

At a time when a most infamous attempt to deceive the people of America respecting the Debt of the United States, is made by a Genevan Sophist, for Electioneering purposes, we believe that a Statement of the Report on that subject, as submitted to Congress by a Committee, from their body, one of whom was Gallatin himself, will not be unacceptable to the community. This Report shall be followed by an investigation of the Pamphlet, lately written to "stop the wheels of government."

The Committee of the House of Representatives, who framed the Report, was composed of Mr. Griswold, Mr. Wain, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Sheaffe, Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Sewall, and Mr. Samuel Smith: And yet a member of this committee, Gallatin, has since come forward in a pamphlet to prove the fallacy of the report itself, and with the most unblushing misrepresentations respecting the actual state of the Debt!

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Submitted to the House of Representatives on the 8th May, 1800.

And ordered to lie on the table.

The committee who were appointed on the twentieth of March, to examine the laws of the United States, relating to the public debt, and to report the amount respectively incurred and extinguished, and generally such facts as relate to the increase or diminution of the same, since the establishment of the government of the United States under the present Constitution.

REPORT,

THAT for the purpose of obtaining every statement from the Treasury, which could elucidate the subject of enquiry, they addressed a letter to the Secretary of that Department, on the 24th of March, a copy of which is subjoined to this report, and on the 29th of April they received his answer, transmitting sundry statements, numbered from one to nine inclusive, and exhibiting in the most clear and satisfactory manner, the most important of the Treasury operations in relation to the debt, from the commencement of the present government. These statements, together with three letters from the Secretary on this subject, are now submitted to the house, and although it is certainly possible that some trivial errors may have taken place in the details which these documents contain, yet the committee are perfectly confident, that the general results which they produce must be correct.

The order of the house having particularly directed the attention of the committee to the increase or diminution of debt, they have thought it their duty to bring into view the amount of debt with which the present government commenced its operations, and to contrast the same, with the balance of debt on the first of January, in the present year. In discharging this duty, it will become necessary to explain the principles on which these statements rest; which the committee will do in as concise a manner as possible. But before they enter upon this detail, they cannot forbear to express the satisfaction which they feel in declaring, that the documents which have been obtained from the Treasury, will, in their opinion, fully demonstrate the precision and ability with which the business of that department has been conducted, and that by the fiscal operations of the government, the public debt has been diminished.

In ascertaining the amount of the old debt, two different principles have been taken by those who made their calculations on this subject. The first has been to include only the interest upon the debt to the close of the year 1789, as the nearest convenient period to the day when the government commenced its operations, and after deducting from the aggregate of debt the amount of funds then in the power of the government, to consider the balance as the amount of old debt. The second principle has been to take the amount of debt, as the same has been liquidated and funded under various acts of Congress, and after deducting therefrom the funds acquired or possessed by the government at the close of the year 1799, to consider the balance as constituting the true amount of old debt. The difference between these principles consists in this: by the last mode of computation, the interest which accumulated upon the debt, subsequent to the close of the year 1789, and until the debt was funded and provided for by law, is considered as a part of the old debt, whereas, by the first mode of computation, that interest is totally excluded.

In consequence of a difference of opinion, which it is understood still exists in this point, the committee have thought proper to state the debt in both modes, that the results in both cases may be perfectly understood.

The nominal amount of debt on the first of Jan. 1790 as appears by statement number nine, amounted to

The funds then in possession of the government, and to be deducted, were,
 Cash in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1790, 28,239, 61
 Cash in the hands of collectors, 83,127, 84
 Bonds at the Custom House, 590,468, 60
 Debts due to the United States, under contracts of the late government, collected at sundry times, 62,586, 74
 Debts paid in specie during the year 1789, 15,927, 13

Proceeds of the sale of land to the State of Pennsylvania, made by the late government,	Doll.	Cts.
	151,392	41
	931,742	33
Amount of debt Jan. 1, 1790,	71,305	559 64
By the same document it appears, that the debt contracted by the late government, as the same has been liquidated and funded by acts of Congress, amounts to	76,781,953	14
That the funds possessed by this government on the 1st of January 1791, and to be deducted from the debt, were as follows:		
Cash in the treasury January 1, 1791,	510,023	88
Cash in the hands of collectors,	225,786	95
Custom-House bonds uncollected,	1,052,215	13
Money collected from the credits of the late government, as in the preceding statement,	62,586,	74
Debts paid in specie during the year 1789,	15,927	13
Sales of land to Pennsylvania,	151,392	41
Debts purchased and discharged during the year 1790,	518	44 8
	2,596,356	32
True amount of debt Jan. 1, 1791	74,185,596	82
By the same document No. 9, it appears that the debt exclusive of temporary loans, on the 1st of January, 1800, amounted to	76,651,820	30
Temporary loans without deducting bank shares	3,640,000	
Nominal amount of debt, Jan. 1, 1800	80,291,820	30
Funds acquired by the government and which may be applied to face the foregoing debt:		
Cash in the treasury, January 1, 1800, deducting therefrom the amount of unclaimed registered debt, and debt due to foreign officers, which are to be considered at all times as a charge on the specie balance in the treasury	2,061,683	49
Remittances to Holland, beyond the sum necessary to meet all demands on the foreign debt, to the close of the year 1799	548,955	84
Cash in the hands of collectors and supervisors	552,247	81
Bonds uncollected at the Custom houses estimated at six millions payable on an average of six months, deducting the interest for that term, leaves	5,826,214	
2,220 shares of bank stock cost	888,000	
Advanced twenty-five per cent	222,000	
Value	1,110,000	1,110,000
	10,079	102 14
True amount of debt, January 1, 1800	70,212,718	16

For the purpose of shewing the rapidity with which the public debt was diminishing, at the time when the hostility of France compelled the government to incur those great and extraordinary expenses which appear in the Treasury statements, and to enter upon that expensive system of defence, which has resulted in the security of our commerce, the committee have thought it necessary, in addition to the preceding statements, to present a view of the debt on the 1st of January 1798, remarking at the same time, that the reduction which at that time had been made, proves in the most satisfactory manner, the ease with which the debt may be extinguished, whenever the government shall be left unembarrassed by internal disorder or foreign hostility.

The nominal amount of debt on the first of Jan. 1798, was

Funds to be deducted were, Cash in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1798,	1,021,889	4
Cash in the hands of Collectors,	265,369	3
Cash in the hands of supervisors,	32,964	39
Value of bonds uncollected at the Custom-houses, January 1, 1798, estimated at	6,309,908	
Bank stock at its value,	1,110,000	
	8,739,280	36
True amount of debt Jan. 1, 1798,	67,627,338	46

From whence it results, that if the amount of debt on the first of January 1800, is compared with the debt of January 1st, 1791, the debt has diminished by the sum of 3,972,878 dollars and 66 cents.

The committee deem it important to add that the extraordinary expense which has arisen within a few years, has swallowed up large sums of public wealth, and diverted the application of those monies which might otherwise have gone to the extinguishment of debt, to objects connected with the honor, and in some cases with the immediate existence of the government.

In this class of expense will be included a large sum occasioned by the Indian war—one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, expended in quelling two insurrections in the state of Pennsylvania—more than one million and a half expended in our transaction with Algiers and the other Mediterranean powers, together with much larger expense occasioned by the unprovoked aggressions of France upon this country. Had it been possible, readily to have applied those various sums to the purchase of debt, it is easy to conceive how rapidly the same might have been extinguished.—The Committee have likewise noticed the large sums which have been necessarily expended in the erection of light-houses, repairing fortifications in purchases for replenishing our military and naval arsenals, and in the building, purchase, and equipment of more than forty sail of ships and armed vessels, together with a considerable loan of money to the Commissioners of the city of Washington. The money expended on these objects, it is well known, are to a very large amount, and the property thus acquired by the government, and which is now on hand, cannot be estimated, on the most moderate calculations, at a sum less than four millions of dollars.

The value of this property might be considered as composing another item in the credit of the general account of debt, but the committee have not thought it necessary to include it, and have noticed it particularly at this time, for the purpose of exhibiting a more general view of the extraordinary expense incurred by the government, and for the purpose of presenting all that information, in relation to the debt, which will enable the house accurately to appreciate the great and increasing resources of the country; and on this point the committee cannot forbear to remark, that the progress of the government, in its financial operations must afford the most flattering prefaces of its future success, if the same system is pursued which has hitherto proved so successful. It cannot certainly be unworthy of remark, that ten years have not at this time elapsed since the government fairly commenced its operations; that during that period it has been necessary to liquidate, to fund, and to provide for a large capital of floating debt which has grown out of the disorders of the confederation; that during the same short period, the government has been compelled to contend with one expensive war on the frontier, with two insurrections in the centre of our country, with depredation & hostility from the nations of Europe; that these embarrassments have nevertheless been faced by the government; most of the difficulties have been surmounted; the debt has been liquidated and diminished, and the nation has still continued to increase in wealth and population beyond all former example; and altho' the contest in which we are now engaged, may, for a short period, retard the further extinguishment of debt, or perhaps produce a small addition to that which already exists, yet it cannot be doubted, that whilst we maintain order at home, no exterior circumstances can exhaust or greatly diminish the increasing resources of the nation.

[A letter to the Editor of the Aurora, dated Danbury, June 1 was published in that paper on the 20th of the same month, respecting Jonathan Robbins, alias Thomas Nash, the pirate and murderer. The author of it was one Samuel Morse, Editor of a Jacobin newspaper; the letter was written in an artful manner and the intention of its author was to impress a belief that what the selectmen had certified was not entitled to any credit; that since giving the certificate, they themselves had acknowledged they were wrong and that a person by the name of Robbins once lived here, &c.—This letter was instantly published in the Aurora, with some nonfensical preface remarks, and from thence it was published in every Jacobin Gazette on the continent, doubtless doing a great deal of injury by misleading many honest worthy citizens.—What credit there ought to have been attached to the former letter, and the base and villainous means by which the Jacobins support their party will be best understood by reading the following epistle to the public written by the author of the one to the Aurora Man of the 1st of June:—

From the Sun of Liberty, of Aug. 20.

Danbury, August 15 1800.

TO THE PUBLIC
 Since writing my observations contained in a letter to the editor of the Aurora, dated the 1st, and republished in my paper No 4—and the address to the gentlemen of the town of Danbury, who signed the certificate, concerning Jonathan Robbins, I have become convinced, from further examination of the subject, that the said Jonathan Robbins was not a native of this town, nor ever resided here—and that the gentleman who so certified were not only honest and candid in giving such certificate, but certified the truth. The said publications in the aforesaid papers must therefore be considered as erroneous and incorrect. My intention in publishing the observation in the aforesaid papers were not to

reflect on the characters of those gentlemen who certified, but the inaccuracies therein contained originated from mistake.

SAMUEL MORSE.
 Those Printers in the United States who have printed the aforesaid publications are requested to publish the above.



Gazette Marine List, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, Days
 Ship Hannah, Brown, Greenock, 48
 Merchandize—W. Young
 Brig Little Maria, Thompson, Lisbon 50
 Wines—M. Wharton
 Arrived at the Fort,
 Brig Enterprize, Langdon, Surinam (retaken from the French, by the Congress Frigate)—Molasses—Wharton & Lewis.
 Sch. Maria Matilda; Shirts, Havanna. Sugars; J. Leamy.
 Jane, Toby, Havanna. Left it 7th inst. Sugars and Honey—R. Valley.
 Resistance; Man, Jacquemel. Left it 2d Sept.—coffee.
 Phoenix, Donnel, Havanna. Left it on the 2d—sugars—J. Bosquet.
 Sloop John, Beale, St. Bartholomews. Left it 7th inst. Salt & sugar.
 CLEARED,
 Ship Lavina, Thompson, Lisbon
 Ship Hannah, Brown, left Greenock the 7th August; on the Banks of Newfoundland, fell in with the Brig Nathaniel, of Newburyport, for Jamaica, in distress, and leaky—supplied him with a fore-top-mast.

Arrived, Brig Little Maria, Thompson; left Lisbon the 1st August. In that port remained the ship Gamaliel, Bradford, of Salem, from Barcelona—had received some damage in an action with four French privateers; brig John, Atkins, of Philadelphia, to sail shortly; Brig Susan, Spence, Charleston and Sea Nymph, M'Keever, of Philadelphia, the captains of the two latter vessels had repaired with the supercargo, to Gibraltar, to await the decision of the British court of justice. On the 2d August, off Lisbon, spoke the ship Rising States, of Salem, from Barcelona, to Lisbon, with a pilot on board. The 8th August, in lat 37, 19, long 17, 16, was brought too by the Catharine, a Guineaman, of Liverpool, who detained the Maria five hours and then dismissed her.

On the 8th Sept. passed through the Jamaica fleet homeward bound, out 7 week, was brought too by the Barque Driscoe, capt. Webb, a private armed ship, then in lat 41, 47, N. long. 47, 17, W. amounting to 80 sail. On the 11 Sept. in lat. 41, 17 long 54, W. spoke the ship Sampson, Cooper, of and from New-York, 11 days out to Liverpool. On the 22d Sept. in lat. 40, 29, N. long 68, 57, W. spoke the brig Polly, Waters, from Dominica, who informed capt. Thompson that four days before, he had fallen in with the ship—Bearsly, of and from Baltimore, 2 days out bound to Liverpool; had lost her fore-top-mast and bowsprit in the gale of the 8th instant. On the 23d Sept. in lat 39 19, N. long. 72, 30, spoke the schooner Favourite, Broomeley of Norwich, 20 days from Turks Island, had his waist and boat stove in and his main-mast cut away in the gale of the 16th inst.

We observe by a Halifax paper of the 16th instant that on the 22d, the brig Moses, Myers, and the sloop General Oreen, with their cargoes, and the cargo of the schooner Noltra Signora del Carmel, were to be sold at auction at Liverpool; they were prizes to the Duke of Kent and brig Rover.
 The Cleopatra, Pellew, had arrived at Halifax from a cruise.
 His Britannic Majesty's 24th and 26th regiments of foot had embarked on board of transports, and were to sail from Halifax for England.

The Packet sailed from Falmouth the 9th ult. we have therefore no news by her. The armed schooner Sir William Parker, had sailed on a cruise.
 Brig Lark, Wallace, from hence, to St. Jago de Cuba, was spoken on the 22d instant, latitude 22, 00, N.
 Ship Old Tom, Moreton, from hence, has arrived at Cork, and proceeded for Dublin.

The arrival of the brig Peggy, Cotton, at Cork, from hence, as reported a few days since, is supposed to be premature. Ship Prosperity, Joughan, from hence is supposed to have arrived at Cork.
 Ship Charlotte, Conegion, from hence, was seen going into Lisbon.
 Sch. Farmer, Richards, from hence to Havanna. had her trial at Halifax the 14th inst. vessels cleared, cargo condemned, freight paid, owners to pay coils.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.
 Arrived, brig Ruthy, Goddard Dublin, 53 days. Left there, (not mentioned by the Venelia) ship George and Harriot, Loring, of Boston, brig Moses Gill, Watts, of do. Sch. Hecker, of Wiscasset; with several others. Sept. 1, lat 44, 17, long 48, spoke a schooner from Marblehead, for Bilbao, and a ship, 15 days from Alexandria, for Liverpool. Sept 8, lat 43, 17, long 57, spoke a copper bottomed armed ship 56 days from Falmouth, bound to Halifax. Sept. 9, off the Cape Sables, Capt G. felt a severe gale and lost the main-top mast. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow.

Same day. Ship Sarah, Gray, Liverpool 50 days. Aug 11, lat 48, 28, long 28, spoke ship Washington 34 days from Baltimore for London. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington.

Sept. 15
 Arrived, ship Oneda, of New York, Pearsons 37 days from Falmouth. She was bound to Charleston, but on the 8th inst in long 63, in a severe gale of wind, was completely dismantled and otherwise much injured—and in consequence obliged to put into this port for repairs.—In the Oneda, came passengers, several of the crew of the Red-lip Frederick, of this port, captain Crocker, captured and carried into France. They complain of ill usage from Mr. Dobrec at Nantz, and Mr. Vails, at L'Orient; Sept 1, at 41, 57, long 50, spoke ship Hope from Liverpool, for Virginia. Sept 4, long 57, 38, spoke brig Lydia, from Liverpool, for Virginia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

Arrived here in six days from Halifax, the British packet, Prince Ernest.
 By her we are informed, that three days after she sailed, she spoke the ship Howard, from Amsterdam to this port, bound to Halifax, a prize to the earl of Dublin privateer. It is well known that the property on board the howard, is clearly American, and the probability is, that she will be cleared; this is the more to be wished, as no insurance is done on her.—It is natural to feel more for individual, than for company losses, but we always regret either.
 Yesterday came up from below the Hook, the ship Hercules, Captain Breath, from Batavia having parted her cable, and was very nearly on the breakers before she got under way; a most fortunate and valuable escape from destruction.

Arrived brig Recovery, Campbell, 9 weeks Greenock—spoke nothing. On the 9th inst the Recovery experienced a severe gale from the N. E. which carried away both her top masts, quarter boards and railings, washed two guns overboard, and lost 1 man during the tempest: 18th, saw a black American brig with her mainmast gone, and no person on board Sailed in co, with the ship Aurora, capt. M'atire bound to Virginia.

Sept. 21 lat 39 54 long 65 30 spoke ship Rising Sun, of and from N. York for Londonderry, met with a severe gale of wind on the 18th inst but all well at the time of speaking. Sept. 12 spoke brig Fanny of Newburyport 46 days out from Lisbon to Bolton, who had a few days before experienced a very severe gale of wind, being in want of provisions, &c, which capt. H. supplied him with.

100 BARRELS OF
Boston Beef,
 Landing at Breck's Wharf, and for sale by
SAMUEL RHOADS,
 No. 1, Penn Street.
 September 27—3t.

German Redemptioners.
 NINETEEN of those, who came in the ship Anna from Hamburg, and are willing to serve for their passage.
 Apply to
Jacob Sperry & Co.
 Who have on Hand,
 Remaining of late importations, and which are offered on reasonable terms, and the usual credit.

30 cafes Estopillas,
 Forming a complete assortment of Uni, Rayé & Mouches, plain and coloured stripes.
 33 cafes cafferillos
 5 cafes boccardillos
 2 cafes quadruple fiesias
 1 cafe superfine dowlas
 2 cafes luitils and 1 cafe listados
 2 cafes superfine Elberfeld checks
 3 cafes bed parchet
 1 cafe Flanders bed ticks, 8-4
 10 cafes coffee mills, Nos. 00, to No. 6, assorted
 2 cafes Seythes
 5 cafes of double flint cut Decaners quart and pint
 1 cafe gill tumblers, and 1 cafe of Travelling cafes.
 1 cafe of quills, 1 cafe of common scaling-wax and 400 Demijohns.
 September 27—dot. 2awm.

Saddling Business.

WILLIAM JONES & EDMUND KINSEY,
 HAVING entered into partnership, and taken that long established stand at the corner of Chestnut and Third Streets, respectfully solicit public patronage, and particularly invite a continuance of the favours of the former friends and customers of Haines & Jones, and Sharple's & Kinsey, to whose business they have succeeded.
 They offer for sale a large and general assortment of elegant Saddles and Bridles, all kinds common do. Plated and Brass mounted Harness, Saddle-bags, Valises, Cart and Waggon Gears, &c. Trunks of all kinds, particularly hard leather Portmanteaus.
 They also manufacture all kinds of Silver mounted and Plain Whips, having several excellent Workmen in that branch.
 They flatter themselves from their united experience and the arrangements they have made, to be able to sell any of the above articles on as good terms as any others in the United States.
 A liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity.

JONES & KINSEY.
 Philad. Sept. 27 Sat. 4w.

On Monday morning

The 29th instant will be landed on Hamilton's Wharf
 75 Pipes, and
 95 Quarter casks of excellent } Lisbon Wine
 Apply to
WILLIAM PARKER, or MOORE WEARTON,
 September 27—dwt.