

confidence with all the boldness of conscious innocence. He trusted the house would enter into a full enquiry on the charges he was about to bring of contravening the law—charges which he would support by such evidence, that he would scarcely think that they would suffer such proceedings to pass unnoticed. He had selected them from many other articles of a nature equally criminal, on account of their plainness and simplicity, and he could not conceive any argument that could resist them.

The misconduct of ministers, in this calamitous war, formed an ample ground of charge and of reprobation; the enormous exp. vagance, and culpable mismanagement of the public money, were also matters of most serious accusation; but he should pass over all these, such as they merited attention, and confine himself to the single charge of having violated those laws under which the public money is granted, and having presented to that house false accounts, with the view of making it appear that they had complied with the provisions of the acts of parliament, and what still aggravated the subject of complaint was the violated laws had been bro't into that house by the minister himself. He first called the attention of the house to the appropriation act, by which the king's ministers are enjoined not to use the public money for any other purposes than those pointed out in the act itself. They cannot without a breach of law take upon themselves to dispense with its provisions, and employ the money for other purposes; and he would confine himself simply to shewing, that after that act had appropriated certain sums for clothing the army, paying the staff officers and lieut. governors abroad—the money had not been so applied, nor had account been given how it had been disposed of.—The disposition of the money for the army is more strict than for any other service. It is not disposed, in a general way, for the army, but every service is distinctly and specifically provided for.—In the years 1793 and 1794, certain sums were appropriated, which, by an account laid on the table, dated April 21, appear to have been paid out of the service of the present year. Of these, there was 644,000*l.* issued for clothing, 146,000*l.* to the staff officers, and 34,413*l.* to lieut. governors abroad, all of which had been incurred and provided for 1793 and 1794, and were now taken out of the grants for 1796, in direct violation of the law, and even without giving any account of what has been done with the money originally assigned for those purposes. His proposition was plain and simple; there is the act of parliament, and there is the account of the 21st of April, shewing it has been violated. Ministers could not set up any good defence on the ground of convenience, or of public necessity. In the situation they stood, it was their duty to have come to that house to have stated the necessity that compelled them to a breach of the law, and to have asked for a bill of indemnity; there is no doubt it would have been granted, and by this mode of proceeding, the law would have been vindicated, and the constitution preserved inviolate. But, instead of doing this, they have endeavored to cover one crime by committing another, to conceal the illicit use they had made of the money disposed in the appropriation act, by producing false accounts to that house. In their defence they will, perhaps, say, the deviation was unavoidable, and was justified by former practice, but it was a deviation and a practice which had been always considered to be unconstitutional and dangerous, and in all good times, it had been severely censured. In 1711, during a war, distinguished both by expense and glory, the practice was voted a misapplication of the public money. It is said extraordinary are unavoidable, and this is true, to a certain extent; but it is the duty of ministers to submit fair accounts to the house, to shew in the most satisfactory manner how those extraordinary have been incurred, to give an honest statement of the past and future expenses of the nation; and he asked ministers, whether, at a time when they readily received from parliament every thing they demanded, and were even put in possession of 1,500,000*l.* for unforeseen services, whether they could not have made estimates nearer the truth than those they had lately presented to the house? Mr. Grey here described the rapid increase of the extraordinary, from the time of queen Anne's wars, when 200,000*l.* was deemed an enormous sum; and he particularly pressed upon the attention of the house the excellent observations contained in Mr. Haskell's book; the observations of a well informed man sitting in his closet; among which, was one, that the house of commons could not be forgiven for the negligence they shewed in inquiring into the extraordinary during the American war. A committee of the House of Commons, of which Mr. Pitt was a member, had also, in 1783, stated, that the practice of extraordinary, had been carried to an alarming height, and Mr. Pitt himself had then condemned and reprobated the practice in the strongest language. But let us compare his former declarations with his present conduct, and we shall find he has far, very far, surpassed in extravagance all that ever was done before his time; that he had surpassed even the very improvidence of which he had so much complained.

A justification founded on the practice of former times, could not therefore be admitted from him, who had so warmly condemned that practice, from him who had stood forth the advocate of public economy, and of reforms—a conduct which he hoped had not been adopted merely with the view of deceiving the people; and Mr. Grey hoped he would not now contend that no blame was due for taking the money voted for the army clothing, &c. in 1783-4, applying it to other purposes, and delaying the payment of it beyond the subsequent year. The sums which should have been paid in 1793-4 have now been taken out of the grants for 1796 of which no less than eight millions have been expended in the first quarter, and arrears for army clothing still remain. Mr. Grey now proceeded to read the resolutions to the house. They provided for the objects explained in his speech. They first asserted, that at all times, and under all circumstances, it was the duty of the house of commons to watch over the expenditure of the public money; the second, that by act of parliament it was provided, that money should not be applied to any other purposes than those expressed

in the act; and the third, fourth, and fifth, that it appears by accounts laid before the house, that the 21st of April, that part of the money granted for the service of the year 1796, had been appropriated to the purpose of discharging arrears for army clothing, staff officers, &c. incurred in 1793-4, for which money in these years had been voted, but had never yet been accounted for. He now called the attention of the house to a resolution passed in 1784, when it was probable there would be a dissolution of parliament before the appropriation act could be passed, which declared that any minister should be guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, who should use any unappropriated sums without the consent of parliament, and contended, that the conduct of ministers fell within the meaning of that resolution, and that they could not lawfully employ money granted for the current year in retrospective services. He next proceeded to notice the economical reform bill passed 1782, and that which relates to the paymaster of the forces. That bill had two distinct objects: the first, to guard against the accumulation of money in the hands of the paymaster; the second, to insure regular annual payments to the army.—This act has been violated. By an account presented to that house on the 22d of April of the expenditure of money in 1796, it appears, that there have been issued to the paymaster of the forces 400,000*l.* in exchequer bills, that there remains in his hands a balance of 83,200*l.* This was a violation of the act of parliament, which provided, that no balance should ever remain in his hands; for which purpose it had been enacted, that no money should be paid by the exchequer to himself, but that it should be paid into his account at the bank, and that he should draw for it from time to time as occasion might require. When first he heard of a balance, in his hands of the paymaster, he could not altogether believe it; he supposed it must be in the bank; but having often had too much reason to suspect administration, he consulted with a gentleman on the subject, who was capable of giving him the best intelligence; that gentleman agreed with him that the balance must be in the bank; but upon inquiry he found it was actually in the hands of the paymaster to the full amount. This was a subject on which he could not argue; he could say no more. It which declared that all money should be paid to the bank, and that he should draw for it as he required services as they occurred, and that no money should ever remain in his hands; and here is the account presented to this house on the 22d of April, declaring that 83,200*l.* was in his hands. This violation of the law was so simple, so visible, that nothing he could say could place it in a stronger point of view; the two facts themselves were sufficient. The second object of that act had been equally violated. It had been provided, that on the 24th of June, and the 24th of December, in every year, the necessary sums for the clothing of the army shall be issued.—He was positive, and he had now sufficient proof, that none had been issued from midsummer 1793, till December 1795; and now, by accounts on the table, dated 21st of April, it appeared, that those due for 1793-4, had been taken out of the grants for the service of 1796.—It was impossible to divine what defence could be set up for this violation of the paymaster's act. The minister cannot here shew that he is justified by precedent, for the act was passed since he himself last came into administration. It was an act brought into parliament and passed under his own auspices; and he accused him of setting that act at defiance, and violating regulations which he himself had acknowledged to be necessary for the public benefit.

Mr. Grey then moved resolutions, in substance, stating, that all money for the use of the paymaster of the forces, should be paid into his account at the bank of England; that in contempt of the law, 443,000*l.* has been issued by government, immediately into the hands of the paymaster of the forces, and that a balance remains in his hands of 83,200*l.* in direct contravention of an act of parliament. The last point to which he would call the attention of the house, was the disposition paper.—This paper, he presumed, was intended to be, that which it professes to be, a real account; and he trusted the house would never admit that it ought to be any other. This too had been violated. The minister will perhaps quote the example of his predecessors for this; but this is the least admissible from him of all men, who came into power on express condition of reforming the abuses of all his predecessors. The disposition paper, he would prove to be a false account, and that the provisions of the law had not been complied with. Perhaps it will be said this paper relates merely to issues from the exchequer, and if the paymaster can get the money out of the exchequer, it is of little importance whether it is applied to the exact service for which it was received. If the violation of the disposition paper arose from necessity, the minister should have applied for a bill of indemnity. His crime was aggravated by his pretending to comply with the act, when in fact it had been totally departed from. Mr. Grey then moved a resolution setting forth, that certain sums, mentioned in the disposition papers for 1793-4-5, remained unpaid on the 1st of January 1796; and his concluding resolution was, that ministers had presented false accounts, calculated to deceive and mislead the house. Mr. Grey having enumerated his three distinct charges—1st, respecting the appropriation act; 2d, respecting the paymaster of the forces; and 3d, respecting the disposition paper, concluded a very clear and able speech, confined entirely to the subject to which it related, by moving his first resolution. (To be Continued.)

BOSTON, June 29.
Arrived ship *Louis*, 21 days from Savannah Jamaica. Left no Americans there. June 15, saw the brig *Hope* of Philadelphia, shore on Hais' Reef, Florida; brought away the capt. and his trunks. Supposes the cargo will be saved. She was three days from Havannah, June 24, lat. 37; 50 long 72, 17, was boarded from a French frigate of 40 guns—detained about two hours and a half, and then dismissed.

Shr. Jane, Burroughs, Nova-Scotia, 8 days.
Sloop *Nancy*, Jenkins Martinique, 15 days. Left there, Schr. *Nymph*, Mahew, and Schooner *William*, of Newbury-port. Spoke no vessels.
Schr. *Alert*, Hilman present master, St. Thomas's, 18 days; where her former capt. (Butler) died.
June 30.
Arrived brig *Minerva*, Parge, 44 days from London, June 26, lat. 42, 6, long. 63, 30, spoke ship *Superb*, Trail, 7 days from hence for London; had lost two of his men by imprisonment. The *Minerva*, Hinkley, sailed for St. Ubes, a few days before.
July 1.
Arrived schr. *Hannah*, 16 days from Turks-Island, spoke brig *Mary*, from Baltimore, capt. B. Rogers, bound to Jermie; vessel very leaky.
July 3.
Arrived, brig *Hope*, capt. Dexter, 54 days from London.
Same day—arrived scho. *Martin*, capt. Collins, 30 days from Lisbon. Spoke no vessels.
Same day—Ship *Eliza*, Capt. Gibaut from Canton, 170 days; June 4, lat. 13, 57, long. 48, spoke brig *Ann*, Patterson, for Savannah; June 7, spoke ship *Hamilton*, capt. Rodman; June 14, lat. 52, long. 40, spoke capt. Edes in a fever. June 15, spoke ship *Mary*, privateer, capt. Lowry, who boarded capt. G. and overhauled his papers, and capt. G. supposes she was run away with, by the appearance of the vessel, officers and crew; June 26, spoke schr. *Virginia*, bound to Port-au Prince, in lat. 34, 43; June 29, was boarded by the *Thetis*, capt. Cochran, he examined his papers and treated him very politely.
Same day—arrived schr. *Telegraph*, capt. Hovey, 28 days from Cayenne. Left there, schr. *Peggy*, capt. Sumner of this port.
The ship *William*, Hickery, 39 days from Newburyport for Manila, was spoke May 21, lat. 26, 22 N. long. 24, 40 W.
From Lloyd's List.
Graveland, May 2—11. Sailed, *Hope*, Seward, Boston; *Roufelle*, Philadelphia; *Ceres*, Young, do, Sally, Weeks, do.
Falmouth, May 4—9. Arrived, *Wilmington*, Shiel, Philadelphia; *Eagle*, Kerney, do. *George Rust*, Salem; *Mary*, Trask, do.
Liverpool, Arrived, *Three Sisters*, Delano, *Wifeslet*; *Friendship*, Trott, Boston; *Alknomac*, Tucker, Massachusetts.
Coves. Arrived, *Henry*, Green, Salem; *Ranger*, Easterbrook, Boston; *Columbia Kirby*, New-York; *Juno*, More, Charleston.
Amsterdam, Arrived, *Peggy*, Laurence, New-York.
Gibraltar, *Mary Ann*, Neill, N. York.
Elisnore, Betsey, Smith, Newport; *Liberty*, Ely, Boston; *Industry*, Fisher, do.
Weymouth, Betsey Clarke, Boston.
Hambro', Lanon, Boston; *Bar*, Salem.
Portsmouth, Sailed, *Freedom*, —, Salem.
Lisbon, Arrived, *Suffex*, Pearce, Boston.
Plymouth, *Mary*, Jones, Portland.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.
NEW-YORK, July 8.
PATRIOTISM.
An individual in Hungary on the last requisitions for assistance in the present war, presented the emperor of Germany with 22 Hussars, well mounted and equipped, 100 recruits on foot, and 8000 bushels of oats! His name is Christian Nako.
A company in the British guards was lately sold for the enormous sum of 8000 guineas.
The expulsion of Col. Cawthorne from the British House of Commons is in consequence of some unfavorable sentence from a late court martial; and which, though not materially injurious to his character, was sufficient, agreeable to the rule of the house, to expel him from that body.
The Spanish court have agreed to the free passage of French merchandise to Cadiz.
MONTÉGO-BAY, June 4.
We hear general Walpole has declined the sword offered to him by the house of assembly. We understand a difference of opinion as to the observance of the articles granted to the Maroons to be the cause.
Thursday Giled in London, the ship *Brunswick* capt. Douglas, in which went passenger the hon. maj. general Walpole.
On Sunday evening, a desperate affray happened between the sailors belonging to the vessels in the harbor, and some of the Spanish Chasseurs; in which two of the former and one of the latter were killed, and several wounded. The interference of the Police, with the aid of the Military, checked this outrage, and has since preserved the peace of the town.
Inquisitions were held on the deceased, and a verdict returned against three of the Spaniards, for the wilful murder of one of the sailors; the other returns were wilful murder against persons unknown. The Spaniards are apprehended and in close confinement.
Monday was tried, at the court-house, Bernard, a negro, belonging to John Grey, Esq. who joined the Maroons when they attempted to burn Industry estate, last November, when he was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung in the market of this town, his head cut off, and placed on the mill-house at the estate; which was put in execution the day following.
CHARLESTON, (S.C.) June 23.
The following is taken from the log book of the sloop *Friendship*, 84 days from Isle of Bourbon.
The ship *Columbia*, of New-York, William Pell, master, sailed from Bourbon for Europe on the 18th of March.
March 25. The ship *Lenox*, John Rich, master, sailed for Philadelphia.
March 26. The bark *Enterprize*, of Salem, capt. Cleveland, arrived at Bourbon, 165 days passage, from Salem.

April 16. Fifteen leagues to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope, spoke the ship *Eliza*, of Boston, from Calcutta bound to Ostend. She was three days out from the Cape; the master informed, that there was but one British 74 gun ship lying there, the crew of which was very feckly.
On the 16th of June, in lat. 30, long 74, spoke the schooner *Fortitude*, Rois, 6 days out from this port, bound to the West-Indies, all well.
Arrived, Ship *Ophir*, Stephens, St. Thomas's; *Brig Ann*, Sweetser, Philadelphia; *Principe de la Paz*, Buflamante, Havannah; *Sloop Friendship* Johnson, Bourbon.
GEORGE-TOWN, July 5.
We understand that the President was at Alexandria yesterday, and dined with the citizens of that place who commemorated the declaration of Independence.
Arrived in the river, ship *Peggy*, Capt. Lunt, from Amsterdam, with 150 passengers—all redemptioners but one.
The Lottery, No. 2, for the improvement of the city of Washington, commenced drawing yesterday, the memorable 4th of July, and will continue to draw on Saturdays and Mondays, weekly, until further notice.
The first day's drawing will be forwarded in our next paper to subscribers per post.
It has been determined, with general approbation, that the principal prize houses shall be erected near the Capitol. The fourth in value is already under roof and nearly tenanted, on Sq. No. 253, Lot No. 7, near the President's house, near which the other two will be erected as soon as the funds on a settlement of the lottery will admit. No more time will be expended in conducting the drawing than may be absolutely necessary for the safety of those concerned in the remaining tickets, with a view to which, a moderate advance will be necessary from time to time, as the value in the tickets may increase.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.
ARRIVED.
Days.
Snow Polly, Reilly, Demerara, 25
Schr. Mahaley, Howard, New-Providence, 9
Industry, Williams, North-Carolina, 10
Sloop Hunter, Lackwood, ditto, 7
CLEARED.
Schr. Almy, Woodman, Alexandria
Betsey, Fletcher, Edenton
Hazard, Bray, Currituck
Dove, Church, Ditto
Betsey, Williams, Ditto
ARRIVED AT FORT-MIFFLIN.
Ship *Mary Ann*, Brock, Jamaica
Goddeffs of Plenty, Thompson, do.
Brig *Eliza*, Thornton, Havannah
Lark, Stiles, Jermie
Kerzshappach, Green, do.
Polly, Wroth, Port-au-Prince
Sloop *Hero*, Brewster, Jermie
The ships *Sally*, Weeks, and *Ceres*, Young, sailed from Graveland May 11, both for Philadelphia.
Brig *Patty*, Wickham, sailed from Kington, Jamaica, for Philadelphia, June 5.

JUST RECEIVED,
50 Tierces Fresh Rice,
For Sale by EDWARD STOW,
July 9. \$1w No. 76, N. Front-street.

Bank United States 4th July, 1796.
THE Directors have declared a dividend of Sixteen Dollars, on each Share, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Representatives, at any time after the 14th instant.
G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Lottery
FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize, viz:
1 Prize of 5000 dollars is dollars 5000
1 1000 1000
1 500 500
5 200 1000
20 100 2000
99 50 4950
200 25 5000
8000 10 20,000
5 Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each, 5000
2332 Prizes. 44,450
4018 Blanks.
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each, 44,450
By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the Superintendants of the Patriotic Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.
The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 fourth Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.
Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.
J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers
JONATHAN RHEA, }
June 18 eo

All persons having demands on ANTHONY ROLAND BUSSIER, are requested to bring in their accounts on or before the first day of August next, or they will be excluded from a dividend then to take place.
WILLIAM CHANCELLOR, } Auditor
JONATHAN JONES, }
JOSIAH TWAMLEY, }
July 7. eo

For the use of Schools.
Tomkins's Text, Round, and Running-hand copies.
JUST published, and for sale by W. Young, the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, and J. Ormrod, No. 41 Chestnut-street. Price of proof impressions on fine paper, 1 dollar. Common, 75 cents. Executed in a style superior to any that have been formerly engraved in the United States, and not inferior to any of the kind imported from Europe.
June 30. 22aww