

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1783.]

PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.]

FOR SALE, THE NEW AND REMARKABLE EAST SAILING SCHOONER MAXIMILIAN...

ALSO, 120 Tierces of Rice, Landing on board the Schooner Elizabeth...

For Cape Francois, THE SHIP NORTH AMERICA, BARNES, Master...

FOR LIVERPOOL, The remarkably fast sailing BRIG PENNSYLVANIA...

For Sale, or Charter, THE ARMED SHIP BELVIDERE...

JUST ARRIVED, In the Brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martin's...

A quantity of SALT, of an excellent quality, A few good Porter Bottles, new...

FOR SALE, 195 boxes white Havannah Sugar...

THE said Brig for sale, And may take in immediately after discharged...

FOR SALE, A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street...

CONTRACTS, THE Managers of the alma house and houle of employment, in this city...

A Premium of 100 Dollars, WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennsylvania...

The Germantown & Reading Turnpike Road, THE Commissioners appointed by the act of General Assembly...

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland...

THE valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53 and part of No. 54...

THE terms on which the above property is sold, are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable notes...

SAMUEL MOALE, Collector's Office, Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, At the Custom-House, on Friday, the fifth of June, 1798...

(XH) eight half faggots of steel (TD) 202 one bale girtheb (FL) a quantity of steel...

Will be sold for Cash, At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next...

Valuable patented LAND, In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia...

Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN...

T. FITZIMONS, No. 1, Chestnut street. B. R. MORGAN, No. 41, Arch street. JEREMIAH PARKER, No. 9, North Eighth street.

ADVERTISEMENT, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor...

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Treas. may 14. \$3w

FOR SALE, A Black Man, WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a good coachman...

may 15. \$

CONGRESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MAY 11. (Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. GALLATIN said, it was true, that he had conceived the idea of danger from an invasion from Europe...

But it appeared to him that the gentleman from S. Carolina had himself this day, at the same time that he declared the danger existed...

Mr. G. said, he did not intend to have said any thing upon this amendment; but as the gentleman from S. Carolina had dwelt much upon the danger to be apprehended from an invasion from the army of England...

There were also some gentlemen in the house, Mr. G. said, who, though they did not expect an attack from France at present...

Mr. DENNIS said, he was one of those who thought, that if that house were to act more, and talk less, it would be more honourable to themselves, and profitable to the country...

Were he as confident as the gentleman from Pennsylvania appears to be, that we should be fully adequate to repel every foe who might attack us, without raising any troops...

Mr. D. believed this country was in much greater danger of invasion than the gentleman from Pennsylvania was willing to allow...

To wound Great Britain through our sides, Mr. D. said, had been the object of the deceptions which France had for a long time committed upon our commerce...

But is there any reason, from any thing which has taken place betwixt this country and France, to believe that such a design really exists in the French Councils?

Mr. HARPER asked whether or not the fate of Venice was mentioned?

Mr. G. said, if the gentleman would suffer him to proceed, he would notice what was said respecting Venice also.

Commissioners said to the money from them. But do they threaten them with danger which were improbable? No; they knew if they had done so, our Commissioners would have laughed at them.

But the agents reminded our commissioners of the fate of Venice. And are gentlemen afraid of this country experiencing the fate of Venice? Did not these agents, in the same breath that they spoke of the fate of Venice, acknowledge that it was impossible to subjugate this country?

But it appeared to him that the gentleman from S. Carolina had himself this day, at the same time that he declared the danger existed, concluded that the danger could not exist for this year.

Mr. G. said, he did not intend to have said any thing upon this amendment; but as the gentleman from S. Carolina had dwelt much upon the danger to be apprehended from an invasion from the army of England...

There were also some gentlemen in the house, Mr. G. said, who, though they did not expect an attack from France at present, expected it whenever a peace shall take place with England; he had himself no such apprehension, as he believed that system of plunder which was occasioned by war would end with war, and as no particular vengeance had been threatened against us, although he did not deny some personal resentment existed between the Executive of that country and that of America...

Mr. DENNIS said, he was one of those who thought, that if that house were to act more, and talk less, it would be more honourable to themselves, and profitable to the country. Under this impression, he had fat with patience to hear gentlemen debate the present subject, without intending to take any part in the discussion.

Were he as confident as the gentleman from Pennsylvania appears to be, that we should be fully adequate to repel every foe who might attack us, without raising any troops for our defence until we shall be engaged in actual war; if he could be satisfied to have some of the states ravaged and plundered, and perhaps many parts of the United States seised with blood, before we could collect force to repel the enemy, he might acquiesce in the doctrine of that gentleman.

Mr. D. believed this country was in much greater danger of invasion than the gentleman from Pennsylvania was willing to allow. He would not absolutely say we should be invaded, but he thought such an event very probable. We know, said he, that there is a large body of troops collected on the shores of France and a number of ships of the line, and other vessels, adequate to the transportation of a large number of troops.

To wound Great Britain through our sides, Mr. D. said, had been the object of the deceptions which France had for a long time committed upon our commerce. The resources of England were got chiefly from this country and the West Indies; and though the force which the French had collected on their shores might not be sufficient for an attack upon England, it might be sufficient for an invasion and subjugation of this country, and by that means, effectually cut off the resources of Great Britain.

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If, said Mr. D. there be any disposition of the part of the British Nation to conciliate the affections of this Nation, with a view of drawing us into an alliance with her, he asked in what way it might be most effectually done? If Great Britain calculated on our friendship, it must be in proportion to our enmity with France, and she will be glad to do any thing, or suffer any thing to be done, which shall have a tendency to produce that enmity?

And how could this be more effectually done than by suffering a few French ships, with 30 or 40,000 men, to come out and invade this country? Such an event could not fail to excite the bitterest animosity against the French Nation, which would be equivalent to a friendship for Britain.

If he thought with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that an invasion from Europe was a mere bugbear, of phantom, and that it was raised merely with a view of getting a standing army, to increase the power of the Executive, he should not have made use of many of the arguments which that gentleman had used.

He had not been sparing in his descriptions of the horrors and calamities of war; he had painted them in the most striking colours. And why has he done this? If there be no danger of invasion—if there be no danger of our commercial resources being deranged—if small predatory incursions can only be expected upon our territory—if our duties on imports and tonnage will increase, no direct tax can be necessary to support the deficiencies of our revenue, and all the hideous pictures which the gentleman has drawn about the calamities of war, must banish into air.

It was because he apprehended an invasion, and a consequent diminution of our resources, that he (Mr. D.) had supported measures of defence, and of revenue to meet the expense of those measures. Was it in order to prevent little predatory incursions, which our militia would be able to repel, that we have so long forbore to protect our commercial rights? Was it for this that we were told, we had better submit to partial losses—that we had better give up the whole of our commerce, than provoke a war? Was this the sort of war of which the gentleman was so much afraid? Was this the danger, to avoid which, it was proposed to give up the whole of our carrying trade to a nation against which gentlemen have so great an enmity? Certainly not.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania tells the committee, that though he is against raising an army at present, if the territory should be invaded, he would then not be for raising a partial army, but an army adequate to our defence. The gentleman may believe this at present; he would not say that he had no confidence in the declaration; but, from his experience of that gentleman's mode of creeping into any promises which he had made, induced him to believe, that if a foreign army was in the heart of the country, he would fill find some arguments against raising a standing army.

Gentlemen continually insist upon it, that unorganized and undisciplined as they are, our militia are able to defend us against the most powerful army that can be brought against us. So great is their objection to a standing army, and their apprehension of Executive patronage, that they are afraid of even raising 10,000 men, lest they should destroy the liberties of the people, in spite of all the militia in the country.

Mr. D. concluded by saying, that there was great danger in conceiving ourselves too secure. He believed we had resources which if called forth, would enable us to defend ourselves against the world; but if we declined to use them, and rely for defence upon a disorganized militia, this security might be fatal to us. Indeed all the arguments of the gentleman from Pennsylvania went to show rather an extreme jealousy of our own government than any apprehensions from a foreign foe. He hoped, therefore, the motion would be negatived.

Mr. BROOKS hoped the motion would not prevail, for as the gentleman from Pennsylvania has declared that he is against the bill altogether, it might be expected that he would do all in his power to make it inefficual. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has said that there is not the least danger of war, and therefore it is not necessary to raise 10,000 men. He was a little surprized, also, that gentleman had declared day after day, that if such and such measures were taken, they would involve the country in war, and those measures had been agreed upon, that he should now say there is no danger of war. He says that France can have no idea of subjugating a country so capable of defence as we are; but the gentleman seemed to have forgotten what had been said about the division of opinion in this country, upon which he supposed the French principally relied. He hoped France was mistaken in her expectations on this subject; yet, if the only tent 10,000 men against us, he should wish the country to be in a situation to receive them. If France was persuaded, that the moment her standard was erected on our shores, one half the people would flock to it, the might be induced to send out an army against us; and if so, he wished to have 10,000 men in aid of our militia, to meet them. He supposed the most effectual way of preventing any attack was to show ourselves ready to resist it whenever it comes.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania was most fruitful in resources. When he is defeated in one point, he takes up another, and meets you on every side. But amongst all the extraordinary things he said was, that because the French had different habits, and spoke a different language from the people of this country, they were not likely to obtain any permanent interest here. He did not think there was any weight in this remark; he did not think the French manners and the French language were so very obnoxious to the people of this country as they were represented; he believed the difference betwixt the gentleman himself and those manners and that language, would not be found very great.

Mr. B. said he would not detain the committee longer, because he was confident the motion would not be agreed to. He had himself been always in favour of raising 20,000 men, but upon the select committee he was induced to agree to 10,000, from the consideration that the President would have the power of calling out and organizing 20,000 militia.

Mr. MACON said, if gentlemen were determined to have war at any rate, they had better bring forward at once a proposition to that effect; but whilst we are in possession