Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By John Fenno, Nº 119 Chefrut Street.

NUMBER 1766.

PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,
A House and 12 elegant Building Lots in German-O'N Monday the 14th instant at 30'clock P. M. will be fold by public au Lion on the premi-

The first House in the village of Germantown situated on the right hand side of the Road leading from Philadelphia. Also 12 building lots adjoining the same, each containing 50 feet on front on the Germantown road, and extending

400 feet on depth.

N. B. A plan of the above lots may be seen previous to the day of sale by applying to

FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers

Taken up on the 5th initant, Two Strayed Horses, the one a black with a Speck in one of his eyes, the other a bright bay Speck in one of his eyes, the other a bright bay both of them long manes and tails. It is supposed they were caught trespassing on some other place, as they had both of them long bushes faltened to their tails, and were much spent with running when they were taken up. Whoever has lost them is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Enquire at No. 88 Spruce-street.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Forty Dollars Reward.

R AN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named Gl fgow, perhaps he may pass by the name of Glafgow Lee, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly fix feet high, has a fear in the upper part of his under lip, a small part being bitten out between the midde and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right side), his left hand has been very fore, and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt some time past: he is a Rout, strong sellow, and has been employed at a faw mill a tew years: he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this county. It is supposed they are gone into Delaware State. Any person that secures said Negro Man in any gaol, that the subser seward.

State of Maryland, State of Maryland, merfet County, april 10.

NOTICE. THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the fellowing description, viz —No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and stan ing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last. —This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.

From on board the ship Alex nder, capt. Brown, from Jacquemel, at Wilcocks' wharf, about 80,000 wt. of fine Green Coffee in hogsheads, barrels and bags For Sale—apply to

John Whitefides & Co. Claret of the first quality, in cases

Manchester Goods.

veral trunks, fuitable for the present and ap-proaching sason, which will be fold very low for cash or on a shore credit, viz. 7-8 and 9-8 Printed Calicoes
Fancy Waiftcoating in Marf illes, &c.
Cotton and filk and coston Hostery, Pantaloons

A variety of (English) Umbrellas
Nankeens, cotton Hhkfs. Shoe binding, &2.

N. B. A case of printed Muslinets, and a trunk
of Pullicat Bangalore Handkerchiefs, entitled to
drawback, and very suitable for the West-Indies.

Apply No. 35 South Water and corner of Chefnut street.

4 mo. 12—\$1w

NEW TEAWAREHOUSE.

No. 39, South Front Street,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subferiber respectfully acquaintsherfriends
and the public, that she has opened a Store for
the sale of all kinds of Teas, imported in the late
arrivals at Botton and Philadelphia, (as under) and
which she is determined to sell on reasonable terms.
It will be herconstantendeavour to give satisfaction
to those who please to favor her with their custom.
Country stores will find it their advantage to deal
will her, as she can at a moment's notice affort
them any quantity wanted, and will allow a reasonable credit on approved notes.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchopg,
Hyson Skin, and Bohea—Also, Cossee and Loas
Sagar for sale.

Sarah Eaton.

Sarah Eaton.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of PAXSON & RICHARD.

SON, was dissolved on the fixth of the third month lak, by mutual consent. All persons indebted thereto are earnessly requested to make payment; and those that have any demands against the same, are desired to present their accounts for settlement to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Paxyon,

Nathaniel Richardson.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 3d, 1798.

ISAAC PAXSON,

ISAAC PAASON,
Continues to carry on the buliness at the usual place, No. 10, South Third street, where he has on hand a large affortment of Ironanongery, Saddery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, which he wilfell wholesale or retail, on low terms, for cash or the usual credit. He expects to receive by the first vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, a large addition to his present affortment; and will execute with punctuality and care any orders from he former customers, and his strends in general. 23W4W

A Country Seat. TO BE LET for the fummer feafon or by the year, the greater part of a large House, in a high, healthy fituation, above the eight mile flone, on the Germantown road (occupied only by a newly married couple)—with flabling and convenience for keeping a carriage. For further particulars, enquire of Caspar W. Haines, in Germantown, or the subscriber, on the premises.

HEZEKIAH HUNTSMAN.

Military Colours. At C. GULLAGER'S

Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chefaut street,
opposite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manuscrocessian to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co. FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all poslible dispatch, on the most

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that soperb stile of modern elegance petuliar to G.R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an ar-tifl mafter of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to eill at his Paint-

Military Colours, GEORGE RUTTER & Co.

Portrait and Ornamental Painters, IN a file which will endure the hardfhips of the weather without injury, and which for nextness and exactitude of colouring cannot be furpassed in

FLAGS AND DRUMS Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Ratter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the

In the Military Line,
A variety of specimen's may be seen at their
Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the Naw

ROBERT FIELD.

MINIATURE PAINTER, Has removed to No. 106, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

NOTICE.

A Swednesday the ninth instant is appointed by the President of the United States, as a day of Solemn Humiliation, Rasting and Prayer, Notice is bereby given, that the Bank of Pennsylvania will be shur on that day, and that all payments which then become due at Bank, must be made on the day preceeding; the Roard of Directors will meet on Tuesday the eighth instant, for the purpose of Discounting and Notes offered for through must therefore be sent in, the Yonday preceeding.

By order of the Board

JON. SMITH, Cashier.

may 3. dt8

A Premium of 100 Dollars not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be so planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is requested that the plans may be sen't to the Cashier of the Bank, previous to the first of June next.

april 10 april 19

IMPORIED, In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux, AND FOR SALBBY THE SUBSCRIBER,

White wine in half casks sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets

Wines in Cases. Macarty, and Medoc Thomas Murgatroyd, No. 11, Walnut Street. WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market
Medos, and Saurerne
Wines in cases.
drawback herry wine in pipes and quarter cafks

Pimento in bags
I'wo trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels 1 iverpool salt. march 19

OX BEEF. 100 Barrels ? of Beef or best quality, put so half Barrels ? up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut ork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINES. 35 Pipes of Madeira Wine. 30 Pipes of Port. 30 half Cafks of Sherry.

30 Casks of Lisbon. 300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent 800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR, 100 Barrels of Condemned, and 20 Boxes of belt Durham Mustard.

FOR SALE BY John Skyrin

FOR SALE, Two three story Brick Houses Two three Hory Brick Houles
With convenient flores, wharf, &c. fituate on
Water flreet, between Mulberry and Saffafras
Streets, containing in front on Water flreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaftward ninety-five feet, then widening to the
fouth thirteen feet fix inches. These houses
have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north fide, and area very defirable fituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others
who may have occasion for storage of goods.
This property will be sold on very reasonable
terms for cash. For further information apply
to the printer. to the printer.
april 5

For Sale, The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,

Caraccas Cocoa. Henry Philips,

C O N G R E S S.HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WERNESDAY, APRIL 25. (Concluded from gesterday's Gazette.) Mr. HARPER called for the order of the day on the bill for establishing an executive department, to be denominated The Department of the Navy. The house accordingly went into a committee of the whole on this bill, and rose without making any amendment in the bill; but upon the question in the house of its passing to a third reading,

Mr. GALLATIN faid, he had not proposed my amendment to this bill in the committee of the whole, because what he had to say upof the whole, because what he had to say upon it, would go against the principle of the
bill. He did not think it necessary to establish a Navy Department. He did not suppose
our army and navy were at present so large as
to require two separate departments. If the
business was so much increased as the persons
at present employed could not do it, they
might be increased. Nor did he believe with
some gentlemen that such an institution would
produce economy. On the contrary he alproduce economy. On the contrary, he always found that the increase of offices, was ways found that the increase of offices, was the increase of expence. Some time ago, it was said that great economy would arise from appointing a Purveyor of Supplies; but he had seen, from the time of this establishment, a great and constant increase of expence in every thing which relates to supplies. Not seeing the necessity of it, therefore, he should vote against it, except good reason should be given for it; for he believed, the moment a department of this kind was established, the head of it would wish to make it of as great importance as possible by endeavours to extend the object of his superintendance. He called for the yeas and nays upon the question, which were agreed to be taken.

Mr. J. Williams did not seel disposed to

which were agreed to be taken.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS did not feel disposed to vote for this bill. It appeared to him that the Secretary of War, with officers under him, would be sufficient for the management of our naval concerns also. It was some time after the constitution was framed, before the War Department was established. Whenever an office was established, something was always found for it to do. Soon after the War Department was established, we had an Indian war, and after that Indian war ceased another partment was established, we had an Indian war, and after that Indian war ceased, another establishment was made under the name of the Accountant's Office. If the business was increased, new clerks might be employed, but he should be against any new department. If we were engaged in hostilities, and our naval power, of course increased, such an establishment might be necessary; but at present he did not think it necessary; but at present he did not think it necessary; but at present he did not think it necessary, nor did he think our revenue equal to the support of a navy which should require such an establishment to take care of it. If this office was to superintend the construction of vessels, persons acquainted with this business, might be employed under the Secretary of War. The present expence of the War Department was 18,250 dollars a year, and though there would not be much to do in this new office, he supposed the expence would not be much less, and besides Congress would be importuned from session to session to serve would not making every desence to any contact was the wished to han days. faid he was defirous of making every defence for our country, yet he wished to keep down

ess of the navy, he should not object to it.
Mr. SEWALL said, when the house was Mr. Sewall faid, when the house was considering any subject relative to the encrease of the navy, complaints were made of the enormous expences, and of the little responsibility which attends the business, and when it has been said that the greatness of the expence might have arisen from a want of knowledge in the persons who had the care of the business, it was said that defect ought to be remedied. This department is intended to do that, and by the expence of a few hundreds of dollars, he had no doubt thousands would be faved. When talking about vessels, it was complained that too great an expence was incurred on this object; now it is said there is no object for the proposed officer to attend to; but the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Williams) was asraid if this office was established, it would be the means of increasing the navy. This certainly could not be done contraver to the was all.

was established, it would be the means of increasing the navy. This certainly could not be done contrary to the will of Congress.

He thought there were obvious reasons for the establishment of this department. It was well known that an officer might be well acquainted with the business of the army, with quainted with the business of the army, without knowing any thing about a navy, and a man employed at the head of such a department, ought to have some knowledge of the business committed to his care. Mr. S. said, however well the present Secretary of War might be acquainted with army concerns, he believed he was not conversant with naval matters. In consequence of this, he had a number of agents employed under him. Indeed the War Department had so much business on its hands, as not to be able to pay a sufficient attention to our naval establishment. He therefore believed it was necessary to make this new establishment, especially as the Naval Department was likely to be considerably augmented.

augmented.
Mr. S. SMITH believed, after all the firuggles which had been made on this subject, it would at length be found necessary for the United States seriously to turn their attention to the establishment of an efficint naval force, and the sooner gentlemen could bring their minds to this, the better it would be for the general good. If this proposition had been minds to this, the better it would be for the general good. If this proposition had been brought forward at the commencement of the fession, he should have thought it unnecessary; but from the increase which had been made during this session, he thought the establishment proper. 950,000 dollars had been appropriated for providing 12 vessels, a number of gallies were also contemplated, a ship of war or schooner, it appears has been built on the lakes, and some gallies on the rivers. These, with the frigates and cutters, form an establishlakes, and some gallies on the rivers. These, with the frigares and cutters, form an establishment which will require a naval man to supersistend it. An expenditure of two millions of dollars, he supposed, would be authorized this session; and a man knowing something of naval architecture, will be able to save more in the course of this year to the United States, than will pay ten years of the expences of this office. A merchant going into the building of vessels, without a knowledge of the business, will find the truth of this fact. The great expenditure attending the building

which had the defence of the country for their object; and as the selfion was drawing to a close, he thought it best to have as little debate as possible, and that the sowner the question was taken, the better; but when he heard a gentleman rise in opposition to it, upon whose support he calculated, he was apprehensive lest it might have an effect upon other persons on whose support he also relied. The gentleman from New-York seemed to apprehend some new and heavy expence was to be incurred, and that some greater caution was now necessary than heretofore. What saving, then, does he mean to make by opposing the establishment of this office? Since he supposes the same clerks will be sufficient, which Mr. O. supposed would be 3,500 dollars; a greater saving than which would be made by such a person in every ship built or purchased. Taking the expence of our naval establishment at one million dollars a year, it would only be an expence of one third person to thuse to go all lengths with him to involve the country in a war which into involve the country in a war which may go the destruction of the liberties of it, they are thus calumniated. They are willing to go all reasonable lengths; and if there were any attack made upon this country, he believed they would be much more ready to meet the enemy rhan that gentleman. Indeed, niany of those members with they are thus calumniated. They are willing to go all reasonable lengths; and if there were any attack made upon this country, he believed they would be much more ready to meet the enemy rhan that gentleman. Indeed, niany of those members with they are thus calumniated. They are thus calumniated. They are willing to go all reasonable lengths; and if there were any attack made upon this country be believed they would be much more ready to meet the enemy rhan that gentleman. Indeed, niany of those members which have no effect upon those against whom they were made, where their characters were known: they were made, where their characters were known: they were made, whe establishment at one million dollars a year, it would only be an expence of one third per cent. which every one must allow was a mere triste to have the money of the public well expended. The services of the War and Naval Departments were, he said, perfectly distinct. The duries of the War Department became every day more arduous, and, whatever gentlemen may think, they must become more so. This opposition coming from a friend, he could not suppose it arose from a bad motive, but merely from a narrow conception of what is conceived to be the agricultural interest. Agriculture and commerce, said Mr. O. are twin sisters, and cannot live separate from each other; they must live together, or expire at the same moment. It was the duty of gentlemen representing agriculturists thus to speak to their constituents. It was an axiom realized by every politician in was an axiom realized by every politician in the world. The fact was, that every thing spent upon the Naval Department was so much saved, in which the agricultural part of the country partake very largely.

Mr. O. faid, it was necessary even for the sake of appearances, to establish an office of

to the opinion of the European world, He thought 5,000 dollars a year would be well expended in purchasing the good opinion of was established, it would foon create before. the European Nations in this respect, and par-ticularly of France. Though our state was at present that of an infant, it would in time come that of an Hercules

Even if the prefent from should blow over, and our Naval power should not be wanted, and the theory of the gentleman from New-York should overcome his theory, the establishment of this office could at any time be suppressed, and the money expended in it would be more than saved, by the additional information and care employed in our Naval concerps, as it was a thing impossible for one man to undertake the business of the Warand Navy Departments. As well might extend man to undertake the bunners of the War and Navy Departments. As well might a Merchant be fet to do the businers of a Lawyer; a Lawyer that of a Physician; a Carpenter that of a Bricklayer, or a Bricklayer that of a Carpenter. He hoped, therefore, as he had heretofore had the pisasure of voting with the gentleman from New-York, he should also have it on this occasion, whilst gentlemen who believe that no danger threatens us, and who are disinclined to take measures of defence, may call the yeas and nays, and find themselves in a minority as usual.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE never remembered to have heard such language as had fallen from

have heard fuch language as had fallen from the gentleman last up. He laments, said Mr. C. that a gentleman who usually voted with him should dare to think for himself. Are gentlemen's opinions and language thus to be circumscribed? [Mr. O. explained]. Mr. C. continued, the gentleman was willing that all questions should now be taken without deall questions should now be taken without de-bate. Does this mean, said he, that there are majority of members in this house who must always be in the right, and a minority al-ways in the wrong? If this be the case, they had better dismiss the minority, and do the business themselves. Were not gentlemen any longer to express their difference of opi-nion? Would this be the way to keep the government together, or to preserve harmony in the country? If this were to be the situa-tion of things, he should regret it with tears in his eyes. He had himself no mathematical certainty that any opinion of his was right; would be done better with fuen an officer than in his eyes. He had himself no mathematical certainty that any opinion, of his was right; nor did he think the gentleman from Massachusetts ought to expect men to bow to his. Such an assumption led to mischief of a serious kind. What I to say we have a majority, and therefore we will have no debate. The Speaker said no such expression had been made use of: if it had he should have checked it. Had it not been for an expression of this kind, he should not have risen on this question. He wished to hear every man deliver his opinion freely. Mr. C. did not believe the bill to be a proper one, and in those the believe the bill to be a proper one, and in that that it went to countenance the idea, according to the gentleman from Massachusetts, that this country must go into the establishment of a large Naval Power. The great laving to be derived from this office, he understood to be from savings in the building of vessels, but as the twelve vessels which were larely voted, are proposed to be purchased ready built, he supposed this real would be done better with such as the without him.

But it was said it was necessary to go into the sake of appearances. To whom are these appearances to be made? Not to our own people, but to European nations. The gentleman from Massachusetts says we ought to adopt their opinion upon this subject. He viewed a policy of this kind the most fatal of any other to mis country. He better. The only object in view with that House ought to adopt their opinion upon this subject. He viewed a policy of this kind the most fatal of any other to mis country. He better. The only object in view with that House ought to adopt their opinion upon this subject. He viewed a policy of this kind the most fatal of any other to mis country. He better. The only object in view with that House ought to adopt their opinion upon this subject. He viewed a policy of this kind the most subject to adopt their opinion of any other to mis country. He better. The only object in

more in the course of this year to the United States, than will pay ten years of the expences of this office. A merchant going into the building of vessels, without a knowledge of the business, will find the truth of this sact. The great expenditure attending the building of the frigates, he supposed, had been chiefly owing to the want of such an establishment as the present. The gentleman from New-York had stated the expence of the War Depart.

ment at 18,250 dollars; but one half of that expence was incurred in the office of the Accountant of the War Department, and as there would be no need of a new Accountant, the expence could not be doubled. The duties of the War Department are greatly increased, and might be farther increased during the present sellion; and an expenditure of the kind proposed might live the shawars away of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Macon fail the arguments in favour of this bill were derived from a want of knowledge of naval affairs in the War Department. He thought that might be supplied without the establishment of a new department; but he believed the building of the frigates had mostly been carried on under the direction of the captains who were to lave the command of them. More clerks had been added to the War Department, in consideration of the captains who were to lave the command of them. More clerks had been added to the War Department, in consideration of the captains who were to lave the command of them. More clerks had been added to the War Department, in consideration of the war Department, in consideration of the captains who were to lave the command of them. More clerks had been added to the War Department, in consideration of the captains who were to lave the command of them more money would be expended.

Mr. O'trs laid, the gentleman from New-York had opposed this billou different ground from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, because he expected opposition from him and some others, to every measure which had the defence of the country for their object; and as the selfion was drawing to a close, he thought it best to have as little which he has charged them? In the proposed of the country in a war which him to involve the country in a war which him to involve the country in a war which him to involve the country in a war which him to involve the country in a war which him to involve the country in a war which him to involve the country in a war which him to involve the country in a war which him to involve the co

in future.

Mr. Harper faid, the naval defence which this house thought necessary for the service of the country having been voted, he could not agree with those gentlemen who consider this as a question of desence. He thought it a question of economy, and in this view, he should reply to some observations which had been made upon it.

He believed our Naval desence would be much more esticationally and speedily provided by means of the proposed establishment, than if the bill was rejected. So sar, indeed, it is question of desence, but only collaterally so. The point of view in which this bill should be considered, is simply this, will it not effect with more speed and economy the marine desence now existing, as well as that not effect with more speed and economy the marine desence now existing, as well as that contemplated? He himself had no doubt as to the fact. Indeed, he would ask the gentleman from N. Carolina, whether, if he were about to erect a Distillery on his place, de would employ his overseer to do it, who, though he might understand the business of his sarm very well, knew nothing of building. He certainly would not; and it this would be bad policy in an individual, it would be equally so in a nation. Besides the expence would be so trifling as only to amount (as had been stated) to one third per cent, though traders were in the habit of paying 5 per cent.

to have their butiness done.

But it was faid, that if an office of this kind was established, it would soon create business. But the business is already created. We have, said he, already a marine of fifteen ships of war. This, he knew, was comparatively a small force, but in the stablishment of which we shall yet expect two millions of dollars, and the support of which will amount at least to 7 or 800,000 dollars annually. When the War Department was first established, the object of its care was not, he believed, of equal ject of its care was not, he believed, of equal

These two departments, Mr. H. said, had no connection with each other. No nation was without two fuch departments, and our own experience had shewn the want of a Navat Department. Therefore economy, the practice of individuals, the common practice of order parties, and our own experience concur

Department. Therefore economy, the practice of individuals, the common practice of orber nations, and our own experience concur in fupport of this bill.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS was ready to acknowledge he did not believe it could ever be the interest of this country to go into the establishment of a large naval power, and therefore he should not be in rayour of the present bill on that ground. Nor did he think there was any goodreason for dividing the military and naval business, except there was more than could be attended to by the present establishment. But it was said the business was of a different nature, and therefore it ought to be in separate departments, as one man cannot be supposed to understand both concerns. That objection would apply to any of the other departments, and whenever this rule of dividing business shall be adopted, we shall get men of inferior talents to do it. When the government was established, it was thought that a War Department would be equal to the military and naval concerns of this country. But it was said a navy was not then thought of; it was however doubtless thought of when the singlets were ordered to be built, and it was not then gone into. It was however said, that much money had been lost, for want of an officer of this kind. This was mere affertion, and it was by no means clear that the business would be done better with such an officer than without him.

But it was said it was necessary to go into