

A small part only of the Eastern Mail, (due this day at 7 o'clock,) had arrived at the time this paper was put to press. One would think, in a country where there is so much talk on the subject of Information, Information, that fellows would not be allowed as they are, repeatedly to intercept with impunity, the Information of the whole people.

In the Havana fleet, an authentic list of which we this day publish, there were upwards of six Thousand tons, Five Hundred and Forty seven Men, and one Hundred and Twenty six guns; besides the conveying ships.

It is well observed, by an elegant writer, that the Grecians, while the Romans were in the course of their conquests, ceased not, to praise their disinterestedness, and regard them as the defenders of Liberty, believing that they made war, solely to strengthen the laws among men, and to render them happy.

France is trading in the steps and pursuing the policy of ancient Rome. The Democrats of the United States, like the Democrats of Greece, are laudable in the praise of France, and of the disinterested war she is making, to strengthen the laws among men, and render them happy.

France keeps quiet the king of Prussia, and conquers the United Provinces; conquers Switzerland to get at Germany; conquers Italy to get at Egypt; conquers Egypt to get at the East Indies; Constantinople to get at the remaining Northern Nations; Spain and Portugal to get at America; and America to become masters of the whole world. This is precisely the course France has pursued, and is pursuing.

The Aurora expects to find the American people, stupid enough to believe that the French, who pay no respect to the laws of nations, who violate treaties, whenever it suits their convenience, and make war upon their neighbors, to extend their dominions, are not ambitious; are just in all their actions; lovers of peace; and friends of liberty. This is the doctrine propagated by the democrats generally.

It is the troops, which a kingdom or state, has on foot, or ready to take the field, and the ships she can send to sea, that induce other Nations to pay attention to her complaints; that convince to them, she is in a state to make War; that consequently prefer to her peace, by compelling aggressing powers, to do her justice, in the silence of negotiation. He is either a visionary, a designing politician, or of weak intellects, who would attempt to persuade the people, that the United States may preserve peace, be secure from the ambition and injustice of foreign power, or have at all times, their rights respected, without having a visible force, consisting of an army and navy, always ready to act.

In forming their systems of defence, the United States must not measure what military force they ought, or ought not, to keep ready for action, by the temporary disasters, or successes of any of the European powers engaged in the present war. Success in war is mutable, and will often change sides, without varying the designs of an enemy, or effectually diminishing his real force. Let the United States therefore, depend for their safety, not upon the disasters of an enemy, or success of a friendly power, but under Providence, upon their own strength, and state of preparation, to meet, and defeat hostility, from whatever quarter it may approach.

A new brig, the property of the United States, called President Adams, was launched on Rouge river, six miles from Detroit, on the 25th ultimo. She carries 18 guns, is remarkably handsome and well built.

A letter from Martinique, of the 4th ult. mentions the safe arrival there, of the Habella, from Baltimore; and states that the Merimac sloop of war had captured the French privateer Retaliation, with 130 men, both which had been spoken by the Habella.

Authentic Intelligence from Spain.

Extract of a Letter dated May 24, '99. "We have received certain information that the Spanish fleet from Ferrol has arrived at Rochefort. The fleet from Cadiz of 17 fail of the line has also got into Carthagena, much damaged by a violent gale of wind; several of them being so much injured in their masts and rigging that they cannot be fit for sea for a considerable time to come."

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Alicante, dated May 18, 1799.

"My last respects advised you that the Brest fleet had passed up. I have now to communicate to you the news received from different vessels arrived at this port, and conceive there is great probability of its veracity. A Swede arrived from Malta bringing advice of his having spoke with the French fleet off Salo, on this coast, and that 36 hours after, he fell in with the English fleet composed of twenty fail of the line and eleven frigates, and that he fell foul and broke his jib-boom on board a 74—that he gave the information of the French Fleet being on before them."

"A Ragusan vessel, in four days from Mahon, advises that in that port there were eight English line of battle ships and seven frigates ready to join the English fleet; that a frigate had arrived there bringing advices of the French fleet, and that five vessels, had been dispatched to Admiral Nelson, to advise him of the operations of the French."

"A Swede from Leghorn, who left that eight days ago, says that four Austrian commissaries had arrived there two days before he left it, and demanded of the French to surrender it up without delay, or the troops would be ordered to put every man to the sword; that the communication between Florence and Leghorn was cut off."

We hear that at the Board of Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the 5th article of the treaty of amity with Great-Britain further proceedings are suspended; the American commissioners deeming it their duty to lay before the President the differences that prevail between them and the other members of the Board, and in the mean time to be absent until an opportunity shall be given to the two nations, by an explanatory article, to remove the present difficulties. From the friendly dispositions of the two powers towards each other, and from the obvious interest of both to improve and cultivate the present good understanding, it is to be hoped this will be easily accomplished. Besides in the last article of the Treaty of amity, it is expressly agreed that the parties will from time to time readily treat of other articles for facilitating intercourse and obviating difficulties, and will endeavour so to form them, that they may conduce to mutual satisfaction and friendship.

The step taken by the American commissioners when properly considered cannot fail to obtain the highest approbation of every well-wisher to the lasting harmony of the two countries.

Captain Watson, from Hamburg, informs, that at the time he sailed, 2500 Russians lay at Gluckstadt, about 14 miles below Hamburg, destined, as was generally believed, to make an irruption into Holland; that 4 British frigates and 9 gun boats were stationed at Cruzhaven, and that on the 16th of June, in the Channel, he was boarded from the Monarch, a 74, and was informed that the Brest fleet had certainly been chased into Toulon.

Extract of a letter from Northampton to a gentleman in this city.

"The people here reason in this sort—That in republican governments, offices of honor and profit should be divided; and that to heap them all on one man, is incompatible with republicanism: that Mr. M Kean hath been chief justice of the state ever since the revolution: that his salary has been raised three times, to gratify his ambition and avarice: that the appointment is for life, or during good behaviour: that he cannot be removed but by impeachment: that it is the most honorable and lucrative office in the state, except that of governor: that he ought to set bounds to his ambition, or that the good sense of the people should set bounds for him: and that such strides to power are truly alarming in a republican government."

"That he is closely connected with a SPANISH NOBLEMAN, now Minister for the Court of Spain in the city of Philadelphia; that Spain the most despotic government in Europe, is now committing hostilities not only on the commerce of the United States, but stirring up dissatisfaction in the Indian tribes on our Southern and Western frontiers; and that therefore to elect him governor would be the height of madness and absurdity, while there is one

drop of independant blood in the veins of Americans, and that while there are hundreds of disinterested gentlemen of at least equal abilities in this state to fill the exalted station. These reflections must have due weight with all well-wishers to our bessed independency, and will preponderate in favor of James Rofs, who is possessed of all the good qualifications that Mr. M-Kean can possess, without one of the exceptions. We want no Noblemen—We conceive that one who is so nearly allied to a foreign Nobleman must be too much under foreign influence to hold the important office of Governor."

No. IX. To the Managers of the Alms House and House of Emphy.

IN March 1795 the Guardians to the poor wanted to appoint an accountant with a salary, but they were not willing to do it without legal authority. The following question was therefore proposed to Walter Franklin.

QUESTION. Has the Corporation of the Guardians of the poor in the city of Philadelphia authority to appoint a SALARY OFFICER?

OPINION of Walter Franklin. "After due consideration of the several acts, on which the determination of this question depends, I am of opinion, that the corporation has authority to appoint no other officer than the Treasurer and Collectors of the poor tax."

WALTER FRANKLIN. March 2d, 1795. A number of reasons are urged in support of the above opinion, not necessary to be inserted here.

On the 24th of January 1799, the subject was renewed, in the Board of Guardians, when a SALARY was confirmed to Charles Swift, by the following RESOLUTION:

"Whereas it appears to the board, that there are outstanding and unsettled accounts to a considerable amount due to this board, and it is become highly necessary, that some person skilled in law should be appointed with an adequate compensation to adjust the collection of the same; and whereas this board have heretofore appointed— for the above purpose, but have not as yet determined the compensation, RESOLVED, that the compensation to be allowed to the said— for all suits brought, and to be brought, and for all legal advice and assistance given to this board, and to the individual members thereof, shall be at the rate of FOUR HUNDRED dollars a year, to be reckoned from the 25th day of September last, to be paid in the manner following, viz. two hundred dollars on the 25th of March next, and two hundred dollars on the 25th day of September next: and it is hereby understood and agreed, that this shall continue to be the compensation and yearly recompense of the said— to be paid at the expiration of each and every six months, in each and every succeeding year, upon the days within expressed, until the future orders of this board. Passed 24th of January 1799." The above resolution was laid before the state attorney, by a member of the board of guardians for his opinion, who gave it as follows:

OPINION of Jared Ingersoll. "I have examined with the best attention in my power the case stated by the guardians of the poor of the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

"I have adverted to all the acts of assembly that have been passed upon the subject. "I do not entertain any doubt, but that the contract made by the board in this instance has been entered into from the pure motives and a regard to economy. At the same time I am of opinion, that the appointment partakes strongly of the nature of a salary as the same sum is payable each year, without regard to the amount of different services performed; and I am of opinion, that the board has no power to appoint a salary officer."

"I would recommend that the board modify their resolution, and engage to pay a reasonable compensation quarterly, for the business done by the person skilled in law, the benefit of whose talents and industry they shall have received."

JARED INGERSOLL. Feb. 21, 1799. I will now take the liberty to remark with freedom on this transaction, which is unquestionably very important.

First, the resolution has a retrospective view, fixing the SALARY to commence four months prior to its date. During that time, James Milnor was employed as your attorney (not as a SALARY OFFICER, but in the good old way.) Thus it appears you were paying two attorneys at the same time, and one of them before he was appointed to that office.

Secondly, respecting the SALARY, the opinions of Jared Ingersoll and Walter Franklin are directly against you. They both positive declare, the guardians have no right to appoint a SALARY OFFICER. Now, what were the motives that induced this appointment in violation of your charter? Economy it could not be; for in the years 1795, 1796 and 1797, Walter Franklin did the whole business of the guardians and managers to their satisfaction, and his charge for the three years was but £81 17 0 James Milnor succeeded him, and charged for eleven months but twenty eight pounds five shillings. The aggregate expense of the four years was only one hundred and ten pounds two shillings; whereas your SALARY OFFICER, idle or not, will receive on your plan SIX HUNDRED POUNDS!

The name was not inserted in the resolution offered to J. Ingersoll.

And if the plan of Charitas takes effect, he might receive two salaries, one as a Manager and one as attorney.

Can you account for this difference and satisfy the public? if you can come to the point, and do it:—If you cannot, your Councilor ought to return two hundred dollars he received, and the guardians at all events should immediately rescind their resolution. It is likely, that your President Charles Swift, differed in opinion from Ingersoll and Franklin, the preponderance of which induced you to adopt the resolution, but this being a law question, I leave it for the bar to determine, reserving however the liberty of exercising my own sentiments.

At a meeting held at the house of Mrs. andel, in the Northern Liberties, on the evening of the 17th inst. for the purpose of nominating a proper person to fill the office of Governor at the ensuing election, SAMUEL WHEELER, in the chair. JOHN F. WATSON, Secretary.

The meeting taking into consideration the shock which the equal rights of men have received from the overwhelming ambition of France; the danger with which every republic on earth has been threatened; and many of them destroyed by her open violence or secret intrigues; and the importance of filling our offices of public trust with men who have ever manifested an exclusive attachment to our own country; who have had no connection with foreign factions, no bias from foreign influence, who are truly republican in their manners and principles, and truly American in their affections and patriotism; It was unanimously resolved to support JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh.

The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of a corresponding committee, whereupon the following persons were chosen, viz.

- Samuel Wheeler, Joseph Coperthwait, John Kean, Bill Wood, Abraham Coates, James Swaine, Abraham Duffield, James Hart, Abiah Brown, Matthew Vandusen, Thomas Hambleton, Lewis Bender.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the papers of this city, and that the Chairman and Secretary sign the same.

SAMUEL WHEELER, Chairman JOHN F. WATSON, Secretary. N. B. The Members of the above Committee are requested to meet at Robert Mel drum's tavern in Second-street, Northern Liberties, on Wednesday evening the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock.

Died, in Philadelphia county, on Saturday, the 13th inst. Mr. Valentine Bayer, victualler, aged 92 years, 6 months, 2 weeks and 2 days; and on Sunday afternoon, his remains were deposited in the burial ground of the German Reformed Church, at Philadelphia, attended by a vast number of mourning relatives and friends; Mr. Bayer was greatly and deservedly esteemed by those who knew him, and sustained a long and painful illness with much fortitude and resignation, his whole offspring were as follow: 16 Children, 48 Grand children, 64 Great grand children, 4 Great great grand children.

129 Total.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Arrived brig Two Sisters, Watson, from Hamburg—sailed from thence the 31st of May, in Co. with the brig Polly, Makin, of and for this port, and brig Dispatch, Reley, of this port, for Hull—Left at Hamburg, Ship Commerce, Lillbridge, of this port.

Fair American, Recevers, do Wilmington, Blair, do to sail in 42 days Good Friends, Earle, do just arrive Brig Liberty, Henderston, do Sally, Dawson, do Grace, Edwards, do to sail for Peterburgh in 2 days.

Ship, Voltire, Bowen, of this port, sailed for Peterburgh the 25th May. Capt. Watson brings papers to the 24th May, and advices of a French fleet being chased into Toulon.

A ship, suppled the Eagle, Denne from Havana, and scthr. Favorite Packet, Mastett, from St. Bartholomews, are below.

Three ships, suppled from Havana, were off the Cape, on Tuesday with signals for pilot.

Barque Triton, from Bremen, and two brigs, names unknown, are below.

Baltimore, July 24.

ENTRILL, Brig Two Sisters, Smith, Jamaica Patriot, Stanly, Havanna Schr. Tabitha, Greene, do. Mary, Buel, do.

ELECTION.

ALL those of the inhabitants of the County of Bucks, by law, qualified to vote for Members of Assembly, and who are desirous that JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, should succeed the present Supreme Magistrate, as Governor for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are requested to meet at the house of Charles Stuart, in Doylstown, on Saturday the 17th of August next, for the purpose of consulting what further measures may be necessary for promoting the election of Mr. Ross.

HENRY WYNKOOP, Chairman of the Bucks County Corresponding Committee. July 8, 1799.

From the WESTERN TELEGRAPH.

(The Scots Irishman, at last condescends to gratify his Jacobin readers with a poem in pure English. As it is on the favorite theme, he wants them to understand every word of it. He writes, therefore, to leave it on record, that he is a votary of liberty; but that by no means is not an unknown deity, but a deity, with whose name and attributes he is in some measure acquainted.)

THE SCOTS-IRISHMAN. TO LIBERTY.

O LIBERTY! much injured name, For whom so many heroes fought, Who life's the Patriot up to fame, And lift' him to a gibbet oft!

Where dwell'st thou? Goddess! dost thou fly "Long with the "Commoners of air," Who sit, and warble on the spray, Or boundless fly, unheeded where?"

Or dost thou range the woody waste, With the wild herds, and roaming deer, Who, unconfin'd, the herbage taste, And drink the gellid rills, so clear?"

Or, (mounting up to higher life) Dost thou the Indian's wigwam bless, Who thinks his dog, his gun, and knife The only means of happiness?"

Ah! no, sweet nymph! thou dwellest not With these, whatever the enlighten'd say, Their guerdons, unprocted lot Accords not with thy gentle way.

The harlots, feeble, feather'd race, What's wards them from the Fowler's gun, The keen-eyed hawk's unwaried chase? And wanton Schoolboy's cruel train?"

What guards the rights of the wild beasts From the fierce prowlers of the wood, Or fierce men, with callous breasts, And ravenous hands in blood imbrued?"

And the By Indian, what can save His person from a flouger arm? Can he a legal remedy crave 'Gainst those who mean to do him harm?"

No, Goddess! these do not possess The blessings that redound from thee, Altho' no laws their wills repress, They never were, nor can be free.

Nor dwell'st thou in the mad uproar Of the licentious multitude, Who, in thy stead, an imp'adore, Unseemly, and beset with blood,

The bell-born brood of impious France, Chaff, sober, nymph! all fort with thee, Thou'rt gone, whence'er their steps advance, Thou and thy mate SECURITY.

For with security alone, O Liberty! thou deign'st to dwell, 'Thou'rt thou'rt but an idle Song, A tale for Demagogues to tell.

Here, only social man enjoys, Under the safeguard of the laws, When well-blac'd pow'rs are ever nigh The selfish Passions to controul.

Forms* that regard' not where their's found; For faults still cleave to human things; In Courts if Parliaments abound, Republics have their Gallians,†

O! blest thou fill my humble lot, While thy loud maxims I reverse, Still smile within my lowly Cot, And banish far distrust, and fear.

Guard and protect the tuneful Muse, While truth and reason guide her Song, But, if base license she should use, Then stay, O Goddess!—stop her tongue.

* The principles of French revolution. † Particular systems of Government.

* "Ah!" cry the small Federalists, in their usual cant, "the Scots Irishman goes too far." But he begs to them not to be alarmed; he means not to advocate highly power and Arbitrary Government, the nature of which, he knows, always betters their squabbish humors. He wishes only, that the organs of our own Government might be made strong enough to be able to have such small fish as himself from being scoured by the Grasping of Faction, who sport among the troubled waves of Contention, and delight in the form.—We have feasted largely upon Liberty even in boasting: Let us now, for God's sake, look out for a little quiet and security to restore our starved appetites.

† The abuse of the liberty of writing to the purpose of slander, and defamation, and unmerited satire upon the good and pious worthy.

To be sold at Public Auction.

At the Horse-Market. TO-MORROW MORNING, Precisely at 11 o'clock.

A Pair of handsome Bay Horses, Young strong and active 15 1/2 hands high well broke to harness and warranted perfectly sound.

They may be seen at the subscribers stables in Seventh near Market-street any time before the hour of sale.

WM. DAVIDSON Auctioneer. July 26

To the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, the Districts of Southwark & the Northern Liberties.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the following places are appointed for the reception of LOST CHILDREN, where they will be taken care of until applied for—

- 1.—At the house of Frederick Kellheffer, sign of the Elecc and Dove, No. 240, North Second, near Callowhill-street.
- 2.—At the house of Michael Kitts, sign of the Indian King, No. 80, Market-street.
- 3.—At Martin Rizer's, sign of the Marquis La Fayette, No. 222, South Second-street, opposite the New Market.

The Printers of the different papers in the city are requested to publish the above a few times in their papers, and they will oblige a friend to humanity. June 23