Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No 119 Chefnut Street.

NUMBER 1783.]

PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

MAXIMILIAN, MAAIMILIAN,
John J. Whidher, Mosser, Mosser,
Waln's wharf—her length is 69 feet 6 inchesbreadth, 20 feet, 5 inches, depth 8 feet 6 inches,
musafures 124 65-95 tons, and is completely piere'd
and fitted to carry 14 guns. For terms apply to
GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No 166, South Front Street,
Likewise from on board said Schooner,
A Quantity of Peas.
Kiln dryed Incian Meal in barrels, and 439 barrels of Ship Stuff.

120 Tierces of Rice,

For Cape Francois, NORTH AMERICA,

Post to passage apply to Pract & Kintzing,

No. 95, North Water, near Race Street.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Port Wine, Claret, Madder, Brimestone, Red
Crust Cheefe, Tumblers, Tieklanburghs, Hessens,
Brown Rolls, &c. &c.

FOR LIVERPOOL, PENNSYLVANIA, TEREMIAH TATEM, mafter. She will fail in ten days-fo, reght or paffage, apply to JAMES YARD.

Walnut-firest Wharf.

drot

For Sale, or Charter, BELVIDERE, JONATHAN REVOLDS, Majler,
LYING at Jeffeand Robert Wain's
Wharf, burthen 256 tons, built at
New-York, by Mr. Cheefeman in 1793, of live
oak, cedar and locust—was completely coppered in
London last year with 28 ounce hard rolled navy
copper, and copper bolted. She is well known to
be a staunch and fast failing ship, is well shown to
be a staunch and fast failing ship, is well shown to
be a staunch and fast failing ship, is well found—
mounts ten carriage guns and may be sent to sea in
a sew lays at a very little expence. For terms of
charter or price on a liberal credit, apply on board
to capt. Reynold's, or at No. 26, North Front
street, to

RICHARD D. ARDEN.

RICHARD D. ARDEN.

HO HAS FOR SALE ON SOARD SALD SHAP

10 Tons dry white lead

5 Tons of fhot

13 Tons rolled fheet lead

20 Bales English Duck, afforted numbers

10 Tons whiting

The Ship Belvidere, if not fold or Charefore Wednesday next, will take freight for n.

JUST ARRIVED, A quantity of SALT,

of an exceelent quality few groce Porter Bottles, new nd twenty casks Vinegar And the faid BRIG, Alfo, FOR SALE,

Jehn Halling fwarth & Co. No. 22, Little Water Breet, South

FOR SALE 195 boxes white Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown Havannah Sugar
200 Hides

Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Fran-cis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, Will-inn Williams, master.

The faid Brig for fale,
And may take in immediately after discharged.

Jehu Holling worth & Co.

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north fide of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a raore particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information, Enquire of GOHN CRAIG, No. 12 Dock-street, may 16 FOR SALE.

CONTRACTS.

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THE Managers of the alms house and house or of employment, in this city, will receive groposals in writing, to be left at said house on or before Wednesday the 30th instant, from any person or persons, willing to contract for furmishing Fresh Provisions, say, Beef, Mutton and Veal, for the use of the poor in said houses for one year: The contract to commence on the first of sune ensoing; the meat to be fresh and marketable, and to be supplied in quarters, fore and hind alternately, or in sides or carcases, as required.— Also, for supplying milk for the use of the faid poor. The milk to be new, sweet, and unadultera ed, and the supply to commence on the 14th of June ensuing.

By order of the Board of Managers, YOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.

May 23

A Premium of Local Dollars

A Premium of 100 Dollars WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennfylvania, for fuch Plan of a Banking Houfe,
accompanied with fections 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 for planned as to admit of its
being made fire proof. It is requested that the
plans may be fent to the Cashier of the Bank, previous to the first of June next.

april 10. tut tel fe

The Germantown & Reading Turnpike Road

THE Commissioners appointed by the act of General Assembly, entitled, "an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia through Germantown &c. Give Notice, that the books are now opened at the City Hall for the purpose of receiving subscriptions under the said act agreeable to their former advertisement and will be continued open from the hours of ten in the morning till two in the afternoon on the 29th and 20th instant.

City-Hall, Monday 1

City-Hall, Monday \ 28th May, 1798. }

SAMUEL MOALE.

Collector's Office,

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION. A I the Custom-House, on Friday, the fif-teenth of June, 1798, the following mer-chandize, which remain in the Custom-House stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the

(XH) eight half faggots of steel (TD) 202 one bale girthweb (FL) a quantity of steel W.P one case lamps

C&C one cafe bobbin (W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons [D] 1 a 3 three bales girthweb

[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
[No mark] eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle flates
[LS] one fmall box locks

Will be fold for Cash, t 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 fale,

Valuable patented LAND,

confluence of Turtle and Alatamaha rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick.

41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Intosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.

25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.

44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jaceb Warrick, Daniel M'Cullum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior surveys.

41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpassure River, and on both sides of the waggon road leading from the warm springs to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior furveys.

40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson, and including 45 88 acres prior surveys.

30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpassure River, on the waters of sud river, and of Calspassure River, adjoining lands of Joseph Grubb, and incluping 5000 acres prior surveys.

The Georgia lands will be fold in tracts of one thousand acres each, the others in the quantities and tracts above described.

Persons desirous to examine the titles and drasts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpose on Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 41, Arch street; proposals of purchase may be made to either of the subscribers.

T. FITZIMONS, No. —, Chesaut street.

T. FITZIMONS, No. -, Chefnut street. B. R. MORGAN, No. 41, Arch ftreet. JEREMIAH PARKER, No. 9, North Eighth ftreet.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor, will be fold at Public Aucrion, at Snowhill, Maryland, on the first Friday in June next, part of a tract of Land called STRUGGLE, lying in Worcestercounty, and all the rest of the Real Estate of Joshua Townsend, deceased, for the payment of his debts. There will be given nine months credit for the one half of the purchase money, and sisten months credit for the other half; the purchasers giving bond with security for the same, on interest, from the day of sale.—All creditors of the faid-Joshua Fownsend are also again notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of December 1ss, that being the day of the

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Truffee.

A Black Man, WHO has five years and a half to ferve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accustomed to marketing for a family—bis age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.

may 15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 11.

(Comcluded from yellerday): Gazette.)

Mr. GALLATIN faid, it was true, that he had conceived the idea of danger from an invalion from Europe, during the prejent feafon, was given up. He had drawn this conclusion from the manner in which gentlemen had supported their opiaion against his motion to strike out the first sectified danger in a certain quarter. The gentleman from South Carolina and others, that there existed danger in a certain quarter. The gentleman from South Carolina even pointed out the very individual spot at which the enemy was to land, the route they were to take, and almost every encampment they were to make until they got to the walls of Charleston. When he said he thought the idea of danger from Europe was given up, he did not forget what sell from the Speaker yesterday; but having heard that Gentleman calling the army of England, the army of America, and at the same time speaking of falling mountains, unfurled banners &c. he could not conceive him to be serious in any thing he said, and he really had considered the whole of his speech as merely allegorical. But the committee were now told by the gentleman from S. Carolina that there is a probability of an invasion from Europe. If he had said there was a possibility, as very improbable events sometimes take place; but when the house legislated, they ought not to do it upon possibilities, but upon probabilities, and all that had been faid in favour of this bill that was probability of an invasion from Europe lay? He wished, instead of saying that the armament some propagain. The probability of an invasion from Europe lay? He wished, instead of saying that the armament now preparing in France ostensibly against England, might come against this country, to fay why they think fo? The argument of the gentleman from S. Carolina was of a singular nature; it amounted to this. The French Directory are extremely wise and have the best information relative to them. But an invasion of it. He believed the fucces of the event would depend

initial way. We know that they wanted money from us, and from Hambirg, for the fame purpofe, and have in fact been trying to raife money every where on the credit of their Dutch referiptions. Thus fituated, Mr. G. afked how gentlemen could imagine that the French could undertake to invade a country like this at 1200 leagues diffance from home? No Nation who had not the most extensive refources, both as to money and shipping, could undertake fuch a project, and it was well known that France is greatly deficient in both, and therefore cannot come with a sleet here.

But supposing France was able to make an attack on this country, he wished to know what was to be her object? Was it to subjugate our country? Suppose they had it in their power to fend over and land here an army of 40,000, or of 100,000 men, could it come into the head of any man, that they would be able to subjugate this country? Suppose they had it in their power to fend over and sund here an army of 40,000, or of 100,000 men, could it come into the head of any man, that they would be able to subjugate this country? Suppose they were to conquer a part—possessing different manners, and speaking a different hanguage from the people here, they could not expect to become incorporated with the citizens of this country and must finally be expelled. Indeed, it appeared to him that this invasion by the army of England was one of the most extraordinary ideas that ever entertered the head of a Politician or Statessam. When it must be seen that England is the object of this armament, as the only enemy France has left; when it must be evident that no greater object can be contemplated by that country than either destroying their rival, or by producing a revolution in the British Government, to secure the stability of their own to tell the committee, that notwithstanding every appearance to the contary, these preparations were probably intended against this country, was, to use the language sometimes adopted by the Gentleman from S. Carolina, to prefume too sar

But it appeared to him that the gentleman from S. Carolina had himfelf this day, at the fame time that be declared the danger exiffed, concluded that the danger could not exift for this year. For if he apprehended any portion of the army of England would come against this country this season, he certainly would wish for a larger number of men than 10,000; he would have agreed with his colleague (Mr. Sitgreaves) and voted for 20,000. But he says he will not do this, as he does not believe any danger will arrise before the next session of Congress, which will require a larger number of men to oppose them than 10,000. Believing with the gentleman from S. Carolina, that no danger was to be expected from Europe, Mr. G. faid, he wished to reduce the number to 5,000.

Mr. G. said, he did not intend to have said any thing upon this amendment; but as the

any thing upon this amendment; but as the gentleman from S. Carolina had dwelt much upon the danger to be apprehended from an invalion from the army of England, he could not refrain from making a few remarks upon that subject. He could not imagine how such an idea could have entered into the head of any gentleman; but since some had brought their minds into such a state as to apprehend such an event, he did not expect that any thing which he could say, would operate upon them; but he expected they must vote in favor of raising the whole of the 20,000 men at once. But as to those who could fatissy themselves that the only danger to be apprehended was from the West Indies, he thought it must be evident that 5,000 men would be sufficient for every purpose to which they could be usefully employed. And it would be perfectly clear that they would only cost the United States halt the money.

There were also some geatlemen in the house, Mr. G. said, who, though tkey 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; but this being confined to a sew individuals was less dangerous in its nature, and would cease whenever the men were out of power. But to those gentlemen, however, he would remark, that the less money we expend in the mean time, the better we shall be prepared to meet danger when it comes.

Mr. Dennis said, he was one of those who

when it comes.

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 sat with patience to hear gentlemen debate the present subject, without intending to take any part in the discussion. He had heard the gentleman from Pennsylvania, day after day, administer powerful opiates to the committee; but he now begun to think it was time to rassist them, and he rose for that purpose.

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

might attack us, without raifing 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 acquiged with blood, before we could collect difference to repel the enemy, he might acquiesce in the doctrine of that gentleman. But he did not agree with him, that because we cannot effectually guard every part of our coast, that we ought not to guard any part of it; any more than he could agree with him in a similar opinion with respect to the desence of our commerce, but that if we could not protect it effectually, we ought to protect it as far as we are able.

we are able.

Mr. D. believed this country was in much greater danger of invalion than the gentleman from Pennfylvania was willing to allow. He would not abfolutely fay 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. We are told, said le, that these men, and these vessels, are intended for the invasion of England. But was it not known that the French were pursuing two systems? They have not only the invasion, and consequent subjugation of England in view; they have another system, in which he believed they placed more considence than in the other, which was, to cut off the resources of the British Nation, and how could they more effectually do this than by getting such an influence in this country as should cut off her trade to it?

every appearance to the contrary, these preparations were probably intended against this country, was, to use the language lometimes adopted by the Gentleman from S. Carolina, to presume too sar on the credulity of this House.

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? It had been taid that that Government had threatened in withsuchanevent. Hewished to know uswhat manner, and how the threat had been made? The only threat which he recollected was the threat made by one of those agents (X, Y or Z he did not recollect which) who said to our Commissioners, "if you do not agree to such and such propositions, we will do—what? Send an army to invade you? No some frigates shall be sent from the West Indies to ravage your coasts." With what design was this threat made?

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 faid respecting Venice also. The design of these agents was evidently to frighte, our

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 imposts and tonnage will encreate, no direct tax can be necessary to support the desciencies of our revenue, and all the hideous pictures which the gentleman has drawn about the calamities of war, must bands into air. It was because he apprehended an invasion, and a consequent diminution of our resources, that he (Mr. D.) had supported measures of desence, and of revenue to meet the expence 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 forborn to protect our commercial rights? Was it for this that we were told, we had better submit to partial losse—that we had better submit to partial losse—that we had better fubmit to partial losse—that we had better five up the whole of our commerce, than provoke a war? Was this the fort 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 gestlemen have so great an enmity? Certainly not.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania tells the committee, that though he is against rai-

But the gentleman from Pennfylvania tells the committee, that though he is against rai-sing an army at present, if the territory should be invaded, he would then not be for raising

fing an army at prefent, 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 prefent; he would not say that he had not considence in the declaration; but, from his experience of that gentleman's mode of creeping out of any promises which he had made, induced him to believe, that if a foreign army was in the heart of the country, he would still 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 fecure. He believed we had resources which it called forth, would enable us to defend ourselves against the world; but if we declined to use them, and rely for detence upon a disorganized militia, this fecurity might be fatal to us. Indeed all the arguments of the gentleman from Pennsylvania went to shew rather an extreme jealouty of our own government than any apprehensions from a foreign foe. He hoped, therefore, the motion would be negatived.

ment 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 Pennfylvania has declared that he is against the bill altogether, it might be expected that he would do all is his power to make it inesfectual.—The gentleman from Pennfylvania has faid that there is not the least danger of war, and therefore it is not necessary to rasis 10,000 men. He was a little surprized, after 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 feemed to have forgotten what had been said about the division of opinion in this country, upon which he supposed the French principally relieved. gotten what had been faid about the division of opinion in this country, upon which he fuppoled the French principally relied. He hoped France was instaken in her expectations on this subject; yet, if the only sent 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 slock to it, she 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 shew ourselves ready to resist it whenever it

thew ourselves ready to resist it whenever it comes.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania was most fruitful in resources. When he is deseated 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 inanners 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 consident 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 de-