

It was alleged, that the expense of this department had never reached 7,000 dollars and that 10,000 dollars had been appropriated this year, which they thought must prove sufficient; if it were not, it might be supplied next session. Mr. Gallatin declared he had no faith in the estimates of the war department with respect to the several heads of expense, as heretofore, when the appropriations were made general, and a surplus under one head, was taken to supply deficiencies under another, the hospital department had been estimated at 30,000 dollars, though, by the return which had been made to them last session, it appeared, that it scarcely ever exceeded 6,000 dollars. [It will be recollected that last session the appropriations for the military establishment were made special, so that in future every item of expense must be kept distinct.]

On the motion for striking out this item being put, it was negatived 45 to 33. The question for filling the blank with 5,000 dollars, was carried 39 to 30.

The remainder of the items were agreed to without debate. The committee rose, the house took them up, and agreed to them and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

A message was received from the Senate, with a bill which had passed that house for revising the law respecting Consuls and vice-Consuls.

It also informed them, that the President had approved and signed the act for providing a naval armament, and an act for fixing the next meeting of Congress.

Mr. Reed reported the bill for compelling process in the circuit court of N. Carolina, and the bill for continuing in force certain acts and parts of acts, as duly enrolled; they were accordingly signed by the Speaker.

Mr. Allen laid a resolution on the table, again proposing a duty of cents per bushel on salt.—Ordered to lie.

A confidential communication was received from the President of the United States; to read which the galleries were cleared as usual.—Adjourned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, July 7.

WILLIAM BLOUNT took his seat in the Senate yesterday, as usual. He read a short address, in which he said he trusted when he came to be heard upon his trial, he should be able to clear himself from the charges which he understood were to be brought against him. We understand he was allowed to be heard by council this day, to shew why he ought not to be expelled from his seat in the house.

The report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Mr. Blount's business was debated yesterday. It concluded with an opinion that he ought to be impeached of high crimes, and misdemeanors. The subject was adjourned to this day.

This forenoon, the House of Representatives adopted the Report of their Committee, nem. con. relative to Mr. BLOUNT, in consequence of which, the House, in a body, carried up to the Senate, an Impeachment against him, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, July 6, 1797.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to a letter purporting to have been written by WILLIAM BLOUNT, Esq. one of the Senators from the State of Tennessee, together with the papers accompanying the same, having had the same under their consideration, beg leave to make a farther report.

That Mr. Blount having declined an acknowledgement or denial of the letter imputed to him; and having failed to appear or give any satisfactory explanation respecting it, your committee sent for the original letter which accompanies this report, and is in the following words.

(See yesterday's Gazette.)

Two Senators now present in the Senate, have declared to the committee that they are well acquainted with the handwriting of Mr. Blount, and have no doubt that this letter was written by him, your committee have examined many letters from Mr. Blount to the Secretary of War, a number of which are herewith submitted as well as the letter addressed by Mr. Blount to Mr. Cocke his colleague in the Senate, and to this committee respecting the business now under consideration; and find them all to be of the same hand writing with the letter in question. Mr. Blount has never denied this letter, but on the other hand, when the copy transmitted to the Senate was read in his presence on the 3d inst. he acknowledged in his place that he had written a letter to Carey of which he had preferred a copy, but could not then decide whether the copy read was a true one. Your committee are therefore fully persuaded that the original letter now produced was written and sent to Carey by Mr. Blount. They also find that this man, Carey, to whom it was addressed, is, to the knowledge of Mr. Blount, in the pay and employment of the United States; as their interpreter to the Cherokee Nation of Indians and an assistant in the public Factory at Tellico Blockhouse. That Hawkins who is so often mentioned in this letter as a person who must be brought into suspicion among the Creeks and if possible driven from his station, is the Superintendent of Indian affairs for the United States among the Southern Indians—Dismore is agent for the United States in the Cherokee nation, and Byers, one of the agents in the public Factory at Tellico Blockhouse.

The plan hinted at in this extraordinary letter to be executed under the auspices of the British, is so capable of different constructions and conjectures that your committee at present forbear giving any decided opinion respecting it; except that to Mr. Blount's own mind it appeared to be inconsistent with the interests of the United States and of Spain, and he was therefore anxious to conceal it from both. But when they considered his attempts to seduce Carey from his duty as a faithful interpreter and to employ him as an engine to alienate the affections and confidence of the Indians from the public officers of the United States residing among them; the measures he has proposed to excite a temper which must produce the recall or expulsion of our superintendent from the Creek nation, his insidious advice tending to the advancement of his own popularity and consequence at the expense and hazard of the good opinion which the Indians entertain of this government and of the treaties subsisting between us and them; your committee have no doubt that Mr. Blount's conduct has been inconsistent with his public duty, renders him unworthy of a further continuance of his present public trust in this body, and amounts to a high misdemeanor. They therefore unanimously recommend to the Senate an adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That William Blount, Esquire, one of the Senators of the United States having been guilty of a high misdemeanor intirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty as a Senator, be, and he hereby is expelled from the Senate of the United States.

MESSAGE.

Genlemen of the Senate, and Genlemen of the House of Representatives, THE whole of the intelligence which has for some time past been received from abroad, the correspondence between this Government and the ministers of the belligerent powers residing here, and the advices from the officers of the United States, civil and military, upon the frontiers, all conspire to shew in a very strong light, the critical situation of our country. That Congress might be enabled to form a more perfect judgment of it, and of the measures necessary to be taken, I have directed the proper officers to prepare such collections of extracts from the public correspondences as might afford the clearest information. The reports made to me, from the Secretary of State, and the Secretary at War, with a collection of documents from each of them, are now communicated to both Houses of Congress; I have desired that the message, reports and documents may be considered as confidential, merely that the members of both Houses of Congress may be apprized of their contents before they should be made public. As soon as the Houses shall have heard them, I shall submit to their discretion, the publication of the whole, or any such parts of them, as they shall judge necessary or expedient for the public good.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, July 3d, 1797.

REPORT of the Secretary of War to the President of the United States.

WAR-OFFICE, 30th June, 1797.

THE Secretary of War has the honor respectfully to report to the President of the United States, the annexed extracts of letters from Brigadier General Wilkinson and Lieutenant Colonel Hamtramck, relative to certain causes which may have affected the disposition of the Indians on the western frontiers; as also extracts of dispatches to Brigadier General Wilkinson and Captain Guion, respecting the conduct to be observed by the latter officer on his arrival at the Natchez and Walnut-Hills; with copies of a correspondence between his excellency Manuel Gayoso de Lemos and Lieutenant Piercy Pope, of the corps of artillery and engineers, and commandant of the advanced guard of the troops of the United States, defined to take possession of those points, which exhibit the reasons that had prevented his receiving them.

The Secretary further reports a copy of a letter from William Blount, Senator from the State of Tennessee, (the original of which is believed to be in his hand writing) addressed to James Carey, interpreter to the Cherokee nation, and assistant to the Indian factory at Tellico, in Tennessee, who had received it, and which had since come to the hands of the Principal of that factory.

JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War.

[No. I.]

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Brigadier General James Wilkinson, dated War-Office, 9th June, 1797.

“YESTERDAY the Secretary of State received letters from Mr. Ellicott, by which it would appear that scruples on the part of Governor Gayoso had retarded the evacuation of the posts.

“These scruples or objections are, first, That in his opinion the forts ought to be demolished; 2d. That he thought it necessary to continue his force in that quarter till the claims of Spanish subjects to land should be adjusted by negotiation.

“As to the first, our officer may be instructed to agree to the demolition of the works if insisted on. As to the second, he will assure the governor that he is authorized to say, that no person shall be disturbed in his possession or property till an opportunity has been afforded to apply to Congress, and that they may rely upon their claims being adjusted upon the most equitable principles.

“It is to be presumed, that on receiving these explanations, the Spanish garrisons will be withdrawn. If, however, contrary to expectation, this should not happen our officer is to take a secure position, but not to near them as to give any cause to the Spanish garrisons to apprehend insult or injury.”

[No. II.]

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War, to Captain Isaac Guion, commanding a detachment of the Troops of the United States, destined for the Natchez, dated War-Office, June 10th, 1797.

“I ENCLOSE you duplicate of my letter to Brigadier General Wilkinson of yesterday's date for your government, in case he should have left Fort Washington, or by any accident be prevented from communicating to you the contents.—

“Having a perfect reliance on your prudence and judgment, I cannot doubt but your command will prove satisfactory to yourself, and advantageous to the United States.

[No. III.]

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Capt. Isaac Guion, dated War-Office, June 15th, 1797.

“SHOULD this dispatch find you where I expect it will, at the Natchez, and the Spanish garrison still in possession of the works at that place; you will be pleased to lose no time in communicating to the commanding officer there, the enclosed copy of a message from the President of the United States to Congress, and to the inhabitants of Natchez its contents, that both may be fully possessed of the intentions of Government. You will also inform the Spanish Commandant, that you are instructed to pay the strictest attention to the engagements the United States have entered into by the Treaty with his Catholic Majesty; to permit the demolition of the works; to use your utmost endeavours to preserve a continuance of the pacific dispositions of the Indians within our limits, towards the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, or his Indians; and to prevent their commencing hostilities (of which there is no appearance) against either, conformably to the fifth article of the said Treaty. That you flatter yourself, after these candid assurances, that you will have the immediate pleasure to announce to the President, a full compliance with the treaty on the part of the Commander of his Catholic Majesty's forces within the United States.”

[* 12th June, 1797.]

[No. IV.]

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General James Wilkinson to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Washington, 2d June, 1797, received 22d instant.

“LIEUTENANT Colonel Howard of the regiment of Louisiana, an accomplished Irishman, has arrived at St. Louis, with four hundred regular troops; he is strengthening the works of that place, and organizing the Militia; and I have information, through a confidential channel, that it was determined as early as September last, not to give up the posts on the Mississippi.”

[No. V.]

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General James Wilkinson to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Washington, 4th June, 1797, received 22d inst.

“LETTERS from all quarters announce the discontented and menacing aspect of the savages; two white men have been recently murdered on the Ohio below the Cumberland, and the savages beyond the Mississippi, and those who pass Massac, make no hesitation to avow their purpose for war; the Shawanese, at the old Taw towns, are our nearest neighbours; they profess friendship, but are making no preparations for a crop, which is a certain indication of their intention to change ground.”

[No. VI.]

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hamtramck to Brigadier General James Wilkinson, dated Detroit, 21st May, 1797.

“The departure of the fourth regiment, and now of the artillery, makes us very weak—it has reduced our guards from officer's guards to non-commissioned officer's, and our strength does not admit of three relieves.

“I have had, for a long time past, a large number of Indians—I do not know well their intentions—but I think it would be prudent not to weaken the garrison more than it is; and I am pretty sure that both the French and Spaniards have emissaries amongst the Indians. I have it from indubitable authority, that a large Belt from the Spaniards is now travelling through the different nations.”

(To be continued.)

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 3.

Capt. Tilton, from Cadiz, in lat. 45, 28, spoke the ship Phoenix from Bremen for Baltimore, 35 days out, the capt. of which informed him, that he had on board papers, giving information of the French having declared War against America.

On the 14th April the French Directory moved the Council of Five Hundred to prohibit the introduction of English merchandise into Corfica, and to extend to that country the commercial advantages enjoyed by the Republic. Referred to a committee.

PARIS, May 10.

Milana arrived two days since at Paris—he brings the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace with the Emperor.

The Senate of Venice has written to Gen. Buonaparte, to assure him of their wish to preserve the utmost harmony between the two republics, and promised to do justice for the murders committed upon individuals of the French army; the Senate also request the intercession of the French general, to restore to the republic of Venice, the countries beyond the Minio.

The King of Spain has already named his ambassador to the Congress at Berne—where he and the King of Prussia will act as mediators: And such is the known temper and disposition of the people of England, that the government will embrace the opportunity of offering a minister to Berne, and accede to any just and reasonable terms of peace.

[Col. Centinel.]

SALEM, June 30.

From the Isle of France.

By captain Mirick of the Flora, arrived at New Bedford, and who left the Isle of France on the 30th of March, the following positive facts may be relied on, being handed through passengers upon that ship.—“That at the time of their sailing, no orders from France had been received to stop American vessels to or from English ports; and that the colonial assembly of the island had passed some late favorable decrees respecting American trade—ordering that our vessels should not be stopped or molested in any of their different India voyages, or in any way whatever.” The Americans were much respected there.

Dispute between the United States and France.

This day is published, by THOMAS BRADFORD, No. 8, South Front street, price 2/4.

OBSERVATIONS on the dispute between the United States and France, addressed by ROBERT GOODENOUGH HARPER, of South Carolina, to his constituents. June 26—59t

PROVIDENCE, June 29.
On Saturday last a Number of Persons from this town, with a large Seine made for the Ocean, and several Boats well manned, and provided with Harpoons, &c. commenced a ferocious Chase in Seaconk River, after the large FISH mentioned in our last—about 2 o'Clock, Capt. Cole was fortunate enough to strike it with a harpoon—and the novel Scene of the Boat towed about the River with great Velocity by the Fish, excited Anxiety in the surrounding Spectators (amounting to 2 or 3000) for the Safety of the Persons in the Boat, as well as Pleasure, at the prospect of the Fish being taken; it however broke the Hold.—It rose a Number of Times in the Course of the Afternoon, and the blood run plentifully from the wound; but no other Opportunity to strike or entangle it in the Seine offered that Day—Sunday morning very early, it was found further up the river in Shoal Water, and taken without much Trouble.—It measured 12 Feet, 10 Inches in Length, and 5 Feet round. It is not agreed what the proper Name of this Fish is.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. 11. LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS. 103d day's Drawing—June 24.

No.	Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.
124	13829	25139	10	35247
292	947	442		707
799	14236	498		778
1602	449	524		848
930	641	10	651	857
2313	10	940	10	802
351	978	26005		423
748	10	15177		641
798	721	10	745	465
3204	318	27080		38442
417	16548	482		39140
4074	673	562		757
294	17078	28412	10	40272
472	469	504		604
508	713	10	19119	100
5894	751	177		219
6196	18076	677		420
365	623	10	718	909
400	657	10	822	42225
441	983		912	49
7779	994	10	3081	43050
799	19544	513	10	393
8583	10	605	816	792
9236	798	906		44050
485	10005	10	31060	665
561	324	306		45187
967	10	352	541	908
10566	470	10	666	46264
780	964	673	10	47025
980	21020	904		135
11066	544	34199	10	228
133	903	480	10	351
172	24791	711		48817
717	23203	33049		49801
12227	546	428		881
518	24058	10	34374	991
778	192	777	10	
12290	768	10	804	10

103d Day's Drawing—June 26.

106	15048	27903	10	291
159	10	268	28506	39022
160	829	586		289
179	16581	30329		387
213	616	10	552	20
347	17594	35549	10	832
1200	18844	762		878
405	19225	32872		40458
2119	869	10	33135	794
708	10	20651	20	845
3859	977	10	34228	41534
905	21360	10	634	43821
4066	10	479	10	35192
6607	21201	10	470	45105
7024	849	708		706
9436	21128	36314		900
495	25199	303		46562
538	10	322	532	851
826	825	627		47618
10314	865	651	10	847
470	10	27181	383	48294
12344	806	887		297
13001	10	27181	27300	900
674	511	764		49083
14946	906	38167	10	912

Errors in the 90th day's drawing, instead of 43290 blank, read 43270 10 dol. in 99th day instead of 1169 10 read 1169 10—in 100th day in 101st day instead of 9495 blank read 9494 blank, and instead of 32491 blank read 32491 blank.

STATE TRIALS.

The Pennsylvania State Trials, Containing the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkings, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—in one large 8vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. Young has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—47t

NEW THEATRE.

For three weeks only. On FRIDAY Evening, July 7, Will be presented a new COMEDY, called The Way to get Married. To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called

LOCK AND KEY.

The doors of the Theatre will be open at six o'clock, and the curtain rise at seven precisely. Mr. Fox's Night will be on Monday. Mrs. Francis's Night will be on Wednesday.

For Hamburg,

THE SHIP CHARLOTTE, C. F. Danenberger, Master.

Will be ready to receive the cargo in a few days, and is a fast sailing staunch, good vessel, well found.—For freight or passage, apply to George Pennock, No. 103, Market-Street. July 7.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS WILLIAM SHANNON, Auditor, hath, in Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser of this day, advertised for public sale, on to-morrow the 8th instant, a capital building Lot, on the north side of Mulberry-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, bounded otherwise described as in the said advertisement is mentioned.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same, as the equitable title thereto is vested in the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, who mean to proceed at law for the recovery thereof.

By order of the Directors, George Simpson, Cashier. July 7.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. DAYS. Sch'r. Bolton, Clark. Gonaives 13 Sloop Patience, Willis. New-York 6 Ship Glasgow, Barry, from Cadiz; and a brig (name unknown) are below. Two ships were seen standing in for the Capes on Monday last. Capt. Clark, of Bolton, left at Gonaives, Brig Ann, Moffat, of this port, to fall foon Sch'r. Patriot, Hammet, do. do. Hawk, Brown, do. arrived that day Voluptuous, —, Baltimore Ship Pattern, —, New-York

Bysson, June 30.

Arrived brig Friendship, Eames, 53 days from Bourdeaux. Spoke, lat. 44, 55, long. 42, brig Juno, Pete, from Bristol for Baltimore, 33 days out; also in lat. 47, long. 60, brig Neptune, Barr, from Bourdeaux for Salem, 42 days out.

July 1—Arrived schooner Royal Vindicator, Miller, 9 days from Halifax. Spoke a days since, brig Eliza, Graves, 36 days from Cadiz for this port.

July 2—Arrived ship Mermaid, Tilton, 55 days from Cadiz. Left there, ship Foxwell, Stephens, Peppercorrough; Otsego, Hackler, New York; brig Industry, of Bolton, just arrived. Spoke in lat. 45, 28, long. 43, ship Phoenix of Baltimore, 35 days from Bremen.

Capt. Tilton, of the British fleet, before Cadiz, and was boarded by the irretrievable; the commander of which informed capt. T. that the Spanish admiral Masfrazo, by a flag of the red of May, mentioned the hope of admiral Jervis being soon in Cadiz, in the character of a friend; he also informed capt. T. in case of the prolongation of the war, the Spaniards were determined to risk another engagement, and that admiral Masfrazo would be ready in about a month, with 30 of the line—the British fleet, off Cadiz, is 29 sail of the line, among them 8 three deckers.

The 20th April, two frigates from the Havannah, passed the English fleet, but were afterwards discovered by the reconnoitring ships, and after a short contest, were driven on shore—one of them, the Nymph, was got off again, with little damage, on board of which was the famous Mr. Muir, who was dangerously wounded in the engagement.

Same day arrived schooner Federal George, Sampson, of Duxbury, 44 days from Bourdeaux. Spoke nothing—brought no list.

This morning arrived brig Eliza, Graves, 44 days from Cadiz, a schooner from Lisbon, and sch'r. Betty, Lincoln, 19 days from New-Providance—informs, that the Maria, Hatch, was cleared, waiting for hands to proceed home.

Ships Delaware, and Berkley, have arrived at New Bedford, from a long whale voyage—the former 700, the latter 1400 blbls. oil. The Delaware, left the following ships on the Brazil coast, 20th March last, viz. ship —, Pollard, of Bolton, 1100 blbls. Portland, Barnard, 800; Lion, A. Barnard, 700; Brothers, Coffin, 600; Cato, Swain, 500; Rebecca, Long, 550 blbls. all of Nantucket. The season has been so rugged at Brazil, that but few whales have been saved out of vast numbers which have been killed.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

6per Cent.	167 1/2	Inter-
3 per Cent.	102 1/2	off
Deferred 6 per Cent.	113 1/2	1 1/4
BANK United States,	dividend off	14 per cent.
— Pennsylvania,	do.	22
— North America,	do.	50
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares		50
— Pennsylvania,	4 1/2	per cent. adv.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

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

Bath-Hill.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Gardens will be open Thursday Evenings, 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, Sherry, Pettit, Ozkabljuth, Morel, Declary, &c. 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-store, Market-Street. N. B. Tickets of general admittance for the season to be had for twelve dollars each, at the bar of the Bath-Hill tavern. July 5.

LANDING,

At Walnut-street wharf, from on board ship Manchester, Benj. Shewell, master, from Bourdeaux, Bourdeaux Brandy Old Claret in bhd. Medoc Wine in casks Sauterne do. do. For Sale by Thomas Murgatroyd, No.