

at according to Mr. Dallas's own account... ought, on the 6th June 1795, to have paid back to our Treasury all the difference between the bounty, &c. 48,158 dollars, and the sum which he drew out 92,000, in other words, he ought to have paid back 43,842 dollars. The State has nothing to do with barge, retained rations, transportation, or accounts of that description. They are paid by the United States—all the accounts are to be settled at the War-Office, and if Mr. Dallas's correspondence is closely examined, the delay of settlement will be attributed to himself and not to the Accountants.

5. The state of the reserved fund was communicated from time to time to the Register and Comptroller and to the Committee of Ways and Means.

This is truly bold and shameful—Why was any State fund reserved, when the U. States had undertaken to pay every thing but bounty? Was there not constantly a readiness in the United States to discharge every demand other than bounty? And was not the sole difficulty in obtaining the receipts of individuals instead of the receipts of regimental and company paymasters? There was no occasion for State funds, and to retain them on this pretext was as wicked as it was ridiculous!

But will Mr. Dallas or will Mr. Donaldson say that there was always a credit in the Bank of Pennsylvania equal to the balance unexpended? No such thing—compare the sums disbursed, the dates of the vouchers, with the diminution of the Bank account and it will easily be seen, whether the public money went out exactly as public debts were paid. This is the touchstone which will try fair-dealing.

6. The sixth and last question and answer are already noticed, except so far as relates to retaining money for claims filed? Why are they not paid when presented? Why file them and keep the claimants in suspense and soliciting payment when there is actually money in Bank? Surely this is not right if the money has really been always in Bank.

This mysterious outline should certainly be enquired into by our legislature, who are now in session.—By law every public officer of the State must keep his public accounts in the Bank of Pennsylvania—the unexpended balance of every appropriation ought at all times to be found there. The man who draws out more than is wanted for public purposes, is guilty of a breach of public trust, and ought to be impeached, disgraced and dismissed from office. By this it is not meant that Mr. Dallas should be impeached for carrying money with him on the expedition; but if on examination it should appear, that after his return in Nov. 1794 he had not always to his credit in the Bank of Pennsylvania the full sum of public money which his vouchers still shew was unexpended, then it must be clear that it went out for other than public purposes. If he charges a commission on the money advanced by the State and by the United States, and at the same time has received pay as paymaster to the line; if he has kept back money which he ought to have promptly returned to the State treasury; if he has alleged that State funds were requisite to meet demands which the United States had assumed and were ready to pay; if it will be the duty of the legislature not only to enforce a proper settlement of principal and interest, but to punish the defaulter in such an exemplary manner as will deter every future officer from diverting public money from its proper destination.

A MILITIA OFFICER.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Sally, Webb, Richmond 3
Captain Webb came into the Capes on Monday morning. Saw no inward bound square rigged vessels below.
A brig is said to be below, name unknown, bound up.

New York, January 13.

Arrived—Ship Mary, captain Pollard, from Hamburg, in 70 days. December 31, spoke, ship Eliza, Macky, from New York bound to Cork, out 6 days; meeting with bad weather and in distress bore away for the West Indies, in lat. 30, long. 66. January two, spoke the schooner, Wells, from Batavia, out 125 days; bound to Boston, lost his bowsprit and sails, in a very bad condition, and short of provision, but could not furnish him, having a long passage.
Ship Lydia, captain Henderson, from Liverpool, 85 days. Spoke ship Atlantic, captain Howard, in lat. 39, 36, days out from New York, bound to Dublin.

Boston, January 7.

On Friday last arrived brig Flying Fish, detained by the Boston frigate, captain Little. Mr. Joseph Beals is the prize master. She is laden with coffee, and was from Jeremie, (Hispaniola) bound to St. Thomas, when taken. She was under Danish colors, but her papers were very irregular. The ship of war Herald, has lately been spoken within the West Indies. She proves an excellent sailer.
The Constitution and Boston frigates, were seen off Cape Francis, about 30 days since, had a brig and schooner in company supposed prizes.
The ship of war Connecticut, capt. Tryon, has detained a ship from St. Thomas for St. Domingo, in ballast, supposed to have money under the ballast; and has retaken a brig belonging to Baltimore, which had been three days in possession of the French. The brig has arrived at Norfolk.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, January 14, 1800.

At an annual Election for President and Directors, the following Gentlemen have been duly Elected.

James S. Cox President.
Abijah Dawes
Samuel W. Fisher
Thomas Fitzsimons
George Latimer
Henry Pratt
Wm. T. Smith
Daniel Smith
Joseph Sims
Jno. C. Stocker
Jno. G. Wachsmuth
Jesse Wain
Samuel Brock.

A South Carolina Paper says, "Many vessels will be wanted here to freight till May next."

Accounts have been received in New Haven of the capture of the brig Dove, Thomas Ward, master, from that port—the Dove had a valuable cargo, and was insured to the amount of 4000 dollars. A vessel belonging to Newport, (R. I.) was captured at the same time.

NEW-YORK, January 14.

On Thursday last the Funeral ceremonies in honor of Gen. Washington were performed in Albany. The procession and order of movement were similar to those in New-York. The Oration was delivered by W. P. Beers, Esq.

The Columbia, Harvey, from London to New York, is amongst the vessels which have been taken by the French off Dungeness, and carried into Calais.

Passengers in the Liverpool Packet, arrived at this port.—Hannah Talbot, of Philadelphia, an eminent preacher among the society of friends. She has been absent about 3 years, and has travelled all over Europe. Mrs. Tinsdale and Son, Mr. Thomas Leynell and Mr. Michaeljohn.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 13.

The bill intitled "An act to repeal part of an act intitled an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties or disabilities accruing in certain cases herein mentioned," was read the third time, and passed.

A petition of the inhabitants of New Bedford, Massachusetts, praying for the establishment of a post road was read and referred to the committee appointed on the subject of a post-office and post roads.

Mr. D. Foster, from the Committee of Claims to whom were referred the petition of Ruben Calvill, reported that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted—which was concurred in by the House.

Mr. Griswold, from the Committee of Revival and Unfinished business, made a further report, recommending the adoption of a resolution to instruct that committee to prepare and report a bill for continuing in force the act intitled "An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof," which was referred to a Committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the following resolution, viz.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the act for laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper, as to abolish the offices thereby established for the stamping of vellum, parchment and paper, in the several districts of the United States, and to establish, at the seat of government one general office for that purpose."

Which was agreed to, and ordered to be reported without amendment.

Upon the question in the House to agree to the report of the Committee, Messrs. Nicholas and Hartley spoke against it—and Mr. Harper in favor of it—when the question was put and carried—Ayes 47—Noes 52.

The Committee of Ways and Means were directed to bring in a bill pursuant to said resolution.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

A written message from the President of the United States, by his Secretary, Mr. Shaw, was presented to the House, and read in the usual manner, to wit

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

"At the inclosed letter, from a member of your House, received by me in the night of Saturday, the 11th instant, relates to the privileges of the House, which, in my opinion, ought to be inquired into, in the House itself, if any where. I have thought proper to submit the whole letter and its tendency, to your consideration, without any other comments on its matter or style.

"But as no gross impropriety of conduct on the part of persons holding commissions in the army or navy of the United States, ought to pass without due animadversion, I have directed the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, to investigate the conduct complained of, and to report to me, without delay, such a statement of facts as will enable me to decide on the course which duty and justice shall appear to prescribe.

JOHN ADAMS."

United States, }
Jan. 14, 1800. }

The following is the Letter alluded to.

SIR,
Known to you only as holding, in common with yourself, the honorable station of servant to the same sovereign people, and disclaiming all pretensions to make to you any application which, in the general situation

of men, requires the proffer of apology, I shall, without the circumlocution of compliment, proceed to state the cause which induces this address.

For words of a general nature, uttered in the floor of this House, and addressed in my official capacity, to the Chairman of the committee of the whole, and urged with a view to effect the reduction of a Military establishment, I have been grossly and publicly insulted; by two officers of the army (or navy, I know not which) with evident intention to provoke me to a conduct which, in some sort, might justify the hostile designs which they manifestly entertained towards me, and from the execution of which I believe, they were only deterred by the presence of several of my friends (Members of this House) who felt themselves implicated in an insult, which although more particularly offered to one, was certainly levelled at all.

I am acquainted with the name of one only of these unfortunate young men, who appear to have made so false an estimate of the dignity of character; who seem to have mistaken brutality for spirit, and an armed combination against the person of an individual for an indication of courage. He was called, I think, M'Knight; rank unknown; and, to my best recollection, of the navy. Mr. Christie, a member of this house appeared to know him; and that gentleman with capt. Campbell Smith, who, as I understood, endeavored to deter those rash youths from their scheme, and whose conduct would evince, if indeed there were any need of proof, that the character of the man and the citizen is not incompatible with the profession of the soldier, can give an account of the various instances of misconduct which were exhibited by the parties.—Mr. Van Renckelaer, the Lieut. Governor of New York, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Glen and Mr. Mason, of the House of Representatives were likewise present at these transactions.

Having stated the facts, it would be derogatory to your character, Sir, for me to point out the remedy, which it is your province to provide, nor shall I descend from the respect which I owe myself to declare what are not the considerations which govern my conduct on this occasion. So far as they relate to this application addressed to you in a public capacity, they can only be supposed by you to be of a public nature; and it is enough for me to state that the independence of the legislature has been attacked, the majesty of the people, of which you are the principal representative, insulted, and your authority contemned.—In their name, I demand that a provision commensurate with the evil be made, and which will be calculated to deter others from any future attempt to introduce the reign of terror into our country.—In addressing you in the plain language of a man, I give you, Sir, the best proof that I can afford of the estimation in which I hold your Office and your understanding; and I assure you with truth that I am, with respect,

Your fellow citizen,
JOHN RANDOLPH, junr.

Chamber of the Representatives of the U. S. 11th January, 24th of Independence.

The President of the United States.

Mr. Kittera moved that the message and letter accompanying it, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Randolph hoped it would not.—It was far from his expectation, he said, when he addressed the letter now before the house, to the President, that it would have been made the subject of a communication.—Had he thought the house could have remedied the abuse complained of, he would have entered his complaint here; but he did not conceive it within their jurisdiction; and he was opposed to it as being a bad precedent, which might at some future period, be profited to purposes injurious to the country. The power of the commander-in-chief of the army, in his opinion, was sufficient to afford a remedy, and to restrain men under his command, from giving personal abuse and insult. And he therefore disclaimed any wish that the house should take measures for his protection.

The voice of the House appeared to be unanimous for the commitment, and several members expressed an opinion, that the President, in submitting the subject to the House, had acted judiciously, it being a question on which he could not, dare not decide. It was a constitutional prerogative vested in that house alone, and that House, after having a statement of facts, were to be the sole judges of them. The wish of the complainant to suspend enquiry, ought not to have any weight, for if a member was to be insulted for language made use of in debate, there was an end to all legislation, and they might as well return to their homes at once.

The question for commitment was put and carried, and Mr. C. Goodrich, Mr. Macon, Mr. Kittera, Mr. Sewall, Mr. R. Williams and Mr. Bayard were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill to reform the Superior Court of the territory of the United States, N. W. of the river Ohio. Mr. Morris in the chair, when the 1st and 2d sections having been read,

Mr. Claiborne moved, that the committee rise, for the purpose of having the bill postponed, which motion was advocated by Mr. Noit, and opposed by Mr. Harrison.

The question for rising was put and carried, ayes 45—noes 36.
The committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.
After a short debate, in which Mr. Davis gave his reasons why he hoped leave would not be granted, the question was put and carried.—Adjourned.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TO WIT:
DE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 13th day of January, in the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, COLLINSON READ and GEORGE DAVIS, of the said District, have deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following to wit:—

TEN BLANK DECLARATIONS, Elegantly engraved on Copper plate, viz.
1. Debt on Bond
2. — by Assignee
3. — on single bill
4. — on penal bill
5. Indebitatus Assumpsit
6. Quantum Meruit
7. — Valebant
8. On Promissory note
9. Same by Indorse
10. Trespass and Ejectment.

For the use of the Professors of the Law, DRAWN BY COLLINSON READ.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned."

(L. S.) D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

The above declarations combining the semblance of fine writing with utility, and settled and approved by some of the first and most distinguished Law Characters in the State, are now published, and for sale at

GEORGE DAVIS'S
LAW-BOOK STORE,
No. 319, HIGH-STREET.
Where always may be had, every book wanted in that line.
January 14.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY,

NUMBER 11.
List of Blanks and Prizes.
Drawing No. 197.

252 10	16766	33407 10
362	849	431 10
489	17070 10	690
771	128	884
917	565 10	939 20
1951	906	34897
2056 10	18141	35316
113	387 10	579
969	981	36898
3041	19414	37583
160	421	788 10
779	666	38099 20
4413 10	759	39211
595 10	20098 10	40017
6054 10	21610 10	331 10
158	655	412 10
303	22054 10	906
932	071	542
935	419	692
7304 10	747	41351 10
607 10	33653	444
869	24208	645
8263	312	42291
431	499	607
775 10	740 10	684
9265 10	851 10	43016
302 10	25004 10	122
429	112 10	521
548 10	767	813 10
901 25	26054 10	44289
10145	081	629
369	134	45119
829	335 10	161
11454 10	473 10	304
684	717	314
12747 10	27321	457
13163	727 20	644
487 10	767	46224
14054	955 25	555
380	28526	789
437	29028	873
733 20	281	47185
789	308	397 20
939	544	524
989	721 10	886 10
997	31264	48087 50
15025 10	925	643
119	32223	663
733	333	766
793 10	434	49827 10

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have applied to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Northumberland, for the benefit of the Insolvent act, and they have appointed the fourth Monday of January instant to hear me and my creditors at the Court-House in Sanbury, where they may attend if they please.

JAMES TOWAR.

To all my Creditors.
Sanbury, January 4, 1800.—16.

LOST,

A CHECK on the Bank of Pennsylvania, OF this date, for 1200 dollars, in favour of the Bank of North America and drawn by the Subscriber.

The Public are cautioned not to take the said Check, payment of the same being stopped.

JOHN TRAVIS,

January 13, 1800.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

The Time of a strong healthy Negro Wench,
Who has seven years to serve.

She is acquainted with all kinds of house work, and is a good plain Cook.
Enquire of the Printer.
January 7, 1800. dif

THE STOCKHOLDERS

Of the Lehigh Coal Mine Company, are hereby notified, that an Election for one President, eight Managers and one Treasurer, for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Mr. Cameron, sign of the Golden Swan, in Third Street, on Monday, the 20th of January next, at 6 o'clock in the evening.
ISAAC WAMPOLE, Secy.
Dec. 31. rawtl.

NEW THEATRE.

This Evening, January 15,
Will be presented, a much admired Comedy,

called
He would be a Soldier.

(Written by PILON.)

Col. Tallot, Mr. Warren—Sir Oliver Oldstock, Mr. Morris—Gaspard Crevele, Mr. Cain—Mandeville, Mr. Wood—Caleb, (with a Song) Mr. Bernard—Amber, Mr. Pliffet—Johnson, Mr. Francis—Count Pierpoint, Mr. Wignell
Lady Oldstock, Mrs. Francis—Jarrist, Miss L'Estrange—Charlotte, Mrs. Merry.

End of the Play, a Musical Dialogue, called
The Tobacco Box, or Sailor's Gift.
The Parts by Mr. Darley and Mrs. Warrell.

To which will be added, a Farce, called
TWO STRINGS to your BOW;
Or, The Female Cavalier.

A new piece (from the German of Kotzebue) is in rehearsal, and will be speedily produced. And a Young Gentleman, will in the course of a few days, make his first appearance in the character of Pierre, in the favorite Tragedy of "Venice Preserved."

Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

Gentlemen and Ladies are requested to send their servants to keep places, in the Boxes at 5 o'clock.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

Just received and for Sale,
By WM. Y. BIRCH, Stationer, No. 17,
South Second Street,

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of this medicine is unnecessary, as the money will be returned if patient is not relieved—it never having failed in many thousand cases; not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than a bottle, and numbers not half a bottle.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Dr. HAHN'S
TRUE AND GENUINE
German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly, freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflammatory redness, scurf, warts, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health—yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth; never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and a handsome one more so.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure, at once using; being the most speedy, effectual and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor makes oath, that this ointment does not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

Patent Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Venereal Complaints of every description.
An extensive trial of near four years has proved the vegetable specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the verge of the grave by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of eight thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and with the least inconvenience possible.

HAMILTON'S

Worm destroying Lozenges,

Which have, within nine months past, relieved upwards of EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS of all ages, in various complaints arising from worms and from flatulency or obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title so commonly complained of, as operating with a degree of violence, sufficient, not only to kill worms, but to sometimes to endanger the patient's life; on the contrary, a peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution, contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

At the place of sale may be seen many remarkable cases of cures, the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application—not being performed in Europe, nobody knows where—but at home.

Persons wishing to procure any of the above medicines genuine, must apply ONLY as above—and likewise observe, that the signature of Lee & Co. (who are appointed the general agents for the United States) is passed on the outside of each, without which they cannot be genuine.

At the above place may be likewise had,
GOWLAND'S LOTION.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

ANDERSON'S PILLS, &c. &c.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by application to Lee & Co. Market Street, Baltimore; who will occasionally execute all orders.