for FRANCE and DEMOty-and then. buzza for FRANCE and DEMO-

EXAMPLE IS CONTAGIOUS.

Two negroes lately in this part of the country fell into a dispute about a weach. One of them in virtue of a marriage covenent had the effectively to monopolize her to himself. The other, who is a disciple of Godwin, declared that all monopolies were contrary to the spirit of free government and sumbling blocks in the road of human perfedibility; he therefore ordered the Venus to hold herself in a state of "requisition". "Gorra dam my black crop, Massa Custee," says the husband, "you better lettee he be." They soon began to dispute, and the refult was a challenge. The affair, has made a great deal of noise, and the maristrates, have been anxiously waiting to know what Congress would do with Mr. Blount in order that they might adoupt the same mode of punishment for EXAMPLE IS CONTAGIOUS. would do with Mr. Blown in order that they might adoupt the fame mode of punishment for the negro who gave the challenge. We hope therefore for the fake of the negro, that Mr. Blownt will efcape.

MONTREAL, June 5.

On Friday last, between the hours of twelve

On Friday last, between the hours of twelve and one in the afternoon, a fire broke out in a wooden house in the Quebec Suburls of this city, which entirely consumed the same with another adjoining, and seemed for a time to threaten a destruction to the greater part of the Snburbs; there being no wind, it was fortunately extinguished by the vigilance, activity, and timely exertions of the citizens.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST. PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. Snow Pearle, Ruyter, Brig Currier, Burr, Schr. Habella- Mercer, Gonaives Surinam

Sloop Sally, Potter, Richmond Hannah, Denyke, New-York The ship Fabius, Corran, from Cadiz; the ship Fabius, from Bourdeaux, and a brig, arme unknown are below.

The ship Aerial, brig Eliza, and snow Boston, with several others, went to sea on

Boston, June 21.

Arrived, ship Commerce, Curtis, 45 days from Liverpool. Spoke nothing; sailed in company with the late arrivals from that port. Same day ship Lydis, Sprague, 50 days from Dublin. Left there ship Charleson, Oakes, bound for Lisbon; capt. Leighton, of Rhode Island, bound to Rusia. Spoke nothing but what is arrived.