

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL,

BOSTON November 9.
Latest Foreign Advices.

Last Saturday arrived here, the ship *Four Sisters*, Capt. *Chace*, in 48 days from *Portsmouth*, (Eng.) By this arrival we have received British papers to the 17th Sept. from which the following interesting and highly important Intelligence is extracted.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
September 11.

Marlin, of Denai, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, "I come to impart to you, details which have come to hand since yesterday, the CROSSING OF THE RHINE. *JOURDAN*, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Committee of Public Safety. "Head-quarters at Duffeldorf* 21 Fructidor (September 7), 3d Year of the Republic.

"Citizens Representatives, the left wing of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, the command of which I entrusted to General Kleber, crossed the Rhine yesterday morning, at three points. The General of Division, *Lefebvre*, commanding the attack on the left, effected the passage at *Eickkamb*; he afterwards proceeded to *Angerbach*, leaving to the right a small strip of Prussian territory. At *Spick* he forced the passage of *Angerbach*, and proceeded to *Angermunde*, after having driven the enemy from *Hockum*. The design of this movement was to turn the enemy, who, to the number of 20,000 men, were encamped between *Witlard* and *Hockum*—the expedition was perfectly successful. The General of Brigade, *Demas*, commanding four battalions of Grenadiers, who composed the advanced guard of this division, was wounded by a musquet ball, in shewing his brave companions the road to victory. The General of Division, *Grenier*, commanding the centre attack crossed at *Attdingen*, in the centre of the enemy's position. The General of Division, *Championet*, commanding the attack to the right, crossed at *Ham*, above *Duffeldorf*, at the same time that he bombarded and cannonaded that city from the left bank of the Rhine. The purpose of this attack was to cut off the enemy's retreat, and to oblige them to retreat by the mountains, but to accomplish this, it was necessary to obtain forcible possession of *Duffeldorf*, and to oblige the inhabitants to capitulate speedily, otherwise this detached corps would have run the risk of being driven into the Rhine. General *Legrand*, at the head of a battalion of Grenadiers, proceeded to the glacis of the city with an intrepidity which merits the highest praises, after having killed or taken prisoners all the troops he met with in the bay of *Ham*. The attack by storm being irresistible, the place surrendered, and was immediately delivered up to the troops of the Republic. I inclose you the capitulation. The enemy retreated to *Rattingen*, leaving on the field of battle seven guns, several military waggon, and 100 prisoners. The General of Division, *Tilly*, commanding the reserve, crossed at *Eickkamb*, after the division of General *Lefebvre*.

On this important occasion, General *Kleber* displayed the highest military talents. The generals of division and brigade executed with the greatest judgment and the highest courage, the orders they received. The general of brigade of engineers, *Degen*, charged with throwing over the bridge of boats, was extremely useful to us in embarking the troops, but in spite of all his assiduity, the bridge was not completely fixed all this day. This the chief of brigade of engineers, *Legalline*, having constructed on the left bank of the Rhine, from *Gileb* to *Fin*, where large and well disposed works under the command of the general of brigade, *Belle*, kept up a very warm fire, and seconded our attack perfectly well. The troops have displayed an intrepidity which shows that nothing is impossible. We found in the city of *Duffeldorf*, 168 guns, and several other articles, the list of which shall be transmitted to you as soon as I have received it. I cannot as yet, positively state our loss, but it does not amount to 200 killed and wounded.

I shall transmit to you a plan of the enemy's possession, which was defended by immense works. Several soldiers of every rank, whose names are not yet come to my notice, distinguished themselves by high exploits. As soon as the particulars of these shall reach me, I shall transmit them to you. We shall endeavor to take advantage of this victory, by forcing the enemy to make, without delay, a peace advantageous to the Republic, and which will allow us to enjoy the advantages held out to us by the Republican Constitution the Convention has just presented for the acceptance of the French Nation. Health and Fraternity!
(Signed) "JOURDAN."

[* *Duffeldorf*, E. lon. 6 24. lat. 51. 15. a town of Germany, in the circle of *Westphalia*, capital of the *Duchy of Berg*, situated on the east shore of the *Rhine*, 20 miles north of *Cologne*.]

The Panorama.

MR. SAVAGE respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia that the PANORAMA is now opened in High-street, between 10th and 11th Streets. The Subject is a view of the Cities of London and Westminster, comprehending the three bridges, Southwark, Surrey, and St. George's Fields in the Borough, with every other object which appears from the top of the Albion mills, at the end of Blackfriars Bridge, opposite the city of London, from whence this view was taken. The painting contains nearly 3,000 square feet of canvas. Being in a circle gives every object its proper bearing, and exhibits it in its true point of compass, appearing as large and in every respect the same as the reality. Price of admission half a dollar. Tickets for the Season three dollars.

PANORAMA open every day from ten o'clock in the morning. A PRINT of the PRESIDENT of the U. S. 18 inches by 14; only a few choice impressions left: the companion is a print of Dr. Franklin. A variety of choice prints may be had at the Panorama. August 31.

June 30.	Due the President, 31st March.	240.54
	Compensation due,	6.250
	Warrants drawn,	6,499.34
		8,235.34
Sept. 30.	Due the U. States, 30th June,	1,754.
	Warrants drawn,	9,000.
	Compensation due,	10,754.
		6,250.
Dec. 31.	Due the U. States, 30th Sept.	4,504.
	Warrants drawn,	6,300.
	Compensation due,	10,804.
		6,250.
1791.	Due the U. States, 31st Dec.	4,254.
March 31.	Warrants drawn,	8,450.
	Compensation due,	12,704.
		6,250.
June 30.	Due the U. States, 31st March.	6,154.
	Warrants drawn,	4,500.
	Compensation due,	10,654.
		6,250.
Sept. 30.	Due the U. States, 30th June,	4,404.
	Warrants drawn,	8,000.
	Compensation due,	12,404.
		6,250.
Dec. 31.	Due the U. States, 30th Sept.	6,154.
	Warrants drawn,	5,500.
	Compensation due,	11,654.
		6,250.
1792.	Due the U. States, 31st Dec.	5,404.
March 31.	Warrants drawn,	6,000.
	Compensation due,	11,404.
		6,250.
June 30.	Due the U. States, 31st March,	6,154.
	Warrants drawn,	6,000.
	Compensation due,	12,154.
		6,250.
Sept. 30.	Due the U. States, June 30,	4,904.
	Warrants drawn,	7,500.
	Compensation due,	12,404.
		6,250.
Dec. 31.	Due the U. States, 30th Sept.	4,154.
	Warrants drawn,	8,000.
	Compensation due,	12,154.
		6,250.
1793.	Due the U. States, 31st Dec.	2,904.
March 31.	Warrants drawn,	8,500.
	Compensation due,	11,404.
		6,250.
June 30.	Due the U. States, 31st March,	5,154.
	Warrants drawn,	6,000.
	Compensation due,	11,154.
		6,250.
Sept. 30.	Due the United States, 30th June,	4,904.
	Warrants drawn,	6,000.
	Compensation due,	10,904.
		6,250.
Dec. 31.	Due the U. States, 30th Sept.	4,654.
	Warrants drawn,	7,000.
	Compensation due,	11,654.
		6,250.
1794.	Due the U. States, 31st Dec.	5,404.
March 31.	Warrants drawn,	5,000.
	Compensation due,	10,404.
		6,250.
June 30.	Due the U. States, 31st March,	4,154.
	Warrants drawn,	6,000.
	Compensation due,	10,154.
		6,250.
Sept. 30.	Due the United States, 30th June,	3,904.
	Warrants drawn,	7,000.
	Compensation due,	10,904.
		6,250.
Dec. 31.	Due the U. States, 30th Sept.	4,654.
	Warrants drawn,	6,000.
	Compensation due,	10,654.
		6,250.
1795.	Due the U. States, 31st Dec.	4,404.
March 31.	Warrants drawn,	7,000.
	Compensation due,	11,404.
		6,250.
June 30.	Due the U. States, 31st March,	5,154.
	Warrants drawn,	4,000.
	Compensation due,	9,154.
		6,250.
Sept. 30.	Due the U. States, 30th June,	2,904.
	Warrant drawn,	2,500.
	Compensation due,	5,404.
		6,250.
	Due the President 30th Sept. 1795,	846.
	PROOF.	
	Compensation from April 30 to June 30, 1789, 62d.	62,246
	Compensation from July 1, 1789, to Sept. 30, 1795,	156,250.
	6 years 3 months,	218,500.
	Total due Dols.	160,496.
	Advanced till the end of 1795, printed Statement	72,150
	Ditto in 1794,	28,500.
	Ditto in 1793,	27,500.
	Ditto in 1792,	24,000.
	Ditto in 1791, to Sept. 30,	13,500.
	Balance due the President,	159,650.
		846.
	Dols.	160,496.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office Nov. 13, 1795.
Extracted from the Books of the Treasury.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED, on the 31st of October, from Tenth-Street, near Mulberry-Street, a roan HORSE, about seven years old, has a white spot on his forehead, white feet and cup tail. Any person who can give information of the same, will receive the above reward, and expenses, by applying to *BILLON & Co. No. 12, fourth Third-Street.* November 14. \$1w.

I have been accustomed to think that the responsibility, for the due and regular disbursement of monies from the Treasury, lies exclusively with the officers of that department; and that except in a very palpable and glaring case, the charge of blameable participation could not fall on any other person. As between the officers of the Treasury, I take the responsibility to stand thus—The secretary and comptroller in granting warrants upon the treasurer, are both answerable for their legality. In this respect, the comptroller is a check upon the secretary. With regard to the expediency of an advance, in my opinion the right of judging is exclusively with the head of the department. The Comptroller has no voice in this matter. So far therefore as concerns legality, in the issues of money, while I was in the department, the Comptroller must answer with me—So far as a question of expediency, or the due exercise of discretion may be involved, I am solely answerable. And so, uniformly, was the matter understood between successive Comptrollers and myself—So also it is essential to the due administration of the department, that it should be understood.

I have stated my reasons for considering the advances made for the use of the President, as constitutional, legal, and proper. But I pretend not to infallibility—'Tis possible, I may have erred. But to convert error into guilt, it must be supposed to have been wilful. To suppose it wilful, it is necessary to trace it to some interested or sinister motive. If any appears, let it be pointed out. It is not common for men to commit crimes of a deep die, without some adequate inducement. What criminal inducement could have probably influenced the rule of construction as to advances which has been stated to have been adopted and acted upon at the Treasury? What criminal inducement, particularly, could have led to the application of this rule to the President's compensation in so restricted a form as never once to equal one quarter's salary? Who in his senses will believe that the President would consciously have hazarded the imputation of violating the constitution, the laws, and his oath of office, by imposing on the officers of the Treasury the necessity of making him so paltry an advance? falsely and ridiculously called a donation? Who will believe that those officers would have consented to expose themselves to the same imputation by compliance when they knew that the evidence of their guilt must regularly be communicated in each succeeding session to both houses of Congress and to the public at large? to believe either, is to believe all the parties concerned foolish in the extreme, as well as profligate in the extreme, destitute equally of intellect as of principle.

To an observation made by Mr. Wolcott on the communications from the Treasury, it has been answered, that there was no merit in the disclosure, because the number of Agents and the forms of the Treasury rendered it unavoidable. The fact is so. But the force of the observation turns upon the egregious folly of intentionally committing the crimes imputed, when it was certain beforehand that the means of detection must be furnished and without delay, by the Treasury itself. It is certain that there never has been the least attempt at mystery or concealment. The documents reported by the Treasury to both houses of Congress carried in their face the prominent evidence of what was done. Frequent and indiscriminate personal suggestions revealed the principle of action. It is evident, that it must have been understood and acquiesced in, by all the members of the two houses of Congress.

Hard would be the condition of public officers, if even a misconstruction of constitutional and legal provisions, attended with no symptom of criminal motive, carrying the proof of innocence in the openness and publicity of conduct, could justly expose them to the odious charges which on this occasion are preferred! Harder still would be their condition if, in the management of the great and complicated business of a nation, the fact of misconstruction which it is to constitute their guilt is to be decided by the narrow rules of a criticism, no less pedantic than malevolent! preeminently hard, in such circumstances, was the lot of the man, who called to the head of the most arduous department in the public administration, in a new government, without the guides of antecedent practice and precedent, had to trace out his own path and to adjust for himself the import and bearings of delicate and important provisions in the constitution and in the laws!

Reposing myself on a consciousness which in no possible situation can fail to prove an invulnerable shield to my tranquillity. I leave to a candid public to pronounce the sentence which is due to an attempt, on such a foundation, to erect against the President of the United States, my successor in office, and myself, the heinous charges of violation of the constitution; violation of the laws; exertion of arbitrary will, on the one side, abject submission; on the other, misapplication of the public money; and to complete the enormous group, intentional PERJURY!

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
New York, Nov. 11, 1795.
P. S. An imperfect state of health and much occupation have delayed the explanation longer than was wished.

Quarterly Statements of the Account for Compensation of the President of the United States from his taking the oath of Office on the 30th April, 1789, to the 30th September, 1795.

1789	Dollars
Sept. 30.	Compensation from 30th April to 30th June 1789,
	4,246
	Compensation 1 quarter ending 30th Sept. 1789,
	6,250
	Warrant drawn 26th Sept. 1789,
	10,496
	1,000
	due to the President, 30th Sept.
	9,496
Dec. 31.	Compensation due,
	6,250
	Warrants drawn this quarter,
	15,746
	73,500
1790	Due the President 31st December
March 31.	Compensation due
	2,246
	6,250
	8,496
	Warrants drawn,
	8,446.66

quarter's salary. The largest advance at any one time is 6,154 dollars—a quarter's salary is 6,250 dollars. The particulars of this result appear in the annexed Statement. This statement is digested by quarters of the calendar year, which is the established course of the treasury, and a course essential to the order of its affairs; that is to say, it is essential there should be certain fixed periods to which the ordinary stated disbursements are referred, and in conformity with which the accounts of the treasury are kept.

3d RESULT. On the first of October, 1795, there was actually due to the President for his compensation over and above all advances for his use, the sum of 846 dollars. This likewise appears from the statement at foot, and entirely refutes the malevolent suggestion of an accumulation of advances to twelve or fifteen thousand dollars.

4th RESULT. The sums advanced for the President prior to the commencement of the term of his second election, the 4th of March, 1793, fall short of the sums appropriated for his compensation, 2850 dollars, thus: The aggregate of the sums appropriated for four years from the 29th Sept. 1789, to the 23d Dec. 1791 inclusively, is Dollars 100,000 The amount of all the sums advanced prior to the 4th March, 1793, is 97,150

Excess of appropriations beyond advances, 2,850

It is nevertheless true that not only there have been frequent anticipations of the President's salary (as appears more particularly in the statement at foot) but counting from the 30th of April 1789 as the commencement of his compensation, the sums advanced for his use to the 3d of March 1793, the expiration of his first term of election, exceed those actually due up to that period by 1042 dollars and 69 cents.

If on the contrary the construction were adopted which dates his compensation on the 4th of March 1789, there would have been a balance due to him on the fourth of March 1793, of 2850 dollars.

But proceeding on the first supposition, the whole question still turns upon the legality of advances—If it was legal to make him an advance in anticipation of his salary within any period of his election—within one quarter on account of a succeeding quarter,—it was equally legal to do it within one year on account of a succeeding year, and within one term of an election on account of a succeeding term.—The only enquiry would be in either case—Will the sum advanced be within the bounds of the sums before that time appropriated? It has been seen that the sums appropriated for the first four years of service exceeded those advanced prior to the commencement of the second period of election by 2850 dollars. Besides this, on the 28th of February 1793 there was a further appropriation of 2500 dollars—so that at the beginning of the second term the total appropriation exceeded the total disbursements by 27,850 dollars.

Thus has it been shewn, that the advances for the use of the President have been governed by a rule of construction which has obtained in analogous cases, or more truly which has regulated the general course of disbursements from the Treasury—a rule, which, I trust, has been demonstrated to be consonant with the constitution and with the laws. It is requisite to be enquired, whether there has been any improper use or rather abuse of the discretion which is contended for; for here there is likewise an unquestionable responsibility.—It is seen that the advances have at no time equalled one quarter's salary. I ask, was it unreasonable or unfit, if constitutional and legal, to afford the President of the United States an accommodation to this extent? I pledge my veracity, that I have always understood, and to this moment I have good reason to be satisfied, that the expences of the President, those of his household, and others incident to his official situation, have fully equalled if not on some occasions exceeded the allowance made to him by the United States. Under this conviction, especially, how could the head of a department hesitate, by so small an accommodation as the advance of less than a quarter's salary, to enable the President of the United States to meet his expences as they accrued, without being obliged to intrench upon his own private resources, or to resort to the expedient of borrowing, to defray expences imposed upon him by public situation? I knew that no possible risk could attend the advance, little considerable as it was.—The estate of the President was answerable in case of death or other premature vacancy, and abundant for the indemnification of the Government.

Reasons of a peculiar kind forbade hesitation—namely, The scale of expence was unavoidably such as to render the income even of what is deemed a large landed property in this country a slender auxiliary.—Without an advance from the Treasury, it was not improbable borrowing might be necessary—Was it just to compel the President to resort to that expedient for a purpose in fact public, at his private expence? Was it for the dignity of the Nation, that he should have been exposed to a necessity to an embarrassment of this sort? My judgment and feelings answered both these questions in the negative. I entertained no doubt of the constitutionality or legality of the advance—and I thought the making of it, due the situation; due to property; due to every public consideration connected with the subject—I can never regret it.

How far the President was privy to the course of advancing, I cannot say—But it is certain they have been all made to his private Secretaries upon a general arrangement, and not by special directions from him. I think it proper to add, that very early in the day, and probably before any advance was made, on an application by Mr. LEAR, for a sum which would constitute an advance, he qualified it by this observation, "if in your opinion it can be done with legality and perfect propriety; I answered, that I had no doubt of either."

* Those who are acquainted with the great expence for several years past of living in New-York and Philadelphia will not be surprized that the expences of the President should have equalled or exceeded his salary, upon a scale which no friend to the reasonable respectability of the Chief Magistrate and to national dignity would wish to see diminished. But the removal of the seat of Government, was an occasion, in different ways, of a large extraordinary expence.