

of the house on the Secretary for this purpose—our Journals do not show any. The requisition was to the President, and he has complied with the terms of it. But if we are to rest on presumptive evidence, the presumption is in favour of the Secretary. The President has not made objections to the conduct of his agent. He has mentioned the loans to Congress, without disapprobation. The agent was properly accountable to him, and he has not found fault with him; but in his speech at the opening of this and the last session of Congress, has expressed great satisfaction in the state of public affairs. But if the gentlemen who advocate this prosecution, really believed this fact, had they it not in their power to have rendered the evidence certain to demonstration, by requesting by resolutions of the house, that the President would declare whether this money was or was not drawn in consequence of his instructions, or with his approbation and consent. Can any man suppose, that so responsible an agent as the Secretary of the treasury would presume (for his own sake) to proceed in so important negotiation, without the knowledge, approbation and directions of the President of the United States. But for argument sake, suppose the fact to be true, is not the Secretary an officer to superintend the collection of the public revenue? As soon as this loan was made under the act of the 12th of August, was it not his duty without further instructions, to draw the money into the United States for the purposes mentioned in the act; would he not have been highly culpable if he had left this money in Holland till the next session of Congress, and waited for a law authorizing him to do so? It is really a reflection on the whole legislature, to suppose they would have directed a loan which should remain inactive on an interest of 5 per cent. without giving a power of application.

But it has been said that a larger sum, viz. almost 3 millions of dollars, has been drawn into this country, which was more than the President himself was authorized to do. If this is meant to criminate the President, we ought to know it. How does the fact stand? It is agreed that the President had a right to draw the monies loaned under the act of the 12th August, 2,000,000. He had a right to make such other contracts respecting the debt, as should be for the interest of the United States; in consequence whereof, the agent in Europe agreed with the national assembly or the executive of France, for the payment of 4 millions of livres part of their debt, in the produce of the United States, for the supply of St. Domingo, which made 800,000. The interest to foreign officers amounted to about 191,316 90.

2,991,316 90  
This then makes about the sum that it is proved, was drawn for by the Secretary, and shows that he did not exceed the powers vested in the President for this purpose.

It has been also held up as highly criminal in the Secretary, that altho' he began to draw for this money in Dec. 1790, yet he never gave information to Congress or to the trustees for purchasing the public debt on the subject; but left them wholly in the dark with respect to so important a measure, when it was his duty particularly to have kept the house constantly informed, and that this could only have happened for the purpose of covering some improper design, or aiding individuals with the public monies of the United States.

To this charge Mr. B. said he had paid serious attention; for as on the one hand he would ever be ready to bring every defaulter in public office, however exalted in character, to condign punishment, where found guilty; on the other hand, he wished ever to be found giving full support to every good officer of government against unfounded charges of peculation and mismanagement of the public revenue. He had satisfied his mind on this subject, not being able to find a scintilla of evidence to support the charge, but abundant testimony to the contrary. First, Congress knew that this money was appropriated to the payment of the debts in this country—that the loan was made in Holland, and therefore that it must necessarily be drawn here for the purposes of the act.—2dly, by the report of the trustees of the sinking fund, fol. 12, under date of the 25th August 1790, is the following entry, "It is probable that it will be deemed advisable to pay the interest for the year 1791 on the amount of the foreign debt, out of foreign loans—There is one now matured for the acceptance of the United States, amounting to 3 millions of florins: the proceeds of which may be at command in the course of the present year. The expediency of an acceptance of the loan, and of an application of one third of it, to the purpose of the act, for the reduction of the public debt, is under the consideration of the President of the United States. Alexander Hamilton, Sec. of the treasury. This entry affords strong presumption against all the suggestions of the want of instructions from the President, or his ignorance of the proceedings of the Secretary.

3d. The speech of the President delivered to both houses of Congress on the 8th Dec. 1790, has the following paragraph: "In conforming to the powers vested in me by the acts of the last session, a loan of three millions of florins, towards which some provisional measures had previously taken place, has been completed in Holland."—"The Secretary of the treasury has my directions to communicate such further particulars as may be requisite for more precise information."

4th. The report of the Secretary in conformity to that direction dated 24th February 1791, mentioning terms of the loans and application of monies.

5th. The preamble of the act of 3d March 1791, already read.

6th. In the report of the Secretary of the treasury of the receipts and expenditures from the commencement of the government to the 31st of Dec. 1791 is the following article of receipts.

FOREIGN LOANS.  
From the President, directors & Co. of the bank of North America, being the produce of bills of exchange, drawn on the agents for negotiating foreign loans in Holland, 229,269, 47  
From President, directors & Co. of bank of New-York, being the produce of bills of exchange, drawn on the agents aforesaid, 132,141 87

Dolls. 361,391 34  
7th. In the treasurer's account, commencing 1st Jan. 1792, and ending on the 31st March 1792, are found the following entries of receipts:

"On the proceeds of bills of exchange drawn on Willhem & Jan Willink, Nicholas & Jacob Van Staphorst & Hubbard, of Amsterdam, on account of loans made for the United States, per statement, Dolls. 402,902 89  
In this account, commencing on 1st April 1792, and ending on the 30th June 1792:

"On the proceeds of bills of exchange &c. in same words, 1,140,000  
In his account commencing the first July 1792, and ending on the 30th Sept. 1792:

"On the proceeds of bills of exchange &c. in same words, 1,000,000

Mr. Boudinot, after reading these vouchers, proceeded. These, Mr. Chairman, are the facts that have convinced my mind, at first much alarmed at the severity of the charges and the positive assertions of gentlemen, that discoveries would be made, shewing corruption at the very heart of the government, these have convinced me fully, that this prosecution has been rashly brought forward without a proper examination of the transaction. My mind, in a conscientious research into the facts, has not been able to raise a doubt on which to found even a suspicion of the integrity or abilities of the Secretary in this whole negotiation. So far am I from considering those charges supported by testimony, that I consider the conduct of the officer concerned in this transaction not only wholly cleared up, but the measures he has pursued, as stamped with wisdom and official knowledge. So far am I from judging him reprehensible for the manner in which he has negotiated and applied these loans, that I think him deserving of the thankful approbation of his country, for his economy and strict attention to the true interests and credit of the United States. I rejoice, Sir, that after so full and zealous an investigation, this officer, though unheard, appears to be free from even a suspicion of mal-conduct in the whole transaction; this is not only honorable to him, but does credit to our country. On the whole, therefore, I am decidedly of opinion against the present resolutions, and shall give them my hearty negative.

[To be continued.]

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,  
AS charges against the executive officers of the general government have lately become fashionable, I beg leave through your paper to lay the inclosed resolutions before the House of Citizens of the United States.

What I really am, is a matter of no consequence to any one—but I profess to be a man of great candour and to be influenced by no motive beside that of the public good; I am clearly of opinion that capable servants are dangerous to the public safety—that they should often be charged with maladministration, either before, or without the production of evidence, simply to introduce the goodly principle of rotation in office—that when they obtain influence by eminent abilities and usefulness, the United States should adopt the Athenian plan and subject them to irrevocable ostracism—that when violations of official duty are charged, there should always be a promise on the part of the accuser to acknowledge his error when proved, but every care should be taken to elude performance whatever proof may be produced on the part of the accused; in short I fully acquiesce in the doctrine of old Hudibras, and make it my invariable practice that

"When convinc'd against my will,  
I'm of the same opinion still."

These with the principles contained in the following resolutions are mine, and I hold myself to be as staunch a democrat as any the dominion can produce. MARAT.

ARTICLES OF  
IMPEACHMENT AGAINST ALEXANDER HAMILTON,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

1st. RESOLVED, That every officer of the United States who by talents and integrity—by important services and republican manners, conciliates the esteem and affection of the people, "violates the law" of equality—is an aristocrat—exposes the counsels of the United States to consistency, stability, and confidence, and therefore is highly reprehensible.

2d. RESOLVED, That a violation of the law of equality is the violation of the people's right, which requires that every free man should enjoy the privilege of despising talents—degrading worth and demolishing reputation, by resolutions uninvestigated and unfounded.

3d. RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Treasury has been guilty of a violation of this law of equality: 1. By his long and distinguished services during the late war. 2. By his indefatigable exertions to effect the establishment of the federal government. 3. By his fidelity and industry in the discharge of his present office, by which he has obtained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and is likely from his talents, virtues,

and services, to overshadow other men who have a State claim to greater importance than himself.

4th. RESOLVED, That it is reasonable to presume that the Secretary of the Treasury has deviated from the instructions of the President.—Because the President who is singularly inattentive to the conduct of his agents and universally regardless of the public interest, has omitted to enquire into the measures the Secretary has pursued, but has knowingly suffered him contrary to express orders, to mismanage those public finances, which Congress had confidentially charged to the President's care.

5th. RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Treasury has omitted to discharge an essential duty of his office in failing to give the citizens of this house, at once, information of his measures, and capacity to understand them—that he has said too little for those who wish to detect him in errors and contradictions—yet so much as to bewilder those who are too indolent to examine the reports with attention.

6th. RESOLVED, That the Secretary has ex officio, and without instructions ventured to promote the interest of the United States, by construing a doubtful authority according to its spirit, without adhering to what some deem the strict letter—that he has thus avoided a manifest absurdity—has saved some thousands of dollars, which should have been sacrificed for the honor of government—and that he has "omitted to discharge an essential duty of his office in failing to give information" of these services, where a detail of them was superfluous, or would possibly either have been forgotten or misrepresented, had they been communicated.

7th. RESOLVED, That "the Secretary of the Treasury did not consult the public interest" by borrowing a sum of money at 5 per cent. of the Bank, when it might have been had elsewhere at 7 and upwards—that he applied this to the support of public credit by paying demands on the federal Treasury as they became due, instead of relying for this purpose on funds already appropriated, or on bonded duties, payable at a remote period.

8th. RESOLVED, That the Secretary has been guilty of an indecorum to the citizens of this House, in presuming to judge for himself, on facts obvious to every one—in obliquely suggesting, that he was capable of distinguishing between motives and public good, and private envy—for defending himself in too independent a manner against charges of corruption—for proving certain wild statements of his own accounts to be "one tissue of error"—for comprehending the true import of orders he had received, and failing to obtrude information, for which he had never been called on.

9th. RESOLVED, That he be convicted of these charges without a hearing; that he therefore be adjudged a dangerous minister, and dismissed from office—because his "administration" instead of "disgracing Pandemonium" will probably ensure him too much confidence and popularity in violation of true democratical equality, and in prejudice of certain "pure and virtuous characters," who would fain rise upon the ruins of his reputation.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

PRINCETON, March 15, 1793.  
The following is an extract from a letter lately received.

"IN Mr. Fenno's paper of the 13th March, there is a speech of one of the members of the National Convention of France, that contains sentiments which must excite disgust and horror, in every mind, not wholly debauched and hardened. They are uttered by a M. DURONT, and applauded with shouts of acclamation by almost the whole convention.—What! (he exclaims) Monarchies are extirpated—thrones are overturned—and sceptres are broken to pieces—Kings are no more; yet the altars of God remain. Shame to the enlightened spirit of Frenchmen! Will you permit still to exist these ignominious monuments of our ignorance and weakness? You have freed your country from the bondage of execrable tyrants; rescue them also from the infamous dominion of superstition, that enslaves and shackles the mind. Nature and Reason—these ought to be the Gods of man—these are my Gods. Kings and Priests are leagued in one cursed design—and the cursed instrument of the latter, is eternal fire. Let others tremble at this terrific bugbear. As for me, I despise it; as for myself, I have honestly confessed to this Assembly, I am an Atheist."

"What are we to think of such an open avowal of sentiments, so absurd and so ruinous. From the thunders of applauses with which they were received, they appear not to be confined to a single breast. They express the feelings, the genuine and undigested feelings of the greater part of the Convention. Heaven defend us from such corrupted and mischievous principles. May our manners be preserved simple, and our morals pure—and may we establish our national safety and glory in national strict justice and unaffected piety. May we reprobate the folly and wickedness of the wretch who dares to question the existence of that Providence, whose arm was so lately and so manifestly bared for our defence and happiness. May we not be ashamed publicly to declare to the world that we are the humble and grateful worshippers of the "only living and true God." For myself, were the assembled universe before me, I would not blush to acknowledge, that I conceive it my distinguished privilege, my highest honor and unspeakable delight, to know, avow, and love, that Being who reigns in heaven and rules upon the earth."

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

If a man might conclude, a Correspondent observes, on the posture of our affairs—the administration of the general government, even the integrity of our present characters, from some inflammatory northern writers, he

must lament, to find our condition irretrievably desperate—the administration as rotten as the British, and a combination formed, to impose on the United States the semblance of virtue.

To this representation is super-added the hackneyed dirges of an army unpaid—speculators enriched, foreign debts uncomplicated with, and, in a word, every brace and spoke in the wheels of government unfit for operation, and likely to continue so until certain characters shall assume the supreme direction of a republic to whose principles they were, and ever will remain opposed.

Tho' every syllable of this is refuted and laughed at, yet it is the duty of every good man who has the superintendance of a FREE PRESS, that inestimable ENGINE of public happiness, reserved for the last ages of the world, so far to notice such productions as to preserve as much as possible, within the extent of his own circle, every good citizen from the baneful anarchical contagion intended to spread from the virtuous labors of these ingenious men, so eager to change the whole system to have it administered on new principles and for sinister purposes.

EXTRACT from Dr. HENRY'S HISTORY.

"SLAVES still continue to be a capital article, both in the internal and foreign trade of Britain. When an estate was conveyed from one proprietor to another, all the villains or slaves annexed to that estate were conveyed at the same time, and by the same deed. When any person had more children than he could maintain, or more domestic slaves than he chose to keep, he sold them to a merchant, who disposed of them either at home or abroad, as he found would be most profitable." It was a common vice, (says Giraldus Cambrensis) of the English when they were reduced to poverty, that rather than endure it patiently, they exposed their own children to sale. Many of these unhappy persons were carried into Ireland, and no doubt into other countries, and there sold. A strong law was made against this barbarous kind of commerce, in a great council held at St. Peter's, Westminster, A. D. 1102. "Let no man, for the future, presume to carry on the wicked trade of selling men in markets, like brute beasts, which hitherto had been the common custom of England." But this law did not put an end to the trade in slaves. For in the great council held in Armagh, A. D. 1171, the whole clergy of Ireland, after having deliberated long concerning the cause of the calamities with which they were threatened, by the invasion of the English, at length agreed, that the great judgment had been inflicted upon them by the displeasure of God, for the sins of the people; particularly for their having bought so great a number of English slaves from merchants, pirates and robbers, and for detaining them still in bondage. They therefore decreed, That all the English slaves in the whole island of Ireland, should be immediately emancipated, and restored to their former liberty."—History of England, vol. 6. p. 267, 268, 269.

Foreign Affairs,

By the Ship Favourite, arrived on Monday last, from Liverpool.

LEPSTADT, Dec. 24.

THE day before yesterday arrived here M. Fayette, and his companions, under the escort of two commissioned officers and ten falbalterns. They set out from hence yesterday on their way to Magdeburg.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.

Accounts have been received at Presburgh, in Hungary, that the Porte is resolved to take the field against Russia. Near Akierman in Bessarabia, 20,000 Russians are stationed, and 25,000 more near Choczim, to watch the motions of the Turks.

WARSAW, Dec. 22.

Letters from Cherfon state, that the Russians are fitting out a fleet at Sebastopol, to meet the French, who wish to appear with a formidable fleet before Constantinople.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.

By a courier who arrived here on the 24th from the army, we have received certain intelligence, that his Majesty will pass the winter with his troops. He will probably stay some days with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; but he intends by his presence to hasten and direct the dispositions for another campaign against the French. It will be carried on with the utmost vigour, and the court of Vienna will make efforts proportionate to the greater interests which it has in the war. The forces of the two powers will act separately, but they will probably be augmented by troops from the principal Germanic States; for it appears there will be no disbanding of the army of the empire, and that the contingents of the different Princes will serve with the Austrian and Prussian troops.

PARIS, Jan. 8.

This morning the Convention decreed, that till the resumption of the trial of Louis XVI. which is postponed till Monday next, they will attend solely to the subsistence and the clothing of the army.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, JAN. 5.

Mareschal Luckner, detained at Paris by a decree of the Convention, obtained to-day the permission of retiring wherever he pleased.

Manuel read a list of the new members of the committee of General Safety. The names of Chabot, Tallien, Ingrand, and others of the same stamp, were no longer in it.

Marat cried out, as he heard it read, that there was a conspiracy against the good citizens; and the assembly laughed.

Paine was expected to deliver his opinion yesterday on the trial of Louis, but had not an opportunity. His opinion, which is well known, is, that Louis should be kept in safe custody during the war, and then banished from the territories of the Republic.