

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States again went into a committee of the whole on the bill for authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army, together with the amendments proposed to it by a select committee; when the consideration of Mr. Gallatin's motion for striking out the first section being refused, a debate took place which continued till half past four o'clock. The question was taken and negatived 47 to 44. The committee then rose, and had leave to sit again.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Bache has denounced our government, and threatened us with war and vengeance from the "great nation" as the French now like themselves, because the dispatches from our envoys have been published, at the same he takes unenvied pains to show that the French government is in no degree implicated in those dispatches. What, the great nation go to war with the United States for exposing the villainies of private swindlers!

When the Jacobin faction knew nothing of the instructions to our envoys to France, their organ, the Aurora, was incessantly abusing the executive for not giving such as were competent to the object. The detestable calumniators went far as to say that they contained directions the reverse of what now appears to be the fact. Since their publication, neither candor, honor nor honesty have extorted a confession of these attempts to deceive the people. Let memory do its office, and it will be found that time is continually proving the fallaciousness of these traitors.

A correspondent asks the scribblers of the Aurora, whether they are prepared to give the lie to Mr. Gerry, when he asserts that the French minister Talleyrand Perigord, the organ of the directory, substantially confirmed the propositions of the persons now called swindlers.

A second edition of Gallatin's speech, with a curious appendix never before published, is on sale at the office of the Aurora. It is in this way that the agents of the directory increase and disseminate their poison, publishing what was never spoken, as speeches uttered in Congress. We believe the hour is at hand, when these foreign genies will make their last speeches in this country: they will be turned off, but not hanged.

MR. FENNO.

We hear the vile incendiary Bache, in company on Wednesday with Dr. Leib, was disseminating his political poison among the citizens of the Northern Liberties, and announced his intention of having a Jacobinical festival at the Falls of Schuylkill on Saturday, where he intended to descend upon the answer of the President to the address of the Youth of this city—You may therefore expect to see a long list of hellish toasts, drank on the occasion, on Monday next, inserted in his shameful Aurora.

MR. FENNO.

Bache, whilst other people were observing the Fast Day, yesterday (except a few Jacobins) as every good man ought to do, was circulating his vile vehicle of sedition and lies, his newspaper. He undertakes to make a statement of the poll at the late Southwark election: his return I believe is not correct as to numbers; and as to the political sentiments of some of the candidates, it is false; for Mr. Pierce, Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Shed are well known to be Federalists. If such are anti-republicans, I know not what the means of republican. In his this morning's paper, he brags of the Southwark and New York elections, as showing the sentiments of the people at this time: as to the Southwark election, the Federalists thought it so unimportant that they were elected commissioners, that scarcely any of them attended the election, and those merely to show that there was an opposition to some of their ticket, whilst the Jacobins had forty or fifty of their creatures circulating their ticket, with their usual knavish schemes. They were industrious indeed, when there was little or no opposition, well remembering the defeat they suffered at Israel's election.

Another reason, Mr. Fenno, I must give you. The supporters of government knew that Mr. Shed, Mr. Hutton (who am also in the federal ticket) and Mr. Pierce, were Federalists. Had the government side thought it worth while to contest the election, they no doubt could have succeeded—witness their success in the choice of a Federal Constable (in opposition to a violent Jacobin) although the faction had been at work for a month before. So much for Southwark. As to the New York election, I have little to say: the returns of that election are not to be published before the end of this month. I know not how Ben can lie by anticipation; he knows not that Livingston has got his election, or if so, by more than a majority of one vote. He thinks no doubt it is best for him to keep up his trade, and better to tell lies in time, than to be deprived of telling them at all, which I think is morally impossible for him to do, if he holds (as he must do) to his friend Dr. Priestley's Creed of Necessitarianism, or transports himself to his dear matters in France, where he would stand a good chance of being rewarded for his fidelity to them with laying on his back on a plank and dying as an Atheist ought to die, with the National Razor to his sinful gullet.

A SOUTHWARK FEDERALIST.

May 10,

Bache's Bordertown Communication.

MR. FENNO.

As I have always deemed it unnecessary to contradict any fact stated in Bache's paper, I should have taken no notice of the Communication in that paper from Bordertown, if I had not been informed it has been taken up by some New-York papers. This Bordertown communication is a plain, flat, democratic falsehood. It is certain it came from one of three men in that village, all of whom are the devoted disciples of Tom Paine in religion, morals and politics, it is not therefore surprising that the truth is not in them. You may be assured that we shall endeavor to trace this communication to its author, and expose him as he ought to be. In the address to Congress that went from Burlington county, above one hundred signers were procured from this place and its vicinity.

Bordertown.

Bache in his paper of this morning says, "it was early foretold that the insidious recommendation of a British Printer to the Youth of this city, to wear a cockade would be attended with disagreeable consequences. The prediction has been in a degree verified; tumultuous meetings and riots took place towards dark but they were fortunately not attended with any serious consequences." No misrepresentation is too gross for Bache, or does he mean that it was by the recommendation of the British printer a number of people with French cockades in their hats met in a tumultuous and riotous man-

ner in the State-House Yard—Will he be so good as to tell us also, by whose recommendation the magistracy interfered and sent the most disorderly of the cockade gentry to prison—a number of people with French cockades in their hats parade the streets, on the fast-day, go to the most public place in the City—infulth those who have professed their devotion to their country's cause and behave in so disorderly a manner that the magistrates are obliged to interfere to suppress them. Bache with his usual effrontery ascribes to the Badge which distinguishes Americans the tumult of Wednesday evening, when he well knows that what took place was begun by the persons wearing French cockades, and ended by the magistrates sending to prison as many of those persons as did not escape either by flight or taking the cockades out of their hats—as this was the badge (the badge of a nation who have been plundering and insulting us for a long time) by which they thought proper to distinguish themselves. Bache cannot have the credit of meaning this badge when he says, "the scenes of yesterday should be a warning and teach our citizens to discard a badge which can only tend to mark divisions among us and increase the heat of party spirit." Yet with respect to their badge he would have been silent.—No, he means that we should discard the badge that distinguishes Americans from the enemies of America. But why discard this badge? Can there be a division of sentiment upon the propriety of resolving to defend ourselves? If there be, then it is essential that this division be known previously and that true Americans be distinguished from the partisans of France; but I am persuaded that so small is the number of these people and such their impotence that it cannot be justly said there is a division among us—how weak they are was fully demonstrated on Wednesday that no further attempts of the kind are to be apprehended. This is the last effort of the boasted diplomatic skill of the French Directory here, and so clumsily a piece of business have their principal agents made of it that in all probability they will not be tho't worthy of their hire. Bache disseminates the atheistical principles of Paine—publishes forged letters of general Washington accuses him of assassination—accuses the Secretary of State of taking a bribe—blushes not when his falsehoods are detected and exposed—endeavours to ridicule the age of our President. This same Bache dares to take within his polluted lips the awful name of God, if that God whose holy religion he has endeavoured to subvert; he has the front to talk of the good of his country whose peace and happiness he has labored to destroy. He has founded the lowest depths of human depravity, and now exhibits to the world an example of wickedness that no man of his years ever arrived at before. Let none attempt to describe him—language is too weak—no combination of words will come so near to expressing every thing that is monstrous in human nature as BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE. Let him sink into contempt, and let oblivion cover him.

THE CALLED JADE WILL WINCE.

The foreign faction seem to consider the alien bill, now pending, as the ruin of all their hopes; and the lamentations of their prophet, proclaimed in the Aurora of this morning, was any additional argument required to explain and enforce the expediency and necessity of such a bill, ought to convince every lover of his country, and every friend to American independence, that the safety of the United States is intimately connected with its immediate adoption.

Married, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Green, Mr. Robert Jones Heath formerly of Virginia, to Miss Hannah Linn, of this city.

We are informed, that William North, Esq. is appointed by the Executive of this State, a Senator of the United States, vice J. S. Hobart, appointed District Judge. (Albany Gaz.)

FROM NEWBURYPORT.

To the President of the United States.

SIR. The inhabitants of the town of Newburyport, fully impressed with the present important crisis of public affairs, are prompted no less by a sense of duty than by their own feelings, to express those sentiments which the occasion so naturally inspires in the breast of every American. From the long experience of your conduct in the many public offices to which you have been called by your own country, they feel the most perfect confidence in your wisdom, integrity and patriotism; and they with cheerfulness declare their entire approbation of your attempt to adjust all existing disputes with the French Republic by an amicable negotiation; of that spirit of conciliation which dictated your instructions to our ministers; and of the principles of justice on which they were founded. They learn with equal indignation and astonishment that this spirit of conciliation has been repelled with contempt, that these principles of justice have been disregarded, and that a heavy tribute, with humiliating concessions on our part, have been proposed to us in a manner arbitrary and unfriendly, as the price at which we must purchase the right of being heard. The inhabitants of this town duly appreciate the blessings of peace and neutrality, but they will never complain at the loss of those blessings when constrained to sacrifice them to honor, the dignity and the essential interests of their country. They consider the present interesting state of public affairs as a solemn appeal to the hearts of all independent Americans, and a call on them to come forward with unanimity and firmness, in support of the government and the men of their choice—to resist with becoming dignity any vain attempt to derogate from our common sovereignty, or to degrade our national character from the rank it now just-

ly holds among nations—to convince the world that we are alike uninfluenced by corruption and by fear—and that we will not be a divided people, the miserable slaves of a foreign power, or the despicable tools of foreign influence.

Impressed with these sentiments, and relying with full confidence on the wisdom and patriotism of every branch of government they take this occasion solemnly to pledge their lives and fortunes to support the measures judged necessary by the President & Congress, to preserve and secure the happiness, the dignity, and the essential interest of the United States.

ANSWER.

To the inhabitants of Newburyport.

GENTLEMEN, The address of the inhabitants of the ancient, populous and wealthy town of Newburyport, passed without a dissentient voice at a late meeting as certified by your selectmen, and presented to me by your representative in Congress, Mr. Bartlett does me great honor.

The astonishment and indignation you express at the contempt with which a spirit of conciliation has been repelled, your resolution never to complain at the loss of the blessings of peace and neutrality, when constrained to sacrifice them to the honor, dignity and essential interest of your country; to resist with becoming dignity any vain attempt to derogate from our common sovereignty or to degrade our national character, from the rank it now justly holds among nations, to convince the world that you are alike uninfluenced by corruption and by fear, that you are not a divided people the miserable slaves of foreign influence—do equal honor to your hearts and judgment.

Your reliance, with full confidence on the wisdom and patriotism of every branch of the government and the solemn pledge, of your lives and fortunes to support the measures of the legislature and administration, to preserve and secure the happiness, dignity and essential interest of the United States; are all the assurances which the best of governments could desire from the best of citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 8th, 1798.

A charity sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Neale, next Sunday, in St. Mary's Church at ten o'clock A. M. for the benefit of the poor-school of said church.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

Table with columns: PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, ARRIVED, DAYS, and various ship names and destinations.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 30. Mr. LIVINGSTON asked and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session 37 to 25. The bill directing payment to a detachment of militia for services performed in the year 1794, under Major James Ore, was read the third time and passed. The amendments of the Senate to the bill empowering certain officers and others to administer oaths, were taken up and agreed to. Mr. THATCHER, from the committee on the subject of Post Office and Post Roads, reported that the committee did not consider it expedient to make any alteration at present in the act passed in the last winter session, establishing Post Offices and Post Roads. Report to lie on the table. Mr. BELLOCK presented two petitions from the freeholders and others of Staunton and Taunton, in Massachusetts, against the acting of merchants' vessels, and generally against any measures which might lead to war. They had the same course with other petitions of the like nature. On motion of Mr. OTIS, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary, and in addition to an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt; and after some discussion, and several amendments made, the committee rose, and was discharged from a further consideration of the subject, and the bill was recommitted. Mr. RUTLEDGE called for the reading of the bill from the Senate to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be purchased or built a number of small vessels, to be equipped as galleys, or otherwise. It was read, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. The number of vessels is not to exceed ten, and the money to be appropriated not to exceed \$20,000 dollars. Mr. IMLAY presented certain resolutions agreed upon at a public meeting at Monmouth in New-Jersey, approbatory of the measures of the Executive, and expressive of determinations to support all the acts of the Government. Referred as usual. A bill was received from the Senate for the relief of Joseph Nourie, and read the first time. On motion of Mr. LIVINGSTON, the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of Alexander Macomb and William Edgar. These petitioners, it appears, were purchasers of certain lands in the North-western Territory, sold at New-York in 1787, under the ordinance of Congress of the 20th of May, 1785. The memorialists having neglected to pay the instalments according to the terms of the Constitution, the first payment which they made became forfeited. They request that Congress will either permit them now to accomplish the payment of the purchase money on the original terms, and thus obtain a grant of the whole quantity of land purchased, or a provision by law to grant to them so much of the said land as will be in the proportion which the sum heretofore paid bears to the whole amount of the purchase money. Several of the lots for which these persons made their contract having been sold at Pittsburgh, in pursuance of the act of the 13th of May, 1796, the committee states, that if the prayer of the petition should be granted, it will be necessary to indemnify the purchasers by granting other lots of equivalent value. But as the petitioners have shewn no reason why they did not fulfil their contract, excepting that their funds were otherwise employed, and as the United States must have incurred considerable expenses in the negotiation when the contract was first made, the committee of claims can find no reason why the forfeiture to which the petitioners have subjected themselves by the terms of their contract, should be remitted; they therefore report it as their opinion, that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted. The whole purchase money was \$3,764 dollars; one third, viz. 29,669 dollars had been paid and by the contract forfeited. This report was advocated by Messrs. D. FOSTER, BAYARD, MACON, and ALLEN; and opposed by Messrs. LIVINGSTON, and HARPER. It was agreed to, there being 51 votes in its favour. The house concurred. On motion of Mr. HARPER, the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Captain Thomas Lewis. The petitioner prays for extra pay as an Aid-du-Camp to General Wayne, for a certain time. The committee report that the General had already two Aids (which was all he was entitled to) and that it was a settled principle with respect to the army, not to pay an officer in two capacities. As it appeared by the discussion, that Captain Lewis had been employed by General Wayne as an additional Aid, and that the principle spoken of by the committee of claims had heretofore been departed from, the report of the committee was disagreed to, and a resolution directing the Accounting Officers to settle his account, was agreed to. The house concurred in the report and a bill was directed to be brought in accordingly. Mr. SEWELL moved that the committee of the whole on the state of the union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill authorizing the President of the United States to raise a Provisional Army, in order that it might be referred to a select committee. Agreed, and On motion of Mr. SITGREAVES, it was referred to the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country. Mr. SEWELL said, as Mr. LIVINGSTON, who was a member of the committee just named, had obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session, it would be necessary to add a member to that committee in his place. Agreed, and Mr. BROOKS was added. Mr. DAVIS moved to meet in future at ten o'clock, instead of eleven in the morning.—The motion was lost, only 21 for it. Adjourned.

TO BE SOLD, BY JOHN NIXON & Co. A quantity of very excellent LOGWOOD NOW LANDING AT THEIR WHARF. may 10. 3awif

For Sale, Forty acres of Land, On the Old York road, within sight of Germantown, and about five miles from the city; the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground. For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his Office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street. 4th mo. 3d. t&frit

FEDERAL GRENADIERS.

The gentlemen composing this new corps, as also all those disposed to join it, are requested to assemble on Monday evening, May 14, at Ogden's tavern, in Chestnut near Third-Street.

N. B. Gentlemen of grenadier-line are particularly invited.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Youth of North and South Mulberry Wards, who are desirous of forming themselves into a Uniform Volunteer Corps are requested to meet on Friday evening, 11th inst. at the House of J. Hardy, Swan Tavern, North Third Street. May 8.

Washington, Commissioners Office.

7th May, 1798. THE Commissioners will receive proposals until the 20th of June next, for building in the City of Washington, one of the Executive Offices for the United States, of the following external dimensions—148 feet in length, and 57 feet 6 inches in breadth; cellar walls 30 inches; first story 23 inches; and second story 18 inches; partition walls averaging 15 inches; to contain on the ground floor 14 rooms; first number on the second story; and in the roof 2 rooms, with a passage. The whole external of the building to be of brick; the inside walls of hard burnt brick; cellars of best foundation stone, to the height of the girders; the outside walls, as far as they show above ground, to the plinth, to be of plain ashlar free stone; soles of windows, fills of doors and string course, of free stone. The house to be covered with cypress shingles; the rooms in general to be 16 feet by 20, finished in a plain, neat manner, of the best materials; six small rooms to be ground.

A plan and elevation of said building, and bill of particulars, are lodged in the office, for the inspection of those who may wish to contract; also, a copy of said bill, at the office of Clement Biddle, Esq. at Philadelphia.

Proposals, sealed up, will be received until the 20th June next, on which day, the board will proceed to contract with such person, as shall appear under all circumstances, to offer the best terms. Per order of the Commissioners. THOMAS MUNROE, Clerk. may 11. 2aw20js

TO BE LET.

And Possession given immediately. THAT well known Black Horse at the east end of Bedford. This land is attended with many advantages; there are two houses, the one stone and the other frame adjoining each other, well finished and upon a very convenient plan; the stabling new and large and a pump at the door—besides, there are two taverns in the town. The terms and time of leasing will be made known by application to Dr. John Anderson, of the town of Bedford. may 11. 1aw6w

A Person

Properly qualified, by applying at the Office of this Gazette, may meet with a Situation as a School Master, in a Country-Town, within a day's ride of Philadelphia. may 11. *e03t

For Sale,

Two cases of Scotch Threads, Well assorted, and entitled to Drawback. Apply at No. 5, North Water Street. may 11. *3t

A few Copies

Of the DISPATCHES from the American Envoys at Paris, communicated to Congress, in the President's Message of the 3d inst. may be had at this Office.

Furnished Chambers—To Let.

THESE Gentlemen, Members of Congress and others, wishing to engage for the next session of Congress, Chambers, furnished in a modern style, and in a very pleasant and central part of the city, may heat of them by applying at the office of this Gazette. may 10. 2aw 10.

A Country Seat.

TO BE LET for the summer season or by the year, the greater part of a large House, in a high, healthy situation, above the eight mile stone, on the Germantown road (occupied only by a newly married couple)—with stabling and convenience for keeping a carriage. For further particulars, enquire of CASPAR W. HAINES, in Germantown, or the subscriber, on the premises. HEZEKIAH HUNTSMAN. may 1. 2aw 3w

A Premium of 100 Dollars

WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennsylvania, for such Plan of a Banking House, accompanied with sections and elevations, as may be approved of by the Directors. The building is not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is requested that the plans may be sent to the Cashier of the Bank, previous to the first of June next. april 19. t&frit

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named Glasgow, perhaps he may pass by the name of Glasgow Lee, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly six feet high, has a scar in the upper part of his under lip, a small part being bitten out between the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right side), his left hand has been very burnt, and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt some time past: he is a stout, strong fellow, and has been employed at a saw mill a few years; he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this country. It is supposed they are gone into Delaware State. Any person that secures said Negro Man in any gale, that the subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the above reward. ESME EATLY. States of Maryland, Somerset County, april 10. } may 4-4w

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, lost by the capture of the British Packet, Countess of Leicester—viz. No. 370a, containing 5 shares issued to Henry C. 3703 5 do. } zenove Nephew & Co. 733 1 do. issued to Edwards and Co. 3783 5 do. issued in lieu of 6509 to 6513 to Samuel and Henry Maddington, 2928 4 do. issued to Phyn, Ellice and Inglis. All persons concerned are therefore called upon to show cause why new Certificates should not be issued agreeably to the said application. april 14. acw