a measure which must inevitably produce war, and which will destroy every remaining

Mr. M'D. wished to call to the view of Mr. M.D. wished to call to the view of the house the state of things which they are about to bring about in this country. Let gen lemen reflect upon the prosperity which we have enjoyed for many years back, from a state of peace and tranquility. But if the measures succeed which are now taking to induce this house and the people of the United States to go to war with France, this country must again become a scene of blood and devastation; numbers of our valuable citizens must be deprived of existence, and numbersess widows and children be deprived of their husbands and fathers, and others of their best friends. Such a state of things may arrive, as shall make it necessary to meet the diffress and horrors of war, but they ought not lightly to be encountered. Those who had been witness to the miseries occasi oned by our last war, could not but be anxi ous to avoid any measures which must again introduce fimilar scenes of misery to our view. Gentlemen who are young and ambitious, push on their schemes without duly calculapush on their schemes without duly calculating their consequences. Men who wish at any rate to involve this country in war, in order to affimilate our government to that of Britain, will go all lengths to carry their point. He could not say that this was really their view, in pushing the country, first by one step and then another into war; but he wished to avoid unnecessary war. And nothing could induce him more to oppose a sud nigety-five, as hars from settlement or nothing could induce him more to oppose a and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or war with France, than the firong conviction with which his mind was impressed, that the certain consequence will be an alliance with Great Britain—a government which he looked upon as the worst upon earth to looked upon as the worst upon earth from and after the time of the spassing this spassing relatives relatives and the spassing that the spassing relatives and the spassing that the spassing relatives and the spassing relatives are relatives. to an Alliance with Great Britai or a Declaration of War, could possibly be in order on the present question.] Mr. M'D. said, he meant to shew the propriety of postponing the consideration of the resolutions before the house, in doing which he found it necessary to reply to some remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from S. Carolina.

Mr. W. C. CLAIBORNE believed that Prudence, Policy and Wildom required the adoption of the prefer motion. The question which the discussion of these resolutions will introduce, being of the very first impor-tance, ought to receive due consideration. It is no less than whether, under existing circumflances, it will be proper to authorize offensive measures against the French Republic; and he would ask gentlemen whe ther they are prepared to meet this question? Whether they are prepared to say, we will throw from our country all the happi-ness of Peace, and plunge it inevitably into the miseries of War? If gentlemen were prepared to give the affirmative to this queson, he must own, he was not. He felt disposed to pause a little before he voted for introducing so important a change in the affairs of our country, as the decision upon those resolutions must necessarily introduce.

On account of the spoliations committed upon our commerce by the privateers of France, he felt all the refentment which the gentleman from S. Carolina could possibly feel, but he should not suffer it to carrry him fo far as that of his friend from S. Ca rolina ca ried him. That refertment be strove yet to Rifle, and, for his country's good, he could wish to stifle it until al hopes of peace are defliored .- I hegentleman from S Carolina fays all hopes of peace are now gone. Did he (Mr. C.) think so, he might agree with him in opinion as to the measures which he wishes to take; but he thought differently. That gentleman fays the dif-(faid Mr. C.) can have no other resource for my opinion. What, faid Mr. C. is the tenor of the last dispatches from our commissi oners? Those gentlemen have stated to the Directory in a very able and proper manner, a Memorial containing the grounds of difpute between this country and France, and were waiting an answer, which, if they did not receive in a few days, they meant to apply for paffports to come away. The gentleman from S. Carolina supposes, because our commissioners are yet in Paris, that they are prevented by the government from com-ing away; he, on the contrary, supposed that their remaining there was a favourable circumstance, and she wed that they had some hopes of yet accomplishing the object of their

Mr. C. asked what possible good could be derived to the country by referring these re-solutions immediately? Would the doing of this give protection to our Commissioners Or would i preserve our vessels from cap-ture? It could have no such essect. But the house are told that one of our ships of war is dropped down the Delaware, and that in the course of a few weeks, others will be ready, Let us then, faid Mr. C. wait those few weeks, before we act apon these resolu tions, and not hurry on to a fituation of things which will require forty times the veffels we have got, and which will effectually frustrate any treaty which our commissioners may pos-fibly be making with the French Government. We must, then, expect to meet all the injuries which enraged France can com-

Mr. C. trufted gentlemen would reflect a little before they refolve upon the prefent measure. He hoped the motion of his friend from Kentucky would prevail, and if the in-formation which should next be received from our commissioners, should be such as there would be then unanimity in that house for profecuting the most spirited measures which could be proposed. No division would then be seen. Every member would resolve to support the dignity of the country; as he supposed it was the intention of all to die upon the foil on which they now live, and that for the protection of that foil, each he hoped would willingly shed all the blood which enci cles his heart.

(This debate to be continued.)

Laws of the United States.



Fifth Congress of the United States: Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Mon-day, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety feven.

AN ACT Respecting loan-office and final settlement cer-tificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the

certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enaded. That on the liquidation and settlement of such of the faid certificates, and indents of interest, as may be prefented to the Treasury, pur-fuant to this act, the creditors shall be allowed to receive certificates of funded three per cent flock of the United States, equal to the said indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said certificates, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the principal fums of the faid loan-office and final fettlement certificates, with the interest thereon, fince the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, shall and may be discharged, after liquida-tion at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the faid certificates had been fubfcribed, purfuant to the acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other fums, equal to the market value of the remaining funded stock, which would have been created by subscriptions, as aforesaid; which market value shall be determined by the Comptroller of the Trea-

fury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enalled, That the fum of twen y thousand dollars, shall be, and hereby is appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enasted, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for the officers of the Treasury to issue or cause to be issued, any

Treasury to issue or cause to be issued, any certificates of registered or unfunded debt; or fupplies furnished or done prior to the establishment of the present constitution of the United States, as shall be allowed according to law, and the course of settlement at the Treasury, there be appropriated a fum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the Trea-

fury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of the sinking sund shall be, and they are hereby required to reimburse, or cause to be reimbursed, the principal fums of the unfunded, or registered lebt of the United States, credited on the books of the Treasury, and commissioners of loans; and that they cause a notification to be published, informing the creditors, generally, of the said reimbursement, and hat interest on the said debts will cease at he expiration of fix months after the date of the faid notification; and that a fum not exceeding ninety thouland dollars be ap-propriated for the reimbursement of the debts aforesaid, out of any monies in the

Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
S.c. 7. And be it further envited, That it shall be lawful for the creditors of the unfunded or registered debt aforesaid, to receive certificates of funded three per cent flock, equal to the arrearages of interest due to them, respectively, prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one; and on the requisition of each or any of the faid creditors, the proper officers of the Treasury are hereby required to issue, or cause to be issued, the said cerificates of funded three per cent flock ac-

IONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representative TH: JEFFERSON, Vice Prefident of the United States, and Prefident of the Senate. Approved, June 12, 1798, JOHN ADAMS, Prefident of the United States.

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Military Estab. lishment, for the year one thousand seven bundred and ninety-eight; and for other pur-

Sec. 1. B E it enaded by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the support of the military established.

ment, for the year one thousand seven hundred as d ninety-eight, the pay and fub-fiftence of the officers and men; bounties and premiums; the cloathing, hospital, ordnance, quarter-mafter's and Indian departments; the defensive protection of the frontiers; the contingent expenses of the war department, and the payment of mili-tary pensions; the sum of one million four hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars (including the fum of two hundredthoufand dollars already appropriated on account) be, and hereby is

appropriated of accounty be, and hereby is appropriated; that is to fay: For the pay of the army of the United States, the fum of two hundred and fixty four thousand eight hundred and twentyfour dollars.

For the subfishence of the officers of the army, he fum of forty thousand fix hundred and fixty one dollars.

For the subsistence of the non-commis-

ioned officers and privates, the fum of two oundred and forty-seven thousand, one hunlred and feventy-eight dollars.

For forage, the fum of fifteen thousand, ight hundred and fixteen dollars. For equipments, for one company of cavalry, two thousand, one hundred and

forty dollars. For horfes for the cavalry, to replace those which may die, or become unfit for fervice, the fum of four thousand, five hundred

For cloathing, the fum of eighty three thousand and fifty dollars.

For bounties and premiums, the fum of thirty-eight thousand dollars. For the hospital department, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

For the ordnance department the fum of forty three thousand dollars.

For the quarter-master's department, the sum of two hundred and twenty-four thou-

For the Indian department, the following

fums, that is to fay: For the payment of annuities to the Six Nations, Chikasaws, Cherokees and Creeks,

the fum of fourteen thousand dollars. For the expences attending the transportation of Goods, for the above mentioned annuities the fum of nine thousand dollars. For promoting civilization, and pay of temporary agents, the sum of fifteen thou fand dollars.

For rations to Indians at the different mi-For building a grift and faw mill for the use of the Stockbridge Indians, agreeable to a treaty in one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, three thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for presents to Indians on their visits to the feat of government, and expenses attending their journies, and during their stay in Philadel-phia, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Phia, the lum of ten thouland dollars.

For the defenive protection of the frontiers of the United States, including the erection and repair of forts and fortifications, the lum of fixty thousand dollars.

For loss of flores, allowances to officers on being ordered to diffast commands, and fraction purposes, advertifing and appre-

for special purposes, advertising and appre-hending deserters, printing, for purchasing of maps, and other contingent expenses, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

For the annual allowance to the invalids of the United States, for their pensions, from the 5th of March, one thousand seven undred and ninety-eight; to the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the fum of one hundred and two thousand, and fixty-seven dollars, and feven cents.

For the construction and repair of certain vernment, and the pay and subfiftence of tervice of go the officers and crews of the fame, fixteen thousand feven hundred dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the ap-propriations for the fubfiltence of the noncommissioned officers and privates of the army of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninetyleven, the fum of one hundred and fourteen houfand, one hundred and fixty-feven dollars, and ninety-five cents.

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation for the expense of the quartermaster's and Indian departments; the defensive protection of the frontiers; bounties, and all other contingent expenses of the war department, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, the sum of fifty-four thousand six hundred and ninetyfour dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enaded, That the appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the surplus of the revenue and income beyond the revenue are the second of the second the second of the second o propriations heretofore charged thereon, to he end of the present year.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate. Approved, June 12, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,

Prefident of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State. TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State. Pennfylvania Hospital,

THE CONTRIBUTORS are hereby notified to meet at the faid Hospital, on the 7th day, being the 23d day of this month, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to reconsider the expediency of confiruding a Dome to the centre house of the new buildings; also, to determine on an absention be made in the 5th rule, fo far as the fame respects the admission of poor patients.

By Order of a Board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

Brown Stout. 50 calks BROWN STOUT, of 6 and 7 doz. each,
Just received per capt. Joyce, and for fale by

Benjamin W. Morris.

LIKEWISE,

200 cafes CLARET, of the very first quality.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

CONGRESS. Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States, after some debate, passed the bill for the valuation of houses and lands and the enumeration of Slaves within the United States. The Yeas and Nays were taken as follow:

Jeffrs. Allen,	Messrs. Hindman,
Baer.	Holmes,
Baldwin,	Havens,
Bard,	Imlay,
Bartlett,	Jones,
Bayard,	Kittera,
Blount,	Lyman,
Brent,	Marthews,
Brooks,	Milledge,
Champlin,	Morgan,
T. Claiborne,	Morris,
Clopton,	New,
Cochran,	Otis,
Coit,	1. Parker,
Craik,	1. Parker,
Dana,	Reed,
Dawfon,	Rutledge,
Dennis,	Schureman,
Dent,	Sewall,
Edmond,	Shepard,
Evans,	Sinnickson,
A. Foster,	Sitgreaves,
D. Foster,	N. Smith,
I. Freeman,	S. Smith,
Gallatin,	Sprigg,
Gillespie,	Stanford,
Glen,	Thatcher,
Goodrich,	Thomas,
Gregg,	Thomson,
Grifwold.	Tillinghaft,
Grove,	J. Trigg,
Hanna,	Van Alen,
Harper,	Venable,
Harrison,	Wadfworth,
Hartley,	J. Williams
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	70.

	Y S.
Mestrs. Benton,	Melfrs, Macon,
Bullock,	M'Clenachan
Burgefs,	M'Dowell,
W. Claiborne	W. Smith,
Davis,	Sumter,
Fowler,	A. Trigg,
Havens,	VanCortlandt
Heister.	Varnum,
Locke,	R. Williams.
Lyon,	19.

The bill to authorife the defence of Merchants Vessels against French depredations was also passed without a division. The amendments of the Senate to the bill supplementary to the act establishing an uniform rule of Naturalization, were taken up and agreed to. They went to exclude from the operation of the act, Foreign Ministers and Consults, and their servants, and to strike out the provision which made an Alien liable to be arrested as a suppessed person were also struck out in two or three other places. The President of the United States informed the house, that he had approved and signed the act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the year 1718; the act for suspensions the Military Establishment for the year 1718; the act for suspensions for the Military Establishment for the year 1718; the act for suspensions for the Military Establishment for the year 1718; the act for suspensions for the Military Establishment for the year 1718; the act for suspensions for the Military Establishment for the year 1718; the act for suspensions for the Military Establishment for the year 1718; the act for suspensions for the Commercial Intercourse betwixt the United States and France; and the act respecting Loan Office Tickets, Final Settlement Certificates and Indents of Interest.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Luzerne con ty in the State of Pennfylvania, beld at the Court-boule in Wilkesbarre, the 2xst instant, agreeable to public notice previously given; it was unanimously resolved, to present the following address:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

While we have the utmost considence in the visidom, integrity and abilities of those who are constitutionally entrusted with the management. of our national concerns, we conceive it would

be improper to express an opinion relative to the mea sures necessary to be taken at this important criss in our public affairs: but viewing with indignation the unprovoked, wanton and cruel attack made upon our national rights, by the arbitrary rulers of France, we should deem ourselves unworthy the blessings we enjoy under our free and happy government, should we remain silent. The repeated insults offered our government, and the continued depredations committed on American property, by the French nation—the mean and degrading terms they hold out, as the only bass on which they will negotiate—and above all, their base insulations that the people of America are so abandoned that they will tamely submit to, and even justify such outragtamely fubmit to, and even juffify fuch outrages on their property, and fuch indignities to then government; are fufficient to excite the abhor ence and awaken the energy of every true A.

merican.

The voice of our fellow citizens addressed to you from various parts of the United States, on this momentous occasion, affords us a pleasing consolation; while it evinces a degree of union nd firmness that may preserve our country from urther degradation.

Permit us to express our fincere regret, that very overture confistent with the dignity of ur government, has been tried in vain for the micable adjustment of our difference with France amicable adjustment of our difference with France and for the attainment of peace. While we reflect, that the inhabitants of this place have not been exempted from the feverest fufferings which war inflicts, we have reafon to appretiate the effings of peace; but we can never confeat to purchase peace at the expence of our national honor and sovereignty. With these impressious we do most solemnly pledge ourselves to the extent of our abilities and at the risque of our lives to support such measures as have been or may be adopted by the executive of our government, to preserve inviolate our independence and national dignity and to protect our civil and religious rights.

Signed by order of the meeting.

EBENEZER BOWMAN, chairman. Attue copy,
Atteft. Putnam Catlin, clerk.
Wilkesbarre, May 21st, 1798.

ANSWER To the Inhabitants of Luzerne county in the State of Penusylvania.

I thank you for this address, presented to me by your representative in Congress, Mr. Sit-

The arts and address, deception, feduction which have been employed for so many years to divide us, are likely to end in our more perfect

union.

If your experience of the severest sufferings, which war inflicts cannot intimidate you to purchase peaceat the expence of nat onal honor and sovereignty, there is not another place in the

United States which ought not to blufb at the

ldea.

The folemn pledge of yourselves at the risque of your lives, and to the extent of your abilities to support the measures of government, to preserve inviolate our national dignity, most be consided in by all who know any thing of your below.

JOHN ADAMS. Philadelphia, June 5th, 1798.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Otfego in the State of New-York, convened by public notice at the Court House of

faid county.
WILLIAM COOPER, efq. in the chair, WILLIAM COOFER, esq. in the chair.
Refolved, That a Committee be appointed to discussed in address to the President of the United States expessive of our sent ments in the present critical situation of our country with respect to the republic of France, and to report the same immediately. Whereupon Elibu Phinney, Francis Henry and Richard Edwards were appointed. The following address being reported and unanimously agreed to; Ordered that the same be subscribed by the chairman and clerk and transmitted to James Gochran, esq. to be by him dealivered to the President of the United States.

mitted to James Cochran, esq. to be by him delivered to the President of the United States.

To JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Attached by every tie that can bind us to the
most archefing the great folicitude we feel on the
fabject of the present eventful period of cur national offairs. Conscious of the honesty and just
tice of our government towards every nation in
the woorld with which it bath had any relations,
we considently stattered ourselves with the expectation that we should have preserved our new
trolity, and the en oyment of peace throughout
the sanguinary war which hath so long and desh
fill continue to spread havoc and desolation throl
several parts of Europe. The rapacity and aggressions however of one of the belligened nations
do now very seriously threaten to dissure that
tranquility, which the virtue and the wisdom of
our rulers have endeavored most earnessly to preserve. We rely with great considence on the good
sens throughout the union, to repel every attack,
both foreign and domestic to which we may be
exposed, and we do most solemnly piedge our selves
to support with cheerfulness and with promptitude, such measures for the preservation of the
independence and sovereignty of our country as
Congress and our rulers may in their wissland ween
ex edient. The prudent but energetic regulations
which you have adopted and pursued with regard
to the unjuccessful negotiation with the republic
of France, have been, we conceive, strictly consplient with the honor and dignity of a great nation, and demonstrate in the strongest terms your
unccasing regard for our common interest; and
merit a continuation of our unresped and grateful acknowledgments. We rejoice in the prospect
of unanimity on the present important occasion—
One sentiment appears to prevade our land; to
devote our lives and fortunes to the maintenance
of our rights as a free people. Under these impressions we subset lots are easy on the frontiers
of our country, beg leave to expess will be more
grateful t

To the Inhabitants of the county of Otfego in the State of New-York. GENTLEMEN,

GENTLEMEN,
I thank you for your address, presented to me
by your representative in Congress, Mr. Combray.
The solicitude you feel in the present eventful
period of our national affairs, is common to the
government and people, to all who are attached
to their country by an ardent love of it.
Your reliance on the good sense, fortitude and
integrity of your fellow citizens, I trust will not
deceive you, all depends upon these virtues. If
these fail us, we are lost, our constitution and
administration all depend upon them. Our government without these aids has no power at home
or abroad s. We have no other principle of Union
or capacity of defence.

or capacity of defence.

Your unfeigned acknowledgments are very obliging to me, and the clear affurances of support to the measures of government, are very encouraging to us all. Your lot on the frontiers, and raging to us all. Your lot on the frontiers, and your pursuit of agriculture, give a weight to your sentences; you may be supposed a be less head by passen, less affected by prejudices, and less influenced by partial or local interests than the inbabitants of great cities.

There can be no stronger proofs of patriotism, than a cheerful submission to any lax which the wisdom of government may impose, or than a promise to march with alacrity, to any part of the union to repel an intruder.

the union to repel an intruder.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 6th, '98.

THE ANSWER,

Of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, to the YOUNG MEN of Boston.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is impossible for you to enter your own Fancicul-Hall, or to throw your eyes on the variegated mountains, and elegant islands around you, without recollecting the principles and altions of your tathers, and feeling what is due to their example;—One of their first principles was to unite in themselves the character of citizens and foldiers, and especially to preferve the latter always subordinate to the former.

With much folicitude for your welfare, and that of your posterity, I take the freedom to say, that this country never appeared to me to be in greater danger, than at this momeut, from within or without—never more urgently excited, to assume the sunctions of soldiers.

more urgently excited, to assume the sunctions of foldiers...

The state of the world is such, the situation of all the nations of Europe, with which we have relation, is so critical, that vivissives must be expected, from whose deleterious insuences, nothing but arms and energy can protest us. To arms, then, my young friends—to arms, especially by sea, to be used as the laws shall direct, let us refort; for safety against dangers, which we now see and feel, cannot be averted by TRUTH, REASON or JUSTICE.

Nothing in the earlier part of my public life, animated me more, than the counternances of the children and youth of the town of Boston; and nothing at this hour, gives me so much pleasure, as the maculine temper and talents, displayed by the youth of America, in every part of it.

I ought not to forget the worst enemy we have; —That absequy, which you have observed, is the worst enemy to virtue, and the best friend to vice: it strives to destroy all distinction between right and wrong, it leads to division, sedition, civil war, and military desposition.—I need say no more.

Philadelphia, May 22.

Philadelphia, May 22. Board and Lodging.

WANTED, in a private funity, where there are no finall children, hoard and lodging by the year, for a gentleman, his wife, three children and fervant. As the parties propose to find their own furniture, and will be fatisfied with plain fare, it is expected the terms will be reasonable. An airy fituation in the neighborhood of Chesnut Market and Arch streets, to the westward of Fourth street, will be preserved.

Enquire of the Printer.