

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1775.]

PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.]

Sale of Furniture.

ON Monday next, the 21st of May at nine o'clock in the morning at No. 19 South Fourth-street, between Chestnut and Market-streets, will be sold a large assortment of Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Consisting of mahogany square and round end dining tables—breakfast and card tables—sofas and mahogany chairs—windor chairs with and without stuffed seats—bureaus—chests of drawers—mahogany crib and cradle—Bureau with secretary drawer and wardrobe—desk and bookcase—two easy chairs—gilt and plain looking-glasses—pictures—brass andirons—an excellent roasting jack with weights and spits complete. With a variety of other articles nearly new and in good preservation; the property of two families about to remove from this city.

COLLECTORS OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15, 1798. FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, At the Custom House, on FRIDAY, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following Merchandize, which remain in the Custom House Stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof.

(X H) eight half faggots of Steel (T D) 202 one bale Girthweb (F L) a quantity of Steel

Will be sold for Cash, At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

Valuable patented LAND, In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia, and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the state of Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENT. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor, will be sold at Public Auction, at Snowhill, Maryland, on the first Friday in June next, part of a tract of Land called STRUGGLE, lying in Worcester county, and all the rest of the Real Estate of Joshua Townsend, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

LANDING, From on board the Ship Elizabeth, captain Paislic, from Batavia, And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER, 400,000 wt. Java COFFEE

GOODS Forwarded to BALTIMORE, OVER LAND Via Elkton, on reasonable terms—by Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

SALT PETRE. One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre, For Sale by the Subscribers.

JOSEPH RICARDO, Of this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

JUST ARRIVED,

A quantity of SALT, of an excellent quality. A few groce Porter Bottles, new And twenty casks Vinegar

FOR SALE, 195 boxes white 107 do. brown 200 Hides

TO BE SOLD, 40,939 acres of Land, IN Greene county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

TO BE SOLD, 26,780 acres of Land, IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

Military Colours, At G. GULLAGER'S Portrait and Ornamental Printing Rooms, No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chestnut Street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.

NOTICE. P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a manner, will not doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust flatterer advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties.

LANDING, From on board the Ship Sally, from Calcutta, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 1600 bags prime Sugar,

NOTICE. HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is made almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to.

FOR SALE, The cargo of the brig American from Lagaira, CONSISTING OF Caraccas Cocoa.

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Just Published,

By W. YOUNG, bookeller, Second-street, the corner of Chestnut Street, THE WORKS OF JOHN NEWTON, LONDON.

Alto, lately Published, Baxter's Saint's Rest, abridged by Fawcett, 12mo at

CANNON, Muffet and Pistol Cartridge Papers, A LARGE ASSORTMENT Is now ready for sale by WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookeller, No. 52, Second Street, the corner of Chestnut Street.

ROSS & SIMON, HAVE FOR SALE, 22 bales superior Madras blue Cloths

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CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY—MAY 1.

THE SPEAKER laid before the house a report from the Postmaster General on certain petitions from the State of New York, praying for alterations in the post roads, which was referred to the committee appointed on this subject.

Mr. LYON presented a remonstrance and petition from the inhabitants of the town of Shaftsbury, in the State of Vermont, stating the evils which would arise from a state of war amongst which they mention as one of the greatest an alliance with a nation whose object is the destruction of Republicanism; they pray, therefore, that merchants vessels may not be authorized to arm, nor any measures taken which may involve the country in war.

Mr. DAWSON presented an address to the same effect from Madison county, in the State of Virginia.

The SPEAKER laid before the house a number of resolutions entered into at a meeting at New Brunswick, approving of the conduct of the Executive in its negotiation with France, and offering the lives and fortunes of the addressers in support of the measures of government.

Mr. BAER presented some resolutions to the same effect from Frederick county, Maryland.

Mr. SINICKSON also presented an address from Trenton to the same effect.

The several addresses, &c. were referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of William Imlay, commissioner of loans for the State of Connecticut, and the bill was agreed to without amendment, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. SEWALL called for the order of the day on the third resolution reported from the committee of the whole, on the subject of aliens, and the consideration of the following amendment being refused, viz. to add to it these words: "between which and the United States shall exist a state of declared war."

On motion of Mr. SEWALL, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate, with the amendments proposed by a select committee thereto, authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army, Mr. DENT in the chair; when the bill and the amendments having been read, the first amendment came under consideration, viz. to strike out the following words, "whenever he shall judge the public safety shall require the measure," and to insert in lieu thereof, "in the event of a declaration of war against the United States, or of actual invasion of their territory by a foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion, discovered, in his opinion to exist."

Mr. GALLATIN said, if this amendment was adopted, it would prevent a motion being made to strike out the first section of the bill. This amendment would certainly make the bill better than it is at present, as it goes to define in some measure the cases in which the provisional army may be raised; y. e. as he conceived, the amendment did not go far enough, and that under our present circumstances, it is not necessary or proper to pass this bill, he would move to strike out the first section of the bill, which would supersede the motion under consideration. He would briefly state his reasons for the motion.

He had said that the amendment removed in some degree the objections against the bill; but it was far from removing them altogether. He allowed the two first contingencies, viz. a declaration of war, or actual invasion, were definite, and therefore the constitutional objection which lay against the bill, as to its transferring a power to the Executive, which is vested by the constitution in Congress, viz. to judge of the propriety of raising an army, does not lie against them; but the third, viz. when imminent danger of such invasion, discovered, in his opinion, to exist, is liable to the same constitutional objection to which the original bill was liable, as it left it to the opinion of the President to decide the proper time of raising an army.

Undoubtedly the constitution has foreseen that in cases of imminent danger, the United States would need a standing army, but it makes Congress the judge of this necessity, but this bill went to make the President the judge; yet he knew if there were no other objection to this bill, the most usual course would have been to have moved to strike out the latter part of the amendment. But he conceived it was not proper at present to pass this bill; he believed it would be time enough to do it, when we were convinced of the existence of danger. And he did not think there were any serious apprehensions to be entertained of an invasion during the present session. The danger to be apprehended was upon our trade; but he expected no attack upon our territory beyond predatory excursions; the landing of a dangerous class of persons from the West-India islands, or an attack on the coast by some detached frigates. But in every case, short of an actual invasion by an army, he conceived the militia would not only be competent to repel the attack, but more so than a regular army. If an invasion or insurrection took place in the southern States,

where the danger seems most to be apprehended, the militia in the neighbourhood would be ready immediately to repel or suppress it. If these could not do it, neither could a regular army. The danger to be apprehended in case of an insurrection or an attack of that kind, is what would take place immediately, and this could only be prevented by the militia who are on the spot, for an army could not be supposed to be always at hand to meet any sudden emergency. He had no doubt, therefore, the militia of the country would be fully equal to its defence. But if they were not the volunteer corps of cavalry, accoutrements for which were proposed to be provided by this bill, might be called in, and would be more effectual than any other force. He thought, therefore, it would be better to negative this bill, and to adopt the regulations recommended by the select committee, in a separate bill.

If the militia was equal to the repelling of any attack, except from a regular army, it could not be apprehended that an invasion of that kind could take place during the present session. The attention of France is at present engaged on very different objects; and if it was in their power, which he did not think it was, yet as the whole of their marine strength is engaged in a different object of much greater importance to them than the invasion of this country could be, they would not attempt it at present. His must be evident when it was recollected what a small force they have employed against the West India islands, which they wish to conquer. We do not know that the French mean to invade this country; every thing on this subject arose from apprehension, but we do know they wish to retake their possessions in the West Indies since they have made their restoration a sine qua non condition of peace, and we know all the force they have been able to send against them. And what does it amount to? In the course of a year two or three frigates and a few hundred men with arms. This is all the force they are able or willing to send from home. In the East Indies, where they have colonies to conquer for themselves, or the Dutch, the force want of force is to be seen. It is certain that whilst the European war lasts, they are either unable or unwilling to make any great exertions at a distance from Europe. Indeed, if all the force they have employed out of Europe were to come against this country, it would be repelled by the militia in any part of the country where it might make it attack. If, then, an invasion of this country is expected, it must take place at the conclusion of the European war; and if it was then made, he had no doubt of our being able to repel it. But in such case, the contingency on which the raising of this army by this bill rests, would not take place till the next session of Congress. He was not, however, under any apprehension of its taking place even at this time; and when he said this, it was not because he differed in opinion with gentlemen as to the ambition of France, but because he thought it was neither their interest, nor in their power to effect an invasion of this country. He believed the French nation to be as ambitious as the gentleman from South Carolina represented it to be, and he believed every nation intoxicated with victory as she is, and possessing power equal to her, would also be as ambitious as she is. If, said he, this country was situated as near to France as Italy and Switzerland are, and our resources were no greater than theirs, he would agree that we should be in some danger; but, situated as we are, he believed it would neither be in the power of France, nor would it be her interest if it was, to invade this country in any formidable manner.

It is not the interest of France to make an attempt to invade this country, because we have no business in the political scale or vortex of Europe. It was to increase their power in Europe, that the French have taken those steps which were so often reproached in this house; but they could have no such view in sending a force against us. And though they may not always be guided in their conduct by the principle of interest, their ambition must be limited by the extent of their power. And if, twenty years ago, when our populations, and consequently our strength, was not half what it is at present, the attack of a nation whose force as applicable to any maritime exertion and to an invasion, was greater than that of France and all her allies, and whose money resources were far superior to theirs, was not able to make an impression upon this country, it held out no flattering encouragement to France to make the attempt. He must confess he looked upon all that was said of an invasion by France as a mere bug bear. He did not believe any attempt would ever be made, and if it was made, that the militia alone would be sufficient to repel it; yet were there any thing like a certainty of such an event, he would not trust wholly in the militia, but would call the whole of our resources into motion, he would have a standing army as well as the militia.

Under these impressions, it was clear he could not vote for this bill, because it goes upon the idea of an army being necessary to meet an invasion, of which he thought there was no danger; but if there are gentlemen who are of a different opinion, who think that an invasion will take place, and if so, that we must have an army, he would ask if it could take place without being known some time before hand? It certainly could not, as such an undertaking would not be entered upon without immense previous preparation.

What is the intention of this bill? It is