

For Charter,
THE BRIG
M A R Y,
John Fleming, master,
BURTHEN 2000 barrels of Flour, is now in complet order to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Gurney & Smith,
Who have for Sale,
Bordeaux and Cogniac Brandy;
And a few French Burr Stones. Nov. 14. \$

For Jeremie,
(To sail in all this month)
The beautiful new brig
Richard & James,
Thomas Adams, master,
BUILT of live oak and cedar, and is her first voyage. She is intended for a constant trader, and is particularly well calculated for carrying passengers, having most excellent accommodations, and constructed for a remarkable fast sailer. For terms apply to the Captain on board at Race-street wharf, or to
RICHARD & JAMES POTTER.
Who have on Hand,
A large and elegant assortment of Callicoes, Mullins, Ribbons, Shawls, Linens, &c. &c. Nov. 13. d

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12, Dock Street,
to Pipes of
The very best Madeira WINE,
90 quarter casks of Sherry wine,
Bristol window glass of different sizes,
A quantity of best Havannah segars in boxes,
A few casks of sugar,
4 boxes of yard wide Irish linens,
4 bales of do. cauvais,
5 bales of red, white, and yellow flannels;
And the SHIP
PORTSMOUTH,
BURTHEN 2600 barrels, now lying at Mr. Thaddeus's wharf, in Southwark.
Philadelphia, Sept. 22. \$.

For Charleston,
THE BRIG
Lovely Rachel,
Henry Rolando, master,
NOW lying at Bickham's wharf. She will positively sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or
GEO. SIBBALD,
Nov. 10. \$ No. 170 fourth Front-street.

To Madeira,
PERSEVERANCE,
William Richards, master,
WILL sail in all next week. For freight or passage apply to
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
Nov. 9. d.

For Falmouth and a Market,
THE SHIP
SE D G E L Y,
John Hodge, master,
SHE will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to
Phillips, Crumond & Co.
November 9. d.

For LIVERPOOL,
THE BRIG
A B I G A I L,
Thomas Gifford, master,
HAS a great part of her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply on board at Wilcock's wharf, or to **THOMAS NEWMAN** at Rofs's wharf—
Who has for Sale,
Coffee, Cotton, Claret in casks and hampers, Old Frontinac Wine in hogheads, and seven doz. Mens' ruffled Shirts. Oct. 22.

For HAMBURGH,
THE SHIP
H O L L A N D,
Christopher Franklin, jun. master,
HAS excellent accommodations for passengers; will sail in all this month; three-fourths of her cargo are ready to go on board, a few tons of heavy goods will be taken on freight.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, **Peter Bight,** or to
Pragers & Co.
September 21, 1795. \$.

Just Arrived per the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, Master, from Liverpool,
113 Crates well-sorted Queen's Ware,
4000 bushels best floured fine Salt,
&c. to be sold at No. 1, Pine-street, by
James Campbell.
Also, a few boxes well-sorted Irish Linens.
N. B.
Said Snow for Freight or Charter, either to the West-Indies or Europe.
Enquire as above.
August 18. \$

FOR SALE,
The Schooner
R E N S E L A E R,
J. Wendell, master,
LYING at Willing and Francis's wharf; a strong, new vessel, five months old, built of red cedar, burthen 130 tons, supplied with carry about 1200 barrels of flour, is of an easy draft of water, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For terms apply to
T. & J. CLIFFORD.
If not sold in two or three days, said vessel will proceed for the State of New-York.
Philad. Sept. 29. \$

Ship Arethusa.
Will be Sold, at Public Auction,
On Wednesday, the 18th inst.
At 7 o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchants Coffee-House,
(For approved notes, at 3 and 6 months)
The American ship Arethusa,
NOW lying at Messrs. Willing and Francis's wharf; burthen about 3000 barrels; New-Hampshire built, sheathed and coppered about 18 months since. The inventory will be seen at the Auction Room.
Nov. 13. d. J. CONNELLY, Auctioneer.

To-Morrow Morning will be Landed,
At Stamper's wharf, from on board the Schooner Eliza, T. Arnold, master, direct from Malaga,
800 Quarter Barrels fresh BLOOM RAISINS
300 Boxes do. do. do.
300 Jars do. do. do.
400 Boxes do. Muscatel do.
115 Quarter Barrels FIGS
137 Boxes PRUNES
50 Kegs ANCHOVIES
50 Jars GRAPES
94 Sacks Soft Shelled ALMONDS
100 Quarter Casks MOUNTAIN WINE
FOR SALE BY
PETER KUHN.
5th November. d.

GEORGE DOBSON,
Has just received by the late arrivals from England, and is now opening at his STORE,
No. 134,
Market-street, corner of Fourth,
A large assortment of broad and narrow Cloths; Elastic do. Kerseys, Coatings, Blankets; Flannels, &c. &c.—Also, an elegant assortment of London and Manchester printed Callicoes of the newest patterns, adapted for the season, printed Cotton Handkerchiefs and Pullicats, Pins, &c. which he will sell by the Piece or Package on the lowest terms for Cash or approved notes at 2, 4, & 6 months.
November 5. d.

Irish Linens.
James & Henry Fisher,
No. 8, Walnut-street,
Have imported by the Rebecca, from Dublin, a large assortment of
7-8 and 4-4 white Linens,
7-8 brown do.
4-4 half white Sheetings,
9-8 brown and white do.
3-4 brown and white Lawns,
7-8 Dowls;
Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, by the package, for cash or approved Notes, at 60 and 90 days.
N. B. The above Goods being immediately from the Manufacturers, it is presumed they will be found worthy of notice.
Oct. 26. d.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers,
in PENN-STREET,
The following articles of the last importation from China
160 Quarter Casks Hyson Tea,
120 Quarter Chests Souchong Tea,
400 Boxes China, containing Tea Sets,
4500 Pieces Nankeens.
Willings & Francis.
September 14. 31aw
The highest price in Cash, will be given for
EMPTY BOTTLES,
A preference will be given to Claret Bottles.—Apply to
No. 187, fourth Third-street.
April 10. d

Hare's Patent Floor Cloth,
WITHOUT SEAM.
THE manufacturer has just imported by the LIGHT HORSE FROM BRISTOL, an elegant assortment of the newest and best Patterns, which are in excellent preservation, from 9 feet square to 18 by 15 feet; likewise, for Stairs, Entries, and Halls, from 3/4 yard to 3 yards wide.
The subscriber respectfully informs purchasers, that Floor Cloths laid under woollen Carpets during the winter, will be in a state of improvement till the spring, and render rooms warm by preventing air from passing between the boards.
JOHN BROWNE,
No. 145 north Second-street.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
A quantity of Remnants to lay before the fire for the preservation of woollen Carpets;
Dipt and mould Candles, with fine cotton wick;
Brown and white Soap, of a very superior quality, in small boxes suited for families;
White Lead; Red Lead; Spanish Brown; Orange Mineral, &c. &c. November 10. cod.

For sale, at low prices,
NAILS by the cask, from 3d to 10d assorted, and a variety of Sprigs, Brads, and Tacks;
Cotton and wool Cards, from No. 1 to 12;
Hatters and stock Cards;
Cards set in calf, suitable for cotton machines.
Also, Machines for cutting and heading Nails, with a variety of articles suitable for that business, which will be sold together.
A large stock of Wire, and other articles for carrying on the Card Manufactory, with the valuable machines for cutting the teeth, and other parts of the work.
And a quantity of Leather, Teeth, &c. now in forwardness for finishing. Also,
A LEASE OF THE STORE,
Occupied by the late partnership of Webster, Adgate and White. As the store is convenient for the business, the machines fixed, and the whole in a condition to be worked, it affords a good opportunity for any one inclining to purchase and follow the business to do it to advantage.
Enquire of **PETER W. GALLAUDET,**
Oct. 20. d. No. 63 Chestnut-street.

ADVERTISEMENT.
FROM the first of December next, the annual subscription for this Gazette will be EIGHT DOLLARS. Subscribers out of the City will pay One Dollar a year in addition, for including and directing their Papers.
Remote subscribers are requested to pay up arrears to the above period; also the half year's advance from that time—those who do not, will be considered as declining a continuance of their subscription.
Advertisements of a square, or less, are published in this Gazette once, for HALF A DOLLAR; and continued at ONE QUARTER of a DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion.
The Editor acknowledges, with gratitude, the favors of his advertising patrons—He assures them, that the increased, and increasing number of his subscribers, is continually extending the circulation in the city—Its distant circulation is now equal to that of any other publication.
Philadelphia, November 3, 1795.

John Miller, jun. & Co.
No. 8, Chestnut-street,
In addition to their assortment now received, have on hand remaining of the
Cargoes of the Three Brothers & Arethusa from India,
And for sale by the package only,
A variety of Bengal and Coast Goods, viz.
Low priced Colliacs 4-4 and 6-4 book muslins
Long cloths in do.
Patna handkerchiefs Humhums
Shirting muslins Bafas
Blue romals Cambricks
Book handkerchiefs in Mullin
Small bales neatly assorted. Taffates
Blue checks
Also—a variety of French Goods, viz.
Looking glasses Feathers and Flowers
Angola gloves Paper hangings
Linas and Linan handkerchiefs, suitable for the West-India market.
A few elegant Time Pieces. Oct. 9th. \$

James Tiffin,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL HATTER,
No. 70, fourth Second street, near the City Tavern,
HAS just received by the late arrivals from London and Bristol, a large and elegant assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's fashionable HATS.—Also, a variety of Children's HATS of different colours, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.
N. B. Ladies Hats trim'd in the newest fashion from London. Oct. 12. \$

FOR SALE,
Imported in the ship Arethusa, from Calcutta and Madras, a variety of
BENGAL GOODS;
Guarras,
Bafas,
Coffees,
Humhums,
Handkerchiefs,
Perfians,
Calicoes.
To be Sold by the Package, for approved notes at three and four months, by
WILLIAM MACLURE & Co.
No. 42 Dock Street, or
JOHN MILLER, Jun.

German Passengers
Just arrived in the ship Holland, Captain Franklin, from Hamburg, now at anchor opposite Vine-street, whose time is to be agreed for by applying on board, or to
PRAGERS & Co.
September 10. d.

The CARGO of the ship Harmony,
Hera Latell, master—from BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
BRANDIES, in pipes and puncheons; and
CLARET in hogheads, is discharging from on board the said ship at Cuthbert's wharf, and for sale by
Andrews & Meredith,
Sept. 15. d. No. 86, fourth wharves.

Landing, at Hamilton's Wharf,
The CARGO of the ship Trieste, J. Christis, master, from Port-au-Prince,
CONSISTING OF—
120 hogheads, and 73 barrels of Mufcovado SUGAR,
45 barrels of COFFEE.
FOR SALE BY
George Sibbald,
Oct. 26. d. No. 170 fourth Front-street.

537 Hogheads, }
459 Barrels, } Coffee, above 600,000lb.
224 Bags, }
115 Hogheads of choice Jamaica Sugar.
211 Bales of St. Domingo Cotton,
Will be landed Monday morning, 26th inst. at South-street wharf,
Being the entire cargoes of Snow Hebe, from Jamaica; Brig Polly, and Schooner Industry, from Jeremie,
FOR SALE BY
Peter Bight.
October 28. \$

John Miller, jun. and his brother Alexander J. Miller, have entered into partnership, under the Firm of
John Miller, jun. & Co.
They have received by the arrivals from Europe, and are now opening for SALE,
At their STORE, No. 3, Chestnut-street,
A capital assortment of DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the season—among which are,
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Plain and fancy Coatings,
Beaverets and elastics,
Rose and point Blankets,
A variety of coarse Woollens,
Manchester manufactures,
Irish Linens,
India Goods, generally,
French Goods.
All of which they will dispose of for cash or the usual credit.
October 9. \$

Canal Lottery-Office
Near the BANK of the UNITED STATES,
October 1, 1795.
THE drawing of this Lottery began on Monday, the 28th ult. The sale of Tickets is continued by the subscriber, from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the above office, and by J. Roberdeau at the State-House, warranted undrawn.
Prize Tickets will be received in payment, subject to the deduction expressed in the tickets—Price 11 dollars until further notice. Approved notes, with a good indorser, payable 20th December next, will be received in payment for tickets amounting to one hundred dollars and upwards.
William Blackburn, Agent.
Check Book kept at the Office. Tickets examined at 2-100 each number, and registered at 12-100 each ticket.
N. B. No tickets sold during the hours of drawing.

LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 64, fourth Second-street,
CANAL Tickets for sale, and cash or tickets given for any prizes that may be drawn.
Information given respecting Washington lottery, and cash or Canal tickets given for prizes that may be drawn. Both lotteries commence drawing September 28th.
BOOKS will be kept of each day's drawing in both lotteries, and open gratis to the enquiries of the possessors of Tickets purchased at the OFFICE.
Halves, quarters, and eighths of Tickets may be had at the above Office. Sept. 26. \$

EXPLANATION
By Mr. HAMILTON on the subject of a late Attack upon the President of the United States, and the former and present Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the Compensation of the President:

A VERY virulent attack has recently been made upon the President of the United States, the present Secretary of the Treasury, and myself as his predecessor in office, on the ground of extra payments to the President on account of his Salary.
The charges against all the three are as less heinous than those of intentional violation of the Constitution, of the Laws and of their respective oaths of office. I annex the epithet intentional, because, though not expressly used in the terms of the attack, it is implied in every line of it: since an involuntary error of construction, if that could even be made out, would warrant the imputations of contumacious and despising every principle which the people have established for the security of their rights, of setting at defiance all law and authority and of servile submission and compliance with the lawless will and pleasure of a President.

Were considerations personal to myself alone to be consulted, the present attempt would be treated with no greater attention than has been shewn to all the anonymous slanders by which I have been so long and so implacably pursued. But convinced, by a course of observation for more than four years, that there exists in this country an unprincipled and daring combination, under the influence of sinister aims, to obstruct by any means which shall be necessary and can be command-ed, not short even of force, the due and efficient administration of the present government, to make our most important national interests subservient to the views of a foreign power, and, as means to these ends, to destroy by calumny and misrepresentation the confidence of the people in the truly virtuous men of our country, and to transfer it, with the power of the State, to ambitious, intriguing and hypocritical pretenders to extraordinary merit and patriotism. Perceiving likewise, that this insatiable combination, in the belief that the well earned esteem and attachment of his fellow-citizens towards the present Chief Magistrate of the United States is the principal remaining obstacle to the execution of their plan, are making the most strenuous and systematic efforts to extinguish such sentiments in the breasts of the people—I think it a duty to depart from my general rule of conduct, and to submit to the public, with my name, an explanation of the principles which have governed the Treasury Department on the point in question.

I shall state in the first place, that the rule which regulated the expenditures and appropriations which have uniformly regulated the practice of the Department, is this: viz. to issue no money from the Treasury but for an object for which there was a law previously passed, making an appropriation and designating the fund from which the money was to arise. But there being such a law and an adequate fund to support the expenditure, it was deemed justifiable, as well before as after the service was performed or the supply obtained for which the appropriation was designed, to make disbursements from the Treasury for the object, if it appeared safe and expedient so to do. It made before, it was an advance of anticipation for which the party was charged and held accountable, till exonerated by the performance of the service or by the furnishing of the supply.—It afterwards it was a payment, and went to some general head of account as such.

Thus if a sum was appropriated for provisions for the army for a particular year, it was common to make advances on account to the Contractors long before the supplies were furnished. If the law was passed in one year for the next, there would be no hesitation to make the advance, immediately after the passing of the law, and before the year to which the appropriation was applicable, had commenced. So also sums would be furnished to the Department of War in anticipation of the monthly pay of the officers and soldiers and other items of expenditure. And so likewise advances have been made for the use of the President and of the members of both houses of Congress in anticipation of their respective compensations.—It will without difficulty be comprehended that this practice of the Treasury has in no one case been essential to the due course of the public service.

Every good judge will be sensible, that from the insufficiency of individual Capitals to such large advances as the supplies of an army require, it was indispensable to the obtaining them, that anticipations from the Treasury should enable the Contractors to do what otherwise they would have been unable to do; and that these anticipations must also have had the effect of procuring the supplies on cheaper terms to the United States.

When it is considered too that the army has operated for several years past at the distance of five or six hundred miles from the seat of Government, and a considerable part of the year, from the rudeness of the country and obstructions of waters, it is impracticable to transmit monies to the scenes of payment—it will be perceived that without advances from the Treasury in anticipation of their pay, not only a compliance with the engagements of the Government would have been impossible, but the troops must have been always left unreasonably in arrears. In June 1794, Congress passed a law declaring that the arrears should in future be paid in such manner as that the arrears should not exceed two months.—Compliance with this regulation renders anticipations at certain seasons, matter of Physical necessity; yet that law gave no special authority for the purpose.

A particular case, by way of example, in which, distinct from general rules, advances or anticipations in the War Department are necessary, respects the recruiting service, the Officers detached on this service, who are for a long time distant from their corps require the accommodation of an advance of pay to be able to discharge their duty. Towards the possibility of enlisting men, it is indispensable they should carry with them the bounty money, and this upon conjecture of what may be done, and with the possibility that from not being able to obtain the men, the ultimate expenditure may not take place. This instance will suggest to reflection an infinite number of cases, in the course of the public service, in which a disbursement from the Treasury must precede the execution of the object and may exceed the sum finally requisite for it.

These cases indicate the expediency, and even necessity of the construction which has regulated the practice of the Treasury.—And it might be shewn, if necessary, that it is analogous to the practice under the former government of the United States and under other governments; and this too where the theory of expenditure is, as expressed in our Constitution, that no money shall be expended, but in consequence of an appropriation by law.

It remains to see whether this rule of conduct, so indispensable in the practice of the Department, be permitted by a fair interpretation of the constitution and the laws.

The general Injunction of the Constitution (Article I. § IX.) is that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

The question upon the clause is whether an appropriation has been made for a particular service or supply, the actual disbursement from the Treasury must follow the service or supply, in the nature of payments, or may precede it in the nature of an advance? I hold the last construction which is that adopted by the Treasury to be the true one.

The clause just cited appears to me to be exactly equivalent to this other clause—"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but for which there is an appropriation made by law," in other words, before money can legally issue from the Treasury for any purpose, there must be a law authorizing an expenditure and designating the object and the fund. This being done, the disbursement may be made constitutionally with the constitution, either by way of advance