

Imported from Amsterdam, and for sale

M. H. Meffert,

No. 52, South Front Street,

Fresh Bohea Tea,

Black Pepper,
Holland Sheeting,
Best Ombags and Ticklenburgs,
Dutch great and Sailors Coats,
And on long credit, superfine Black
and Blue

Leyden Broad-Cloths.

Dec. 15

For Sale by the Subscribers,

No. 81, Walnut Street,

Muscovado SUGARS,

19 chests H. Tea.
7 Do. Souchong Do.
22 pipes Sherry Wine, 4 years old,
20 quarter casks Do. Do.
14 quarter casks Port Wine,
3 casks Spanish Indigo,
3 Do. Cal of na Do.
25 Do. and 12 half bbl. Boston B. of,
Do. of, T. C. and 85,
Oz. and Ravens Duck.
By the Cheff. Bales and 145

Boxes Window Glafs,

Nalbro & John Frazier.
Dec. 15

PRINTING,

In its various and extensive Branches,
Executed with Accuracy, Elegance, Ex-
pediton, and on Moderate Terms, by

Ormsrod & Conrad,

At the Old Sign of Franklin's Head, No.
41, on the north side of Chestnut
Street.

J. Ormsrod has for sale, as usual, a Gen-
eral Assortment of
Books, Prints & Stationary.
Dec. 15

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

DECEMBER 15

Will be Presented,

A COMIC OPERA, called

Lionel & Clarissa,

Or, A

School for Fathers.

Sir John Flowerdale, Mr. Whitlock
Col. Clidjoy, Mr. Bates
Jiffamy, Mr. Moreton
Lionel, Mr. Marshall
Harman, Mr. Cleveland
Jenkins, Mr. Darley
Servants, Messrs. Darley, jun.
Blissett and J. Warrell

Lady Dunder, Mrs. Marshall
Diana, Mrs. Oldmixon
Jenny, Miss Broadhurst

The Scenery designed and executed by Mr
Milbourne.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, called

Ways & Means,

OR

A Trip to Dover.

Sir David Dunder, Mr. Harwood
Random, Mr. Moreton
Scruple, Mr. Cleveland
Tiptoe, Mr. Bates
Paul Perry, Mr. Francis

Lady Dunder, Mrs. Shaw
Harriet, Mrs. Francis
Kitty, Mrs. Marshall

Box one Dollar—Pitt 3 of a Dollar—and
Galle y 1 a dollar.

The doors will be opened at 4 after five
and the performance begin at 4 after six
o'clock.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be
taken of Mr. Wells, at the Theatre,
from ten till one, and on days of per-
formance from ten till three o'clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to
send their servants to keep places by five
o'clock, and order them, as soon as the
company are seated, to withdraw, as they
cannot on any account be permitted to re-
main.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor
any person on any account whatsoever, ad-
mitted behind the scenes.

Vivat Respublica!

Fresh Teas,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, viz.

Imperial, or Gunpowder
Hyson Green,
1st quality Hyson,
2d do. do.
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and
Souchong.

A few Boxes of each, for sale at
No. 19, Third street south.
Dec. 10

Boarding:

genteel Boarding and Lodgings for three
or four Gentlemen may be had at
No. 82, south Fourth street.
Dec. 11

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 12.

A bill to authorize the officers of the
Treasury to audit and pass the accounts
of the late Edward Blanchard, deceased,
was read a third time, and passed.

The bill for regulating the pay of
the non-commissioned officers, musicians
and privates of the militia, when
called into actual service, was read a
third time and passed.

This bill provides that the allowance
of bounty, clothing and pay to the
non-commissioned officers, musicians &
privates of the Infantry, Artillery and
Cavalry of the Militia of the United
States, when called into actual service
shall be at the rate per month, as fol-
lows:—Each sergeant-major and quar-
ter-master-fergeant, nine dollars; each
drum and fife-major, eight dollars and
thirty three cents; each sergeant eight
dollars; each corporal, drummer, fife
and trumpeter, seven dollars and thirty
three cents; each ferrier, saddler and
artificer (included as a private) eight
dollars; each gunner, bombardier and
private, Six Dollars and Sixty Six
Cents.

That in addition to the monthly pay,
there shall be allowed to each officer,
non-commissioned officer, musician and
private of the cavalry, for the use of
his horse, arms and accoutrements, and
for the risk thereof, except of horses
killed in action, fifty cents per day;
and to each non-commissioned officer,
musician and private, twenty five cents
per day, in lieu of rations and forage,
when they shall provide the same.

That whenever the militia shall be
called into the actual service of the U-
nited States, their pay shall be deemed
to commence from the day of their ap-
pearing at the places of battalion, regi-
mental or brigade rendezvous, allowing
to each non-commissioned officer, musi-
cian and private soldier, a day's pay and
rations, for every fifteen miles from his
home to such place of rendezvous, and
the same allowance for travelling home
from the place of discharge.

That in addition to the pay hereto-
fore authorized by law, there shall be
allowed and paid to the non-commissi-
oned officers, musicians and privates of
the Militia lately called forth into the
actual service of the United States, on
an expedition to Fort Pitt, such sums as
shall, with the pay heretofore by law es-
tablished, be equal to the allowances
of this act.

That for the completing and better
supporting the military establishment of
the United States, there shall be allow-
ed and paid, from and after the first
day of January one thousand seven-
hundred and ninety five, to each non-
commissioned officer, musician and private
now in service, or hereafter to be in-
lited, the additional pay of one dollar per
month, during the terms of their respec-
tive enlistments.

Mr. Heath read the following reso-
lution.

Resolved, that the Secretary of the
Treasury cause to be laid before the
House a statement of the balances re-
maining unpaid, if any, which may
have been due by individuals to the U-
nited States, previous to the 4th of
March, 1789, and whether any, and
what steps, have been taken to recover
the same. And also a statement of the
undry sums of public money, which
may have been entrusted to individuals
previous to the said fourth day of
March, 1789, and have not been ac-
counted for.

Mr. Heath introduced this resolu-
tion with some remarks on the improp-
riety of making new loans, if any thing
could be had from the debts due to the
United States.

It was agreed to take up the resolu-
tion. Mr. Sedgwick moved to refer
it to a select committee. He observed
that a gentleman who was not at pre-
here, (Mr. Jeremiah Wadsworth) and
who knew more of the public accounts
of the United States than any gentle-
man in the House, had always opposed
motions of this kind. He gave as a
reason that people could not get their
accounts settled with the Treasury after
waiting months. This arose from the
confusion and loss of documents; and it
would be wrong to be hasty in publishing
such persons as debtors.

Mr. Fitzsimons said that ever since
the new government had been establish-
ed, ten or twelve clerks had constantly
been employed in endeavouring to settle
these accounts between the United
States and individuals. He was not
sure but what these debts had cost more
trouble to the United States than they
are worth. Some people are stated in

the books of the United States as debt-
ors to the extent of millions, who call
themselves *creditors* to the United
States. He moved another resolution
which would answer the purposes in-
tended by Mr. Heath, and this was that
a committee should be appointed to en-
quire what progress had been made, in
the settlement of public accounts, whe-
ther any farther measures were wanted
to expedite the business, and to get a
state of balances de. Mr. Heath
withdrew his motion and a committee
of five was appointed agreeable to the
resolution proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons.

The House then took up the follow-
ing resolution moved by Mr. Blount,
that a committee be appointed to bring
in a bill for settling the pay of the
commissioned officers of the militia of
the United States. Mr. Blount said
that the low pay of the officers of the
militia, was not a cause of great dis-
content, than the high pay of the com-
missioned officers.

Mr. Blount moved that the house
should go into a committee of the whole
on this subject.

Mr. Parker seconded the motion.

Mr. Fitzsimons was for a select com-
mittee, in the first place.

Mr. Claiborne argued for a select
Committee in the first place. He said
that four thousand and fifty seven dol-
lars per annum were given to a Major
General, which would be sufficient for
paying twenty eight or twenty nine men.
This was an absurdity and the army
were sick of it. He wanted a select
committee first, that some kind of shape
might be given to the resolution.

Mr. B. Bourn had never heard any
complaints against the pay of the mili-
tia officers as too high. He had heard
complaints of other payments made by
government, such as the six
dollars a day to members of that house.
He would think it very improper to
make any distinction between the pay of
officers in the militia and the other
troops. We have been raising the pay
of the privates in the militia somewhat
above that of the regulars; and now it
is proposed to reduce the pay of the mi-
litia officers below that of the regulars.
He thought that all this had somewhat
of an odd appearance.

The resolution was referred to a com-
mittee of the whole on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Bourn the house
went into Committee of the whole on the
Resolution moved by him on the 10th inst.
viz. "That provision be made for effecting
the transfer of so much of the stock stand-
ing to the credit of any state, pursuant to the
report of the Commissioners for settling
the accounts between the United States and
individual States, to creditors of such state
due demands, with the consent of the said
State and its creditors.—This resolution
was agreed to—and the house appointed a
Committee to bring in a bill.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 23.

The CONDUCT OF FRANCE

I N

BRIBING FOREIGN POWERS.

We have heard a great deal said at dif-
ferent times of the virtues and purity
of a republican government, con-
trasted with the profuseness, and enor-
mous expences of maintaining a mo-
narchy. The following extracts from
a pamphlet, published by St. Just,
a few weeks prior to his late execu-
tion, but which was suppressed almost
at the moment it was published, will
place the conduct of the rulers of
the French government in so striking
a point of view, that we think we
shall not hear much more said on the
score of its political integrity to-
wards the unfortunate people over
whom it rules. Of the truth of the
facts contained in this extract, no
person ought to entertain a doubt,
for they are the words of a man who
was himself a member of the execu-
tive government, and consequently
extremely capable of knowing every
transaction of it.

Report made by Saint Just, to the Com-
mittee of Public Safety, at Paris, in
the month of May, 1794, on the sub-
ject of expences incurred with the Neu-
tral Powers.

"FOR these four months have I
been out of patience with so many
shameful and useless manoeuvres, and
fatigued by so many stupid political
speeches. If ministers are not tired of
imposing on us, I am tired of seeing
them continue their propositions offer us
phantoms for realities, and open the
sources of the public treasury to insat-
iable and contemptible powers, in order
continually to purchase for us their in-
activity, their cowardice, their treache-
ry. It would certainly have cost us
much less to have fought and conquered

them, than to have purchased their ex-
traordinary neutrality.

"I am really tired of so much perfidy,
so much stupidity; and I wish to
open the eyes of ministers to the dan-
gers which threaten them; and yours,
to the treachery of our inefficient diplo-
mats, whose great knowledge has ac-
quired them so far only as to accom-
plish, with all our means, with the most
ruinous expence, what would have been
done without them, by the natural cow-
ardice of those very nations we seem to
have bought with our gold, but who
had already sold themselves to fear and
interest."

"Not a state in Europe, not a single
state, is governed by our principles;
all of them are guided more or less, by
old prejudices. The purity of our prin-
ciples allows no compact with tyranny,
no compact with error; these will go to
wreck in support of our triumphs. Now,
in this state of things, can you really
believe, that, among the old institutions
which govern the states of Europe,
there is a single one which sincerely ap-
proves our principles? No: that is
not the case, because it cannot be; and
there is not, according to your prin-
ciples, one free state in all Europe. Do
you really believe then, considering those
who, by your principles, will be stripped
of their usurped authority, that there is
any state which can approve your prin-
ciples? Certainly not; individuals are
attached to them: French liberty has
her temples in many hearts; but she
has none, and never can have any, in
the cabinets of ministers, or in the se-
nate of any modern republic."

"The kings, overwhelmed by the
enormity of the expence occasioned by
this war, were not able to purchase a
sufficient number of partisans in those
states which were neutral through in-
terest, to derange the prudent policy of
their rulers. If then the French repub-
lic found this neutrality desirable, what
had our ministers to do? One thing
only—to remain quiet; to take no step
whatever, but to keep a watchful eye
on the observance of that same neu-
trality adopted by the belligerent powers."

"Which are the neutral powers in
this war? In the list of kings, the
Grand Signior, the king of Denmark,
and the king of Sweden: among the
feudal republics, those of Switzerland,
Genoa, and Venice.

"The principal object of our mini-
sters seems to have been, to open a
number of channels whereby to drain
the nation of its wealth. The mini-
sters have been changed, but this kind
of ministerial spirit has not changed.
The reason is evident: the handling of
the public treasury, the incurring of
numerous expences, secret by their na-
ture, and which at any rate are incap-
able of being verified, are a very fruitful
source of profit for covetous ministers,
and to that swarm of hungry depend-
ants who flatter and encourage them, in
order to participate with them in the
plunder of the state.

This, then, is the permanent pivot
on which the policy of our ministers
turns, in order to authorize the continu-
ation of enormous expences.

"When neutrality is to be preserved
in a republic, it is the government, it is
the several parties that are to be bribed;
nay, the very people must come in for a
share of the emoluments. When kings
are to be made neutral, it is individuals
who are to be bought over: and they
are not less mercenary than the subjects
of republics. Examine the accounts
which ministers give us, and which Bar-
riere is here spinning out; and you will
see whether, for these six months past,
it has ever been possible for us to get
out of this vicious circle.

"Undoubtedly the plans which have
been continually proposed to us with
respect to Turkey, have appeared of the
highest importance. But what have
been the consequence of an expenditure
of above 40 millions? for I should bring
my calculation up to 70 millions, were
I to reckon the several diamonds em-
ployed in presents, according to the es-
timate of the jewellers who made the
valuation. And what has all this pro-
duced to us? Nothing, absolutely no-
thing. At one time, the Reis Effendi
cannot be brought over; at another,
the captain Pacha is not to be satisfied;
then come demands for aids and sub-
sidies; and at the very moment we grant
them, things are changed, and they no
longer wish for these same aids and sub-
sidies.

"The most powerful interest of the
Porte, had been able to act, was, to
avail herself of our alliance, in order to
exterminate Russia; and if she could
not act, her interest was neutrality, the
consequence and the necessary concomi-
tant of imbecility."

"Two wretches, two ex-noblemen,
two ministerialists, two feuillans, two
Brissotists, Henin and Desorches, are
our ministers at Constantinople. The

guillotine alone can adequately reward
their services; and the confiscation of
their rich booty can alone indemnify us
for a part of our expences. There,
shameful disputes divide the nation, re-
duced to the disgrace of choosing be-
tween an Henin and a Desorches, who
(to complete the analysis) are no other
than two cowardly rascals, quarrelling
for the division of the wealth of the
state."

"After the death of the extravagant
Don Quixote of the North, the po-
verty, the wretchedness of Sweden, our
ally, rendered neutrality necessary to
her: how comes it then, that for these
two months it has been still proposed to
pay for it? I hope that, after exami-
ning the proposals which have been made
to us, the committee will declare that it
purchases allies, and does not bribe
neutrality."

"Denmark, though neutral from po-
licy, from jealousy, from necessity, has
however succeeded in drawing subsidies
from us; and our agents there, in rob-
bing us with the most disgusting impu-
dence, sometimes to procure corn for
us, which, by the price it costs us, one
would imagine to be gold dust; some-
times to procure provisions for our na-
vy, which we have never received;
sometimes for Mr. Such-a-one, or Mrs.
Such-a-one, who possess an influence in
such or such a way; so that, if ever the
correspondence of our agents is brought
to light (and I hope the time is not
far off) it will be imagined that we pay
our subsidies to kings, for their alliance
or their neutrality, in whores, pimps,
and rogues of every kind—Such, gen-
tlemen, is the policy of our ministers,
and such are its effects: with respect to
kings. Let us see what it has been
with respect to republics.

"I am happy, in having to begin
with the Helvetic cantons, in this exa-
mination; for our minister in Switzer-
land is considered as the most skillful
negotiator, and his service as of the great-
est utility; the expences of his ministry
are beyond all proportion the most ex-
travagant of any diplomatic expences
incurred by the republic for these two
years.

"Above forty millions have been
sunk in an abyss, by being transferred
to those ever extended hands, those gap-
ping and insatiable jaws, in a country
where, for want of proper sustenance of
commerce, justice, liberty, men, and
the opinions of men, are exposed to sale
by auction.

"There is no end to the importu-
nities with which we are harassed: the
insatiable Barthelimi is drawing out
our treasures into the caves of the Dan-
nais: to him, I suspect, this may be
more productive: but, to us, it is of the
same utility: as every thing else that
has been done on the same account for
these four years past.

"In these countries not a single step
is taken that we are not made to pay
for—and good heavens! at what a
rate!—If, however, every thing is sold
there, and we must pay for every thing
we may at least ask our ministers Why
do you purchase those favours which are
the most insignificant, and the most use-
less?

"Is it possible that 3,000 lives
have been expended to effect the expul-
sion from some obscure spot of those ob-
scure countries, of a score perhaps, of
wretched emigrants, pursued by hun-
ger, and awaited by the guillotine, and
who have nothing left but a night Cap
And what is it to the republic whether
this night cap, and the wretched head
that wears it, seek a hiding place from
Basle to Fribourg, or from Lausanne to
Soleure? Is the fate of liberty connect-
ed then with that of the heads of these
slaves? Must we pay so exorbitantly for
rags? And, because some wretches
eager to barter every thing, are delirious
to treat with us for these outlaws, who
have taken shelter in their territory, is
it necessary we should suffer them to fix
on such a wretched commodity, such an
extravagant, ridiculous, insulting
price?"

"I have now to speak of Genoa, and
I am ready to allow that the negotiation
carried on there, is the least unprofita-
ble of any the minister has been engaged
in, it has however cost us an enormous
sum, the expence has exceeded all cal-
culation. What I have to observe how-
ever, is, that for the object really essen-
tial, scarcely any thing has been expended
but what was absolutely necessary, whilst
the wealth of the republic has been lav-
ished in extravagant, impracticable pro-
jects, useless even had they been at-
tended with success, and which, if they
had been useful could never have indem-
nified us for the money laid out upon them.

"There are two objects which strike
the attention of the committee, in exa-
mining the series of the minister's cor-
respondence on the subject of the nego-
tiation at Genoa.