

had been invited to come and partake with us of our blessing—our laws had all gone to this; but now, after vain numbers come, and others were coming, all at once, we propose to make full of our privileges. This he could not agree to. It was not the wealthy, the high bred, the well born, that he wanted to emigrate to our country; it was a different class of men, viz. mechanics, farmers, and other industrious persons; it was men like these who were wanted to improve our country, and it would be very inconvenient for them to pay the sum proposed. If the country were small and full of people, there might be some ground for the policy; but there was none at present.

Mr. GALLATIN said, when he was up before, the question was whether the tax should be reduced from twenty dollars to four; it was now whether there should be any. He considered this law merely as a revenue law by means of stamps; but it appeared from what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sewall) that the clause now under consideration was not so much introduced for the purpose of revenue as for changing the law respecting naturalization. He conceived that law had nothing to do with the present question; indeed it would be impossible to take the necessary views of the subject, whilst they were considering the best way of raising a revenue by means of stamps. They had proposed to raise a revenue from certain papers in excise; but this proposition went to tax a paper which had no existence; for a new law must be passed, if this clause was agreed to, directing that these certificates shall be issued. The proper way of doing the business, would be to say, that no man should be admitted a citizen without paying 20 dollars. There would be no occasion for a stamp to do this.

But if the clause before them were to be considered as intended to operate as a check upon naturalization, he did not think it a proper way of doing it. He did not think they ought to put a price upon the right of citizenship. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Thatcher) said they were to consider the advantages received for the 20 dollars; so that according to his idea the value of a citizenship would be worth 20 dollars, and of course that it would be too dear at 50. He, on the contrary, thought the privileges of an American citizen invaluable to every one who was sensible of their importance; and that money could not be placed in comparison with them.

Mr. G. justified the manners of the people of Pennsylvania, though that state had always encouraged emigration, even whilst under the British government. Indeed, he said, the manners of Europe were the manners of this country. In the first constitution of Pennsylvania, every man who resided one year in the state was entitled to citizenship. There was a time when this was also the policy of the United States. In order to prove this, he read the following passage from the Declaration of Independence.

"The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

And then, amongst other grievances the Declaration states, that "He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration thither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands."

If there was a certificate directed to be issued on a person's becoming a citizen of the United States, he should have no objection to lay any moderate duty upon it; and if the object was revenue, he was certain a small sum would raise more than a larger. He should therefore, renew the motion of his colleague to reduce the 20 dollars to 5; that the sense of the house might be taken upon it; for if a small sum was agreed upon a great number of emigrants to this country since the year 1780, who having been made citizens by the government of the state, believe themselves to be citizens, would renew the ceremony, according to the laws of the United States. There were from 7 to 8,000 persons of this description in the state of Pennsylvania alone.

Mr. G. again spoke of the hardship under which a tax of 20 dollars would lay the poor man, and especially his children, who would be punished for the neglect, the poverty or the death of their parent. He trusted, therefore, if a tax were laid upon these certificates, it would be a low one.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS moved to strike out 5 dollars, and insert ten. He said that such persons as were not naturalized were still secured in the possession of their land in the state of New York, by an annual law for that purpose; and he doubted not the same was done in the state of Pennsylvania, therefore that could be no objection to the tax.

(To be continued.)

QUEBEC, June 15.
The Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of all persons indicted for High Treason or misprison of Treason committed within the District of Quebec, was opened on Monday last—and on the same day a most excellent charge was delivered by the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury.

Yesterday the Grand Jury found a Bill against David McLane for High Treason. The Court now stands adjourned to Friday the 30th instant, on which day Mr. Lane will be arraigned.

FAYETTEVILLE, June, 24.
Our intelligence announced in the last Wilmington paper, of the capture of Judge Chase, by the French privateer Le Grouper, gives the friends of the federal judiciary in this state much concern.

It is well known this gentleman was lately

called to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the U. States by reason of his law knowledge, his transcendent virtues and great discretion; his labors therefore, may be severely felt by deprivation of such judicial assistance. But in another view, it may be deeply deplored, when it is considered that the practice of the French corsairs on our coasts, is to send their booty to the island of Guadaloupe for condemnation; should the Judge Chase fall into the unparing hands of Victor Hugues; he might as properly belong to the United States, be deemed contraband, and as such, adjudged good prize.—As the Judges of Guadaloupe are laid not to be enough to execute their duty in condemnation of American captures, (so numerous are they there) it may therefore be apprehended, Victor, from his supreme authority, may add Chase to the number of his Judges: If so, from that man's rapid progress towards the federal judgment seat in this state,—North Carolina may tremblingly await the intimation of his decrees in another tribunal.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

FOURTH of JULY—1797.

The Day was celebrated with unusual hilarity and joy. Detachments of the Light Horse, Artillery and Uniform Companies of Infantry paraded in honor of the Day, and at several periods Federal salutes were fired. At noon, the Governor of this Commonwealth, officers of the general and state governments, members of both houses of Congress, the society of the Cincinnati, Officers of the militia in their uniforms, the Foreign Ministers and many private citizens waited on the President of the United States with their congratulations. The public gardens round the city were thronged—select and large parties dined at various places, and the Day was spent in general demonstrations of joy and festivity.

Mr. BLANCHARD launched a Balloon from the yard of the Debtors apartment in Walnut S-st. A beautiful transparency, INDEPENDENCE, was exhibited at the New Theatre. The Gardens at Bush Hill were lighted with a profusion of lamps, the music was fine, and the fire works brilliant. An allegorical transparent painting was displayed from the back of the house which had a fine effect.

Yesterday the House of Representatives adjourned at 12 o'clock and waited on the President of the United States to congratulate him on the day. The Society of the Cincinnati also waited on him and presented an address congratulating him on the day, and complimenting him on his election. The officers of the militia, foreign ministers, members of the Senate, and a great concourse of citizens also waited on the President. The President was dressed in full uniform on the occasion, and looked extremely well. He shewed by his countenance the delight he felt at the return of the auspicious anniversary. The volunteer corps partook of a cold collation prepared for them in the President's garden, drank his health with three huzzas, and then filed off thro' the House.

Yesterday, in pursuance of arrangements previously made, a large number of the members of both Houses of Congress dined together at Fouquet's Hotel in Tenth Street, to celebrate the anniversary of the glorious day on which our country assumed the rights of self government. General Marshall, Envoy Extraordinary to France, Colonel Innes, one of the Commissioners for executing the sixth article of the treaty with Great Britain, several officers of the Executive Government, and other gentlemen of distinction partook with them the pleasures of the day.

The honorable Mr. Sedgwick of the Senate presided, and Messrs. Sitgreaves and Bayard of the House of Representatives, acted as Vice Presidents.

The truly American Festival was celebrated under the auspices of the American Flag, and with that hilarity and pleasure which the great occasion, mutual confidence, long acquaintance, and affectionate attachment were calculated to excite.—Recent occurrences evinced the necessity of rallying round American principles; after dinner the following toasts were drunk with universal cordiality.

1. The Day—May the Anniversary of Independence never be clouded by national humiliation.
2. The President of the United States—May his firmness perpetuate the festival, which his intrepid policy contributed to establish.
3. Our beloved fellow-citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON—May those who would depreciate his worth, or forget his services, be themselves despised and forgotten.
4. The Constitution—Elio perpetua.
5. The American People—May their devotion to liberty never be sacrificed to their love of peace.
6. American Gratitude—May its favorite theme be American virtue.
7. Our National Character—May its purity never be contaminated by foreign impressions.
8. Our Envoys to France—May their conciliatory mission speedily terminate in an accommodation of our differences compatible with our rights and honor.
9. Our Diplomatic Agents—May they disdain such praises as vilify the government of their country.
10. The Constituted Authorities—Detection and detestation to those men who betray and calumniate the government they were chosen to administer and sworn to maintain.
11. The Patriots of the Revolution—who read of more the loss of their rights than the expense of defending them.
12. The nations in amity with the United States—May our treaties be framed with wisdom and maintained with fidelity.
13. American Neutrality—May our dignified forbearance be the pledge of energetic defence.
14. The Twin Sisters, agriculture and Commerce—May they be jealous only of those who would divide them.
15. The progress of Arts and Literature—May they embellish society without corrupting it.
16. The Fair Daughters of America—May they never reward with their smiles those who tremble at the frowns of their country's foes.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Sedgwick.—The right sort of liberty, and the right sort of Government to protect it.

By Mr. Sitgreaves.—French Generosity—May it preach less and practise more.

By Mr. Bayard.—The land we live in—May it flow with Milk and Honey.

By Gen. Marshall.—American principles—May they always be rightly valued by the American people.

By Mr. Smith of Charleston.—The Navy of America—May its infant strength soon attain maturity, which will enable us to give a good account of the means of defending our rights.

By Col. Innes.—May all the wars of the world eventuate in peace, happiness and freedom to the Belligerent powers.

By Mr. Cochran.—America! May the genius of Freedom never take her flight from the soil that nourishes the seeds of improvement.

By Mr. Harper.—The Rattle Snake of America—pacific in its nature, but terrible when attacked.

By Mr. Steele, Comptroller of the Treasury.—Our Envoys Extraordinary—in their mission, may they satisfy their country's friends and disappoint their country's enemies.

By Mr. Champlin.—The native American tree of liberty, of the growth of '75—May the people always distinguish it from the exotics of the present day.

By Mr. Sewall.—The American Eagle, soaring above the forms of Faction in the unclouded day of order and peace.

Many other toasts were given, and among the rest, the health of Messrs. Marshall and Innes, after they had respectively retired, was toasted with affectionate interest.

This forenoon, the elegant Seat of HATFIELD COUNTRYMAN, Esq. in the neighbourhood of this City, was burnt down.

Last evening, Mr. PHILIP BURK, for many years keeper of the Old Kouli Khan Tavern in Chestnut Street, being on a party with his family, fell out of a shallop into the River, near Frankford Creek, and was drowned. By the exertions of a young man who jumped over after him, he was got on board alive, but expired in about ten minutes.

MORE FLOUR MERCHANTS!!!
It is rumoured, that the present secret business before Congress, arises partly out of a treacherous correspondence carried on by one of the virtuous minority of the Senate, a warm democrat.

Upon this Mr. Bache, in the Aurora of this morning observes—"British gold the primus mobile."

It has long since been a general opinion that, the virtuous order of people called democrats would not be very scrupulous in their choice of gold whether British or French, if they could but obtain it.

"Thus every day's experience proves, These Patriots have their price."

The following lines were found in a Junk Bottle, S. W. by W. from Norman's Land, within eight of land, on the 2d of June, 1797, by Messrs. Fortunatus Peale, Joseph Tiltan, and Capt. Silas Cottle:

"This will let that person know how I came by my end. Was for a young lady in Newport, Rhode Island where I first found her and she would keep my company for two years, but while I was a voice and she took up with another man which proves my ruin and I could not but make way with my self, the night the 21st day of April I did drown my self. Whoever shall get this, I wish you would let the world know what became of me and all my dear friends in the public prints. I was born in Portsmouth New Hampshire my name is CHARLES ROBINSON So no more."
(A true Copy.)

Married on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Joseph Turner, Mr. JOSEPH KARRICK, to Miss REBECCA ORD, both of this city.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

6 per Cent.	16/8	Inter-3
per Cent.	10/2	5/8 off
Deferred 6 per Cent.	12/3	1/4
BANK United States,	dividend off	14 per ct.
— Pennsylvania,	do.	22
— North America,	do.	50
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares	4 1/2	per ct. adv.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days	par
— at 60 days	65
— at 90 days	62
Amsterdam, per guilden	40
— 90 days	42

Advertisements unavoidably omitted this day, shall have a place in our next.

WALKER & KENNEDY,
No. 73, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Have for Sale,
Virginia Tobacco, of the Richmond inspection
350 bbls. Virginia Flour and Middlings
500 bushels Wheat
500 casks GinSaug
ALSO,
Three casks Rouens Linens, entitled to the drawback
200 pieces Bandannoes, and
100 cadies India Sewing Silk.
June 15. tbsw

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Boston Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption
For Sale by
Job Haworth,
No. 9th to Front Street
July 5.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, June 30.

Capt. Ruff from Gibraltar, informs, That a few days prior to his departure, a Spanish frigate of 32 guns, taken by Jarvis, was brought in—Jarvis letter to the Governor, mentions, that a galleon, which was in company with the frigate, had escaped—was run ashore, the money got out, and was destroyed.

RATIONALITY.—The wife French Minister of Marine, Merlin, declares enmity to our Treaty with Great Britain, at the same time that he confesses it "incomprehensible."

Paris, May 12.
By the second representation made to the Councils, of the campaigns of France, it appears that from the 8th September, 1793, to the 16th February, 1797, the armies of the French Republic have gained 261 victories, of which 31 were pitched battles—have killed 162,600 of their enemies—made prisoners 197,784—taken 238 strong cities, 319 forts, camps and redoubts, 7962 cannon and mortars, 186,762 fire arms, 43,888,180 pounds powder, 207 standards, 5480 horses, &c. [Le Censeur des Journaux.]

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. DAYS.
Ship Manchester, Shewell, Bordeaux, 53
— Lady Louisa, Bazing, Jamaica, 18
— American Eagle, Pearson, Lisbon, 75
Schr. Daphne, Morie, Miraguan, 18
— Hope, Parsons, Cape Francois, 15
Captain Shewell spoke, on the 30th ult. the brig Diamond, Eastburn, out 7 days, from hence to Liverpool, in lat. 39, 17, long. 69, 12.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

ARRIVED. DAYS.
Ship Huldy, Warner, Hamburg, 83
— Mercury Jessup, do. 54
Captain George Clarke, late of the brig Neutrality, of Bath, arrived here on Saturday in the ship Eleven Sons, from Jamaica.

Captain Clarke, from Savannah bound to the West Indies, was captured on the 1st of April, by the French privateer Polly, commanded by one Alexander Bulcher, who is from, and has a family in Charleston, and carried into St. Jago de Cuba; where his vessel and cargo were secured without a reason why they did so. After several days confinement, being knocked down repeatedly with a cutlas, and other wife illy treated, Captain Clarke was dismissed without any satisfaction respecting his vessel or cargo—they being deaf to all his entreaties.

Captain Jessup, May 21, was boarded by the French privateer, La Liberté de la Fortune, of 22 guns, from Nantes.

June 27, spoke the ship Algomarle, 37 days from Gibraltar, bound to New-York.

June 28, spoke the brig Ann, of and bound to Boston, 16 days from St. Bartholomews.

Same day, spoke the schooner Ann, from N. Providence.

June 29, spoke the Atalanta, of Wiscasset, from Liverpool bound to New-York.

Capt. Warner in a schooner from St. Bartholomews who went past this port yesterday, on his way to the eastward, informs us, that previous to leaving that port, a French privateer had arrived there, the captain of which reported that he had taken an East India ship, belonging to Philadelphia and while conducting her for Guadaloupe, on the 8th day, he fell in with the British sloop of war Lapwing, who retook the prize, and was very near taking him. Capt. W. could not inform of the name of the ship nor the Captain's name. The Lapwing carried the prize into St. Kitts.

American vessels left at Martinique 8th ult.

— Salem, Kline, Alexandria
— Swallow, Taylor, Plymouth
— Friendship, Harlow, ditto
— Eagle, Davis, ditto
— Argo, Woods, Portland
Brig Joseph, Waite ditto
Sloop Hannah, Smith Frederickburg
Schr. William, Lowe, Newburyport
Capt. Whitefield left at Dominica the Barque Mercury, Farnham, of Bath, Kennebeck, who had been taken by a French privateer and taken by an English frigate; and expedited to sail with the convoy; also the Schr. Willing Maid, Lomberd, from Boston, to sail with convoy.

Boston, June 18.

Arrived, brig George, Ruff, 40 days from Gibraltar. Captain Wells sailed several days before for this port. The Ann of Boston, from India, sailed for Smyrna, a few days before. Lat. 31, long. 14, spoke brig Eliza, 5 days from Cadiz. June 11, lat. 44, 13, long 14 spoke snow Phenix, Smith, 12 days from Salem for Bilbao. June 21, lat. 43, long. 62. spoke snow Sally, from Liverpool for Boston. June 22, lat. 44, 39, long. 67. spoke a schooner from Lisbon for Marblehead.

NEW THEATRE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Entertainments of the New Theatre will recommence

On WEDNESDAY Evening, July 5, With a Dramatic Trifle, in one act, called, Seeing is believing.
After which, an Historical Play, called COLUMBUS.
Or, a World discovered.
To which will be added, a Pantomime Ballet Dance (composed by Mr. Byrne) called Dermot and Kathleen.

Box, one dollar twenty five cents—Pit, seven eights of a dollar—and Gallery half a dollar.

The doors of the Theatre will be open at six o'clock, and the curtain rise at seven precisely.

Bush Hill.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Gardens will be open

Thursday Evening, 6th, and Saturday, 8th July.
With a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, after the manner of the public gardens, Paris, London, &c.
Vocal Performers—Messrs. DARLEY, sen. DARLEY, jun. BATES, and Miss BROADHURST.
Instrumental—Messrs. Hopefield, Wolfe, Mucke, Homan, Brooke, Shetty, Petit, Ozambuth, Morel, Declary, etc. Organist—Mr. B. Carr.
Admittance half a dollar.

The Gardens to be opened at six o'clock, and the Concert to begin at seven.

* Tickets to be had and Boxes to be taken at Mr. Carr's Music-Hall, Market-street.
N. B. Tickets of general admittance for the season to be had for twelve dollars each, at the bar of the Bush-Hill tavern.

July 5.

LANDING

From on board schooner Daphne, captain G. W. Morie, from Hispaniola, 61,000 wt. Sugar, 53,000 Coffee

FOR SALE BY F. COPPINGER, No. 221, South Front-street, Who has also on hand, Claret in bbls. and cases Rice

A quantity of Briftol Bottles
A case of Cambrics
Cloths and Cassimeres.
July 5. d6t.

LANDING,
At Walnut-street wharf, from on board ship Manchester, Benj. Shewell, master, from Bourdeaux, Bourdeaux Brandy
Old Claret in bbls.
Medoc Wine in cases
Sauterne do. do.

For Sale by Thomas Murgatroyd, No. 11, Walnut-street.

Said Ship for Freight or Charter, Burthen 280 tons, Philadelphia built of live Oak and Cedar, will be ready to sail in a few days. Apply as above. mwf

FOR SALE, BRETAGNES in cases German Checks in do. Cambrick Platillas Oznabrigs Gold and silver Watches Window Glafs 10 by 8 Glafs Tumblers in cases Linseed Oil in casks, &c. &c.

George Pennock, 103, High-street. July 5.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

ON Friday morning last the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, fronting on Chestnut-street, was feloniously entered, a desk forced open, and cash, to the amount of Eighty Dollars, in New-York, Delaware and Philadelphia notes, taken therefrom.

On Saturday night, the same villain (or some other, actuated by motives equally detestable) returned, and, after forcing the lock from the back door of the office, took from the above mentioned desk the following notes, &c.—One New-York branch bank note of 100 Dollars; one Baltimore note of 10 dollars; two do. of 5; one bank of North America, of 10, torn through the middle; three 2 dollar and three 1 dollar Colon bank notes; one 1 dollar note of the bank of Maryland, torn through the middle and a piece of paper pasted on the back; a number of Philadelphia notes; one half eagle, and some silver—the whole amounting to about 170 dollars.

A number of papers, the utility of which, from the darkness of the night, the villain was not able to perceive, were returned through the channel of the post office this morning.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the discovery of the perpetrator of the above robbery, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction. Office of the Philadelphia Gazette, July 3, 1797.

FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT, AND VERT COMMODOUS Three-story brick House, And Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, IN Arch, above Seventh-street, being a high, pleasant situation and good neighbourhood. The said house is twenty-five feet in front by 48 feet in depth and a piazza twenty feet in depth, and 8 story kitchen with pantries 31 feet in depth, in the piazza there is a commodious stair case with mahogany railing, and there is also a back stair case; said house is finished in a complete and modern style, with marble chimney pieces, fresco cornices, mahogany doors, &c. The said lot is 38 feet in breadth, about 300 feet in depth, and has two fronts; on said lot is a large brick coach house and stable, well finished, and plastered, a pump of good water in the yard, and about the premises there are many conveniences too tedious to enumerate.

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

For further information apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, No. 144, South Second-street.

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 25 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1/2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795. A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete sets.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1/2 cents.

Valuable Public Document. THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, And for Sale

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119 Chestnut-street, [PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS] A FEW COPIES OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Year 1795.— Being the LATEST PERIOD to which an account can be made up. February 22.

NOTICE.

ANY of the citizens who may be inclined to accommodate Members of Congress with board and lodging during the next session, will please to forward their address, as soon as possible, to the subscriber, at Congress Hall—Who also wishes to hear of some ready furnished lodgings, with the use of a kitchen. Likewise of a front drawing room, well furnished, and two good bed rooms, with board for a small family, in which there will be no servants. THOMAS CLAXTON.

Bank of United States.

3d July, 1797.

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each share for the last six months; which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 12th inst.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier