

lers," and wisely abstains from making any answer to the queries of Cerberus, although they relate to the same subject; enable him if he is really innocent at once to exculpate himself, and absolve his accusers, and obviously afford a clue to all the charges preferred against him by Manlius.

The Secretary confesses that he drew 92,000 dollars from the Treasury of Pennsylvania; that when he returned from the expedition a balance of 22,000 dollars remained in his hands; that no part of this money was repaid till the close of 1796; and that the whole of it is not yet returned to the State. The reason which he assigns for the delay is the difficulty he found in settling his accounts. Are not his accounts then yet unsettled? And why might he not as well have repaid the money, trusting to future events for a complete acquittance in 1794 as in 1796. He had no claim to this money, nor could he have derived one from any obsequy which it was in the power of the War Department to have raised. He surely will not pretend that he had a right to hold the public money as a security wherewith to compel either the State or the United States to grant him a settlement upon such terms as he should think proper to demand. He would certainly have received the same vouchers in 1794, which were a sufficient evidence of the repayment in 1796, and therefore no reason could have existed to prevent his returning the money immediately after the expedition, which has not applied with equal force at any period since.

He relies much upon the pretended diligence and zeal which he discovered in his efforts to obtain a settlement;—But when were these efforts made? By the dates of his letters to Colonel Gurney, it appears that this extraordinary zeal was not displayed till October 1796, after the money had remained in his possession nearly two years, and immediately before he actually repaid the seventeen thousand dollars. Did he hope that the "ignorance of the anonymous scribblers" would have passed these dates without notice. He must have forgotten that their "malice" at least equalled their "ignorance," and that they were rendered as quick-sighted by the one as they are blinded by the other.

If Mr. Dallas was so sincerely desirous, so actively anxious, to procure a final settlement of the account, why did not the public money always remain in the bank where it would have been at all times ready to answer any sudden call, that might have been made upon him? Why did its amount so frequently vary? Why did it ever become diminished to less than two thousand dollars? and wherefore was it that part was placed to his private credit and part to his official account? If it hereafter appears that the 17,000 dollars were paid in after an express declaration made to him, by Mr. Donaldson, that unless the money was returned to the Treasury he would be represented to the Legislature as a Public Defaulter, satisfactory solution will be given to the whole difficulty. Hence we shall then say arose his letters to Colonel Gurney. Hence his boasted efforts to obtain a settlement, and to this cause shall we then attribute the payment of any part of the debt.

But what has Mr. Dallas's settlement as the deputy of Neville to do with the money received from the state treasury? Did not the United States pay every thing except the bounty? Are not the sums which Mr. Dallas was authorized to receive, and which he actually did receive equal to all the demands made upon him for forage, rations and contingent expenses? What ought the state treasury to lose except the bounty and perhaps some little incidental expenses of the Governor and his family? Every other charge was paid by the United States; and his bank account instead of sinking ought to have risen to a sum equivalent to all the advances made by Pennsylvania beyond the bounty.

Now let us return to the character of Mr. Dallas as delineated in the "precious confessions" of Fauchet.

"The Secretary of this state" says he, "possessed great influence in the popular society of Philadelphia, which in its turn influenced those of other states; of course he merited attention." It appears therefore that these men with others unknown to me, all having without doubt Randolph at their head, were balancing to decide on their party.

Again—as soon as it was decided that the French Republic purchased no men to do their duty, there were to be seen individuals about whom the Government could at least form uneasy conjectures, giving themselves up with a scandalous ostentation to its views and even seconding its declarations. The popular societies soon emitted resolutions stamped with the same spirit, and who although they may have been advised by a love of order might nevertheless have omitted or uttered them with less solemnity. Then were seen coming from the very men whom

we had been accustomed to regard as having little regard for the system of the treasurer harangues without end in order to give a new direction to the public mind."

The justness of this description none can have forgotten. Let the letters of Governor or Minin to the Executive of the United States be examined; let the unwillingness which was there displayed to acknowledge the western counties in a state of insurrection be remembered; let the fudden fulminations of the democratic society against the insurgents be well recollected, and let not the people of Pennsylvania be unmindful of the "scandalous ostentation" with which Mr. Dallas on that occasion gave himself up to the views of our Government. The difficulty is now solved. A lucrative appointment was to be given him—one upon which he has charged a commission of seven thousand dollars exclusive of his pay as paymaster. Large sums of the public money were to be placed in his hands; a boundless field of private speculation at the risk of the public property was opened to his view; he saw likewise that the rebellion must finally fail, and therefore he could cherish no hope of building his greatness upon the ruins of the constitution and laws, and will "it be deemed malignant to suppose that these motives caused his resolution no longer to balance on his party."

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. PENNO,

I SAW some propositions in your papers of the 7th and 24th of September last, relative to the establishment of places of retreat from our city during the prevalence of our annual calamity. I cannot say but that there is something in these propositions, meriting attention. I like, among others, the idea of improving the vacant lots towards Schuylkill, as this will be within the city bounds and police. But I think the first and best plan is to get our city clean, and guard against all real or supposed causes of our misfortune, whether they originate in our city or are brought from foreign parts. This is a radical and great plan, and all others are but secondary.

I think too little has been said about that great and necessary work the permanent bridge. This is an object not depending on temporary misfortunes in our city, but of lasting consequence, as long as it remains (which I pray may be very long) a great commercial emporium. The excellent bridges, over the numerous streams in Pennsylvania, have rendered it, on this account, among others, celebrated by all travellers through our country. I cannot rationally account for the neglect of a bridge over the Schuylkill, which not only holds out great advantages to those who adventure in its flock, but would reflect credit on the city, in proportion to the usefulness, beauty and safety it would evidence, over the present means of passage. Our sister States, to the Eastward, have wonderfully improved their country, by a number of excellent bridges over their large rivers. These erections, not only evince the public spirit and enterprise of the undertakers; but are a most eligible source of revenue, to those who hold the flock. When the first bridge was erected in Boston, it was supposed the adventurers would not gain common interest for their money. They, however, persisted, with a perseverance peculiar to that people. It was found very soon, that these forbadings were not justified by experience.—The first bridge netted a profit so much beyond calculation, that others have been erected to great advantage. The tolls are a small object to those who pass on business, and less to those who pass in pleasurable carriages; and these latter pay a great proportion of the revenue. One would think that these successful experiments would rouse the cupidity of some, and the justifiable desire of all, to put their funds in a profitable train. The public and private utility of these facilities to transportation is so well known to and practised upon by our economical and thriving brethren of the Eastern States, that there is scarcely a large river without a handsome permanent bridge. They have become so adroit and capable in these erections, that no obstacles of rapidity or width of stream apall their enterprise, or baffle their endeavors. It would seem that their success, and the solid reputation gained by those who promote such undertakings, ought to rouse in us no small degree of laudable emulation. Let it not be said that our local and temporary misfortunes forbid our exertions. These should animate us to retrieve any accidental depression, either by character or prosperity in our city. If some great undertakings have languished, for want of experience, or other causes, it does not follow that all should share the same fate. We may profit by the mistakes of others. The people of the Eastern States have formed a practical school, for their fellow citizens of the nation. Some of our undertakings have been new to us; but this bridge-building is now no novelty. Even the pride of Europeans, with reason valuing themselves on their science and experience, has submitted to employ American Architects, to erect some of their bridges. If any are alarmed at the magnitude, risk or expense of a bridge over the Schuylkill, let them read, out of the American edition of Guthrie's Geography (a book in every body's hands) the following Extract. It is a mere historical account. An inhabitant of any part of our State should read it with some degree of comparative humiliation. A citizen of Philadelphia, with such a small neglected yet important river, only 400 feet wide, impeding access to this great city, constantly in his view, should read it with peculiar emotions.—

There are several remarkable bridges in Massachusetts. Charles river bridge was finished in the year 1787. It is 1503 feet in length, and connects Charlestown with Boston. It is built on 75 piers, with a drawbridge in the middle for the passage of vessels. Each pier is composed of seven pieces of oak timber, united by a cap-piece, strong braces and girts, and afterwards driven into the bed of the river. They are likewise strengthened by a single pile, on each side, drawn obliquely to a solid bottom. The piers are connected to each other by large strong pieces, which are covered with four inch plank. The bridge is 43 feet in width; and on each side there is a passage of six feet broad raised for the convenience of foot passengers. There is a gradual rise from each end of this bridge, so that the middle is two feet higher than the extremities. Forty lamps are placed at proper distances from each other, to illuminate it when necessary. Malden bridge, across Mystic river, is another remarkable monument of American ingenuity and industry. It is 2420 feet in length, and 32 feet broad. It was erected in 1717. Essex bridge, 1500 feet long, was made in 1789. There are several other works of this kind, that reflect much honor on the public spirit of the citizens of Massachusetts; particularly a bridge over Merrimack river, in Essex county, of a very ingenious construction, finished in 1792, and another bridge finished in the fall of 1793, 7140 in length (including a long causeway) connecting Boston with Cambridge, over Charles river, half a mile above Charles river bridge.

A benevolent stranger, anxious for our character and prosperity, would warmly join us in—"Go ye and do likewise." But how feelingly should we, who are so materially interested, be animated to imitation, by these great examples!

AN OLD CITIZEN.

October 1799.

ELEGY: OR DIRGE.

I. ALL in the town of Tunis,
In Africa the torrid,
On a Frenchman of rank
Was play'd such a prank,
As Lepaux wou'd think quite horrid.

II. No story half so shocking
By kitchen fire or laundry,
Was ever heard tell,—
As that which befel
The great Jean Bon St. André.

III. Poor John was a gallant Captain
In battles much delighting;
He fled full-foot
On the first of June—
But he bade the rest keep fighting.

IV. To Paris then returning,
And recover'd from his panic,
He translated the plan
Of Paine's Rights of Man,
Into language Maugratic.

V. He went to teach at Tunis—
Where as Consul he was settled—
Amongst other things,
"That the people are Kings!"
Whereat the Dey was nettled.

VI. The Moors bring rather stupid,
And in temper somewhat mulish,
Understood not a word
Of the doctrine they heard,
And thought the Consul foolish.

VII. He form'd a Club of Brothers,
And mov'd some resolutions—
"Ho! Ho! (says the Dey),
"So this is the way
"That the French make Resolutions."

VIII. The Dey then gave his orders
In Arabic and Persian—
"Let no more be said—
"But bring me his head!
"These Clubs are my aversion."

IX. The Consul quod d'Wicquefort,
And Puffendorf and Grotius;
And prov'd from Vattel
Exceedingly well,
Such a deed would be quite atrocious.

X. 'T would have mov'd a Christian's bowels
To hear the doubts he stated;—
But the Moors they did
As they were bid,
And strangled him while he prated.

XI. His head with a sharp-edg'd fabre
They sever'd from his shoulders,
And stuck it on high
Where it caught the eye,
To the wonder of all beholders.

XII. This sure is a doleful story
As e'er you heard or read of;—
It at Tunis you prate
Of matters of state,
Anon they cut your head off!

XIII. But we hear the French Directors
Have thought the point so knotty;
That the Dey having shewn
He did like Jean Ben,
They have sent him Bernadotte.

NOTICE.

The Young Men of the City of Philadelphia, are requested to meet at the City Tavern, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock.

JUVENIS.

January 4.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1800.

Another member, to wit, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq. from North Carolina, appeared this day, was qualified, and took his seat.

The house, on motion of Mr. D. Foster, went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Committee of Claims, on the petition of John Vaughan, Mr. Morris in the chair—when the report having been read, and a resolution passed, directing the accounting Officer of the Treasury, to discharge the difference due him for bullion assayed at the Mint; the committee rose—the report was concurred in, and the committee of Claims instructed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Claiborne having called for the order of the day on the bill for the preservation of peace with the Indian tribes, the House went into a committee of the whole on said bill, Mr. Morris in the chair, when after proceeding to the consideration of the 18, 2d and 3d sections.

Mr. Harrison moved, that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Mr. H. said, he wished to have further time to consider this subject; it was one of great importance, and on which he was not yet fully prepared to act. An honorable member, from Virginia (whom he did not then see in his seat) was, to his knowledge, opposed to the principle of the bill; he hoped, therefore, his motion would prevail.

Mr. Claiborne saw no good reason why the committee should agree to this motion. It was not, he said, their fault, that one member was unprepared, and another was not to be found in his seat. The majority of the committee he believed, were ready to discuss the subject, and until some better reason was given, he hoped the bill would be proceeded in.

The question for rising was put, and negatived. The blanks were then filled up, the bill was agreed to, and the committee rose.

On the question being put in the House to agree to the report of the committee,

Mr. D. Foster said, he believed there were several gentlemen unprepared to meet the subject; and hoped the further consideration of it would be postponed till Monday next. He, therefore made that motion, which was agreed to by the House.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Thomas B. Adams, Esq. in the absence of his secretary, Mr. Shaw, informing the House, that the President had approved and signed the following acts, to wit: "An act for extending the privilege of franking to William Henry Harrison, a delegate from the territory N. W. of the river Ohio; and making provision for his compensation;" and "an act supplementary to the act entitled an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses; and the enumeration of slaves within the United States."

Mr. Wain presented a petition of Abolition Jones and others, free men of colour, of the city and county of Philadelphia praying for a revision of the laws of the United States relative to the slave trade; of the act relative to fugitives from justice; and for the adoption of such measures as shall in due course ameliorate the whole of their brethren from their present situation; which he moved to have referred to the committee appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the existing law prohibiting the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country.

This motion produced a long debate, in which Mess. Rutledge, Otis, Lee, I. Brown, Randolph, Christie, Harper and Hill, opposed the motion; and Mess. Wain, Thatcher, Smith, Dana, Bird, Edmond, and Gallatin, advocated it, from an opinion that certain parts of the petition, which prayed for a revision of our laws, were entitled to attention.

Mr. Rutledge called for the yeas and nays, which were agreed to be taken. He wished to shew by how decided a majority Congress had refused all interference in the business, and thereby allay the fears of the community that this question would ever again be agitated in our national councils.

When the House were about to take the question, Mr. Wain withdrew his motion; and substituted another, which went to say, that certain parts of the petition should be referred, so as to obviate the most particular objection urged against a reference.

Mr. Rutledge wished to know if the motion was in order.

Mr. Speaker said, he believed this was the only Legislative Body in the world, in which a motion, after having been debated on, and become the property of the House, was permitted to be subsequently withdrawn by the mover and the gentleman who seconded it, but it had been a custom, and he therefore was of opinion, the motion was in order.

Mr. Rutledge then moved that the House adjourn, which was agreed to, 47 to 39.

Died, lately, at the house of Governor PENN. in Queen Ann street, West London, Mrs. Mallers, widow, and relict of the late William Mallers, Esq. formerly of Pennsylvania, and mother Mrs. PENN.

Port of Philadelphia.

Schooner William, of this port, on her passage from Surinam to St Thomas, was captured by the French and sent into Porto Rico.

Brig Lady Washington, of and for this port, from Surinam, is captured by the French.

Schooner Sally Sherer, from hence to Jamaica, is taken by the French, retaken by an English letter of marque, and sent into Savannah.

NEW THEATRE.

On Monday Evening, January 6, Will be presented, a celebrated Tragedy, called

GEORGE BARNWELL.

George Barnwell, (first time) Mr. Cai.—Thoro'good, Mr. Warren.—Frueman, Mr. Wood.—Maria, Miss L. Edrington.—Millwood, Mrs. Francis.—Lucy, Mrs. Bernard.

To which will be added, (for the 2d time this season) a Grand Dramatic Romance called

BLUE BEARD;

Or, FEMALE CURIOSITY.

Written by G. Colman, Esq.—Performed upwards of one hundred and fifty nights, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.

[With additional Scenery, Machinery and Decorations, entirely new.]

Abomeligne, (Blue Beard) Mr. Warren.—Salim, (Lover of Fatima) Mr. Cain.—Ibrahim, Mr. Francis.—Shacabac, Mr. Bernard.—Haffan, Mr. Bliffert.

Fatima, (betrothed to Blue Beard) Miss Broadhurst.—Irene, (Sister to Fatima) Mrs. Warrell.—Bedi, Mrs. Oldmixon.

Books of the Songs to be had at the Theatre.

The Comedy of the Secret, or Partnership Discovered, will be repeated on Wednesday—After which the Grand Historical Musical Drama, called Richard Coeur de Lion.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

LAST NIGHT

THE Pocket of the Subscriber was cut from his coat at the Theatre, containing a black Morocco POCKET BOOK with the following Notes,

2 of Five Hundred Dollars each,
1 of One Hundred,
5 of Fifty each,
2 of Twenty each, and
1 of Ten, all of the Branch of New York;
2 of One Hundred each, on the Manhattan Bank, N. Y.

Any person apprehending the said Thief and securing the above Notes, shall receive the above reward; and Two Hundred Dollars will be given for the Book and Contents, and no questions ask'd.

JONATHAN STANLY.

Apply at Mr. Hardy's Hotel, No. 93 Market Street.

January 4.

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95 N. Water Street,

HAVE ON HAND,

[January the 1st, 1800.]

The following GOODS, entitled to Draw-back, which they offer for sale at moderate Prices and liberal Credits:

150 boxes and bales Tickenburghs, Hempen Linens and Oznabrigs,
50 boxes Patterbories or white Rolls,
25 ditto Bristol Linen,
11 ditto Creas and Creas a la Morlaix,
2 ditto Britannias,
Brown Rolls,
Ditto Hessians,
Polish Rolls,
Bed Ticks,
Seamois, Arabias,
Empty Bags, Oil Cloths,
Shoes and Slippers,
Soal and Upper Leather,
Quills and Sealing Wax,
A package Gold and Silver Watches,
8 calks Hoos,
20 calks Nails, assorted, from 3 to 20,
16 calks Ironmongery, assorted,
13 pipes old Port Wine,
25 boxes Tumblers, assorted,
200 boxes best Hamburg Window Glass, 8 by 10, &c. &c.
1 chest assorted Looking Glasses,
Several large elegant Ditto,
50 kegs Pearl Barley,
A few tons Roll drimstone,
40 kegs Yellow Ochre,
A few barrels Naval Stores,
100 empty Demijohns,
600 heads Coffee Mills,
10 hds. Hogs Bristles, first and second quality,
40 tons Russian Hemp,
Holland Steel,
2 hds Dutch Clue,
Toys, Lentils, Sticks and Pencils,
Tapes, Blocking Twines, Stone Pickling Pots,
&c. &c.
January 4. w 5/350

GOOD LODGINGS

ARE WANTED, BY SEVEN or EIGHT GENTLEMEN, with Servants.

Enquire at this Office.

January 4.

WATER LOAN.

THE Subscribers to the Water Loan who have completed their Shares, are hereby informed, that the Certificates of Shares are ready to be delivered, and that the Interest will be paid at any time after the 10th instant, on application to the Treasurer, No. 29 Filbert street above Ninth street.

JOHN SHEE, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1800 dtro

NOTICE 44.

The Co-partnership of GEORGE W. LILIAM and THOMAS BOWEN or his wife is dissolved. All persons indebted to the Estate of their deceased Father, are desired to make speedy payment. Those who have any demands against the aforesaid Estate, are requested to produce Accounts, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

December 26. c 913w

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, an Apprentice named James Wells about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has short red curly hair.—Whoever will apprehend the said apprentice and bring him back, shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid.

Wm. MANNING.

Jan. 2.

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER MAKER, who can work well at the Vat,

Will meet with good encouragement by applying at No 104 North Front Street.

December 27

dtf.