

Estimated charges upon the REVENUE, for the year 1794.

Table with columns for date, description of charges, and amounts in Dollars and Cents. Includes entries for 'APPROPRIATIONS for the service of the year 1794', 'INTEREST on temporary domestic loans', and 'BALANCE--being estimated surplus of revenue to the close of the year 1794'.

Estimated REVENUE of the year 1794.

Balance stated on December 31, 1793, as surplus of revenue.

Table showing 'Dollars. Cts.' for 'beyond the appropriations charged at the Treasury to said period', 'Proceeds (duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1794)', and 'RECEIPTS to the 30th of September 1794'.

Estimated charges upon the REVENUE for the year 1795.

Table with columns for 'Dollars. Cts.' and descriptions of 'Appropriations for the service of the year 1795', 'BALANCE--being estimated surplus of revenue to the close of the year 1795', and a 'Note' regarding certain appropriations.

Estimated REVENUE for the year 1795.

Table with columns for 'Dollars. Cts.' and descriptions of 'Estimated surplus of revenue to the close of the year 1794', 'Estimated product of the duties on imports and tonnage for the year 1795', and 'Estimated surplus of the bank dividend on stock held by the United States'.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Mr. BROWN, I SHOULD have submitted, in silence to the decisions of the House of Congress, though contrary to my wishes, and to the report of the Secretary of State, had they proceeded upon facts, bearing the test of examination for under such circumstances, I could have lost nothing but my expectations--now I lose, not only the sums of money allowed by the Secretary, on legal ground--confirmed by a committee, who neither are, or can be supposed partial to my claims--but I shall lose reputation with the disappointment, unless, I am permitted to controvert the leading points, on which the House proceeded.

pected at New-York, where Congress were sitting. I ask the representatives of the people, if I deserve the dishonour conveyed to the public, by the above insinuation, when this report is on record, and before their eyes? I might have had too much reason to expect opposition, from Mr. Lee, but this did not prevent my coming forward to meet it. I had great cause of complaint against him, while alive, which would now be indelicate to explain. Nor should I have given up the most ardent pursuit of my claims, at that period, but upon the known inability of Congress to repay me. The next objection ought to have no more weight than the first. "Instead of this, Mr. B. says, the House were presented with an attestation, from Silas Deane, a man inimical to the interests of the United States, &c." I will ask Mr. B. what had I to do with, or why should my claims depend on, the apostacy of Mr. Deane? When he united with the other Commissioners in sending me to Berlin, he enjoyed the good opinion, and confidence, of his country.--His authority, his name and testimony, were equally good with those of his colleagues. By the reasoning of Mr. B. the officers of our army under the command of Arnold, have

no claim to pay, rations, or clothing, because he betrayed his country. To the third objection, "that I claim £1,000 sterling per an. while the salary was only £500," I answer--the three Commissioners assured me at Paris, in April, 1777, that the salary for a secretary of legation there, was £1,000 sterling--the Secretary of State says the same thing, in his report--the committee confirm it--and as I am not in possession of the resolutions of Congress, I leave Mr. B. to settle the fact with them, whether £1,000, or £500; I conceive myself entitled to that salary, for seven months, on legal ground; with interest till paid--and on the fair principles of equity and good faith, I claim it, with interest, for two years and six months--having, during that period expended three times that sum in the most active and successful services. If, as Mr. B. observes, our Ministers, at that time being unacknowledged, had less occasion for large salaries, why have they been always paid them? Why do not Congress call upon the heirs of Franklin for accounts, cutting down payment upon that principle, and reimbursements from the family of the Lees--if it is a good one against me, it is a great one against him, and others, who received large sums of the public money--at a time too, when our army fought our battles, naked and barefoot. It now becomes the honor and dignity of the house to examine, how far they have been misled, or how far they are authorized to have proceeded, as they have done, upon supposed facts.--I contend that the Secretary of State and the committee have done me no more than common justice.--Let the resolutions of Congress be read--they will decide. I am compelled, by self-defence, to request the representatives of the people, to recollect, that men who have long accustomed themselves to the practice of the law, are by degrees, accustomed to plead for victory--not solid and substantial justice. The fee of the oppressor sharpens the tongue, and talents, as well as that of the innocent--and though men of this profession may have the same feelings as the mass of their fellow-citizens, for a time, the heart by habit grows insensible to the lines of real justice, as the eye when callous grows dim to visible objects. It requires stern virtues, and a manly firmness, to guard the heart from corruption, in the habitual contest, between the insatiable lust of the palm, and the fair dictates of conscience. This class of men only, seem to have opposed my claims systematically, and assiduously. I appeal therefore to those members of the house, who conceive that the wishes of the people are equally abhorrent to the denial of compensation, where it is due, as they are to the punitive crime of extravagance. It is no indignity or dishonor--you may have been led to error--but it is not yet too late to do justice. STEPHEN SAYRE. 17th Dec. 1794. P. S. Mr. Sayre presents his compliments to the other Printers in this city--requests they will do him the honor to let this short list of facts follow their insertion of the votes of the house on this question. From the Virginia Gazette. "Si quis carmen occidit, aditit, condidit, quod alter flagitium iuxta, capitali est." This sentence is transcribed from the law of the twelve tables at Rome, by which the calumniators or the authors of a libel were doomed to the punishment of death. It breathes the pure spirit of republican morality, and agrees entirely with 14th precept of the new French creed, which enjoins us "To hold scandal in horror, and to remember that a calumniator is the greatest of criminals." The great of criminals in a Republic, because there every man depends upon his good name, for the good opinion of his fellow-citizens; and he, who by slanderous aspersions, shall bring another into disrepute, not only does an injury to the individual, but to the whole community, by depriving it of the services of, perhaps a virtuous and enlightened statesman. In monarchies it is otherwise. There the subject cares for nothing but the favor of his Prince, and the public abuse is a tax which he cheerfully pays for his eminence, and disregards. Besides it is the way by which the ebullitions of the people against maladministration or oppression are suffered to pass off and evaporate.--The ancient as well as our modern Republics then concur in this--That calumny is, among Republicans a high and heinous crime. By what unaccountable perversity of sentiments, of principles and of morals, does it happen that there should be a great propensity to it in this State, and the insult of us, among those chiefly who are said to be the firmest Republicans of us all? If the French and Romans have formed a just estimate upon this subject, then