

# ELECTION.

*At a respectable meeting of a large number of the inhabitants of Germantown, Roxborough, and Bristol, in the county of Philadelphia, held at Ritter's tavern, in Germantown, on Thursday the 15th inst.*

Col. THOMAS DUNGAN was appointed chairman, and CHARLES W. HARE, Secretary.

It was resolved, that a committee be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, on the subject of the ensuing election for Governor.

The committee accordingly reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Governor of this Commonwealth, is invested, not only with the Executive powers of Government; but with the high privilege of controlling in an important degree, the proceedings of the Legislature; with dispensing the principal offices of the State; with relieving criminals out of the hands of Justice, by pardoning their offences; and with the command of the military power of the Commonwealth; it is therefore essential to the prosperity, peace, order and happiness of the people of Pennsylvania, that the person holding this important station, should be eminent for his republican principles, wisdom, activity, firmness, moderation, and temperance.

Resolved, That at the present period, when a war is carried on by a foreign nation, not only against the lives and properties, but the religion and governments, of their opponents; and when the United States, by the aggressions of that nation, are in danger of being involved in this destructive warfare; it is peculiarly important that the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, should be a person, whose mind is not shackled with partiality for foreign principles and politics, whose dispassionate and cautious temper, may secure us from any dangerous or indirect exercise of power, and whose vigor and resolution may render his efforts as efficient as possible, if war should prove unavoidable.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, the various qualifications necessary to the execution of this high and important office, are united in JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh; whose virtues and talents placed him at an early period of life, in the councils of this State and the United States; in which arduous stations his wisdom, eloquence, activity, firmness and moderation, have been eminently useful to his country, and honorable to himself.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting, will therefore, at and before the time of the ensuing general election, use all honorable efforts to promote the election of Mr. Ross, to be Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed to act as committees in their respective townships; whose office it shall be to correspond with the other similar committees, and in concurrence with them, to use all proper means for promoting the election of Mr. Ross.—Viz.

For Germantown Township. Charles M'Enery, John Fromberger, Capt. Wm. Lether, Henry Sweyer, Charles Nice.

For Bristol Township. Geo. Benneville, Robt. Morris, Capt. Henry Young.

For Roxborough Township. David Davis, Enoch Rittenhouse, Peter Robinson.

Resolved, That this meeting will support JOSEPH BALL Esq. as Senator to represent the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware, in the ensuing General Assembly.

Resolved, That the citizens of the county of Philadelphia, friends to the election of JAMES ROSS Esq. as Governor of this Commonwealth, be requested to meet on Monday the 2d of September, at the Widow Lether's, in Germantown, in order to nominate proper persons to fill the several elective offices which will become vacant at the next general election.

Resolved, That the corresponding committee be instructed to cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published in handbills, and distributed among their fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be signed by the chairman, and countersigned by the secretary; and that they be published in the English and German newspapers.

THOMAS DUNGAN, chairman. CHARLES W. HARE, secretary.

Those Citizens of Delaware County, who are desirous that JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, should succeed the present Governor, are requested to meet at the Black Horse, in the township of Middletown, on the 17th day of Aug. next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to consult on measures to promote his election.

HUGH LLOYD, Chairman, of the Corresponding Committee of Delaware county.

July 30, 1799.

## NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

The Members of the Corresponding Committee, appointed at a meeting of the friends of Mr. Ross, will take notice that they are to meet every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock at Robert Meldrum's tavern in the Northern Liberties, where the several ward committees are respectfully requested to attend.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the freemen of the townships of Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byberry and Manor of Moreland, held the 10th inst. at the house of John Sagan, in Bulliton, for the purpose of fixing on a suitable character to be run for governor at the ensuing election;—

The meeting having taken into consideration the genuine republican principles of James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh; his warm attachment to our Constitution, and known impartiality respecting all foreign Governments;

Resolved unanimously, That they will, by all fair and candid means in their power, support him with their votes and interests for the office of chief magistrate.

Resolved, that in order to assist in promoting this desirable object, a committee, consisting of two persons from each township, be appointed in this district to correspond with other committees already appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That Messrs. Frederick Casler, John M'Ceilan, Thomas Paul, William Lardner, Joshua Comely, Edward Duffield, jun. Benjamin Walmsly, and Evan Townsend, be a committee agreeable to the foregoing resolve.

THOMAS HOLME, Chairman. Lower Dublin, Aug. 12, '99.

THE Grand Jury for the County of Delaware, at July Sessions 1799, impressed with the importance of selecting a suitable character to succeed the present Governor, at the ensuing Election, whose attachment to the Constitution and Government of the United States, would be likely to insure a just, impartial and decisive administration, and having full confidence in the integrity, patriotism and talents of JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, do therefore unanimously recommend him to the suffrages of our fellow Citizens of Delaware county.

Aug. 8.

*At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia and the Liberties thereof, held at Durwood's in the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday the 17th inst. for the purpose of fixing upon a suitable person to fill the IMPORTANT office of GOVERNOR of this State, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.*

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That it is essential to the honor and the happiness of Pennsylvania, and highly important to the best interests of the United States, that, at the ensuing election of governor of this Commonwealth, the suffrages of our fellow citizens should be given to a candidate who, combining the requisites of talents and integrity with temperance of character and independence of connexion, will ably and faithfully execute the trusts of that high station, who conciliating the particular interests of the state with the general interests of the United States, will cordially cultivate the necessary intercourse with the Federal Government; and who, having never avowed himself the partisan of foreign politics, will be at perfect liberty to pursue the exclusive advantage of his own country.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, united, in an eminent degree, the requisites, expressed in the preceding resolution, to fill the high office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and that this meeting being justified in their opinion by the uniform tenor of his private and public conduct, will give him their best support at the ensuing election.

And whereas certain persons, who are desirous of imposing another candidate on the citizens of Pennsylvania, far from imitating the laudable example which had been given by the friends of Mr. Ross, of carefully abstaining from all illiberality of opinion, have attempted to aid their purpose by false and indecent insinuations that their opponents are influenced by unworthy motives, and as sence, under such censure, might be tortured into a concession of its truth:

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the corresponding committee heretofore appointed, be instructed to prepare an address to our fellow citizens throughout the state, on the subject of said election, wherein, if they shall deem it necessary or useful to defeat the projects of our antagonists, they shall be at liberty freely to examine and discuss the merits of the opposite candidate, and the pretensions of those persons, who thus presume to assign improper motives to the conduct of others; and that, unawed by official character, or by any other consideration, the individuals who compose this meeting will aid the examination and discussion, if they shall be resolved on, by supplying every necessary information, whether it shall tend to expose the inability or defects of the opposite candidate; or to illustrate and explain the characters of those individuals who style themselves his supporters, and who have thus dared, under their signatures, to impeach the integrity of their opponents.

—And in adducing this information (Mr. M'Kean's services as a judge being much relied on) it may be necessary to report to the remonstrances of Juries, and the representations of the Bar, to expose his judicial tyranny and intolerance, or to the deliberate declarations of political wishes and opinions which, if realized, would subvert the liberty, the religion, and the social order of our country.

Or, in discussing the pretensions of those men who have thus falsely dignitized their opponents, it may be necessary to recur to

Proclamations which have proscribed some of them as TRAITORS—to examine dockets to have the most disgraceful allegations against others—to enquire into the equivocal circumstances which cloud the late coming of others of them to America, who, like birds of ill omen, have made their appearance among us since the revolution, and who now dare to question the motives of men who hazarded all that was dear to them in establishing the Independence of America. The committee are requested, if they are resolved to recriminate, to give to all the facts which they may state, such solemn sanctions will stamp conviction on the minds of whoever may peruse them.

ROBERT WHARTON, Chairman. Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to attend a meeting to be held in the county of Philadelphia, and a committee of three to attend a meeting to be held in the county of Delaware for the purpose of representing to the said meetings the determination of this meeting to support Joseph Ball, Esq. as Senator, and to desire a co-operation on their part, when

Mr. Levy Hollingsworth, Mr. Henry Prat, and John Hallowell, Esq. were appointed to attend the meeting in the county of Philadelphia, and

Mr. John Wall, Mr. Jesse Sharpless, and Michael Keppel, Esq. were appointed to attend the meeting in the county of Delaware.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the different German and English newspapers throughout the state, signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary.

(Signed) ROBERT WHARTON, Chairman. Attest, JOHN EWING, Secretary.

THIS is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Elkton, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cecil County, in Maryland, letters of Administration, on the personal estate of SAMUEL HEWETT, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the first day of March next: They may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1799.

JOHN MILLER, Adm'r. dsw

Notice is Hereby Given, THAT the Officers and Crew of the Constellation will receive their prize money for the Frigate L'Intrepid, by calling on CHARLES BIDDLE, No. 243, Market-street, or HENRY BENBRIDGE.

July 15 dsm

For Sale at Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY next, At 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee-House, THE SHIP, CAMILLA,

Burthen 262 1/2 tons, As she now lays at Walnut Street wharf, With her guns, small arms, ammunition, stores, &c. an inventory of which may be seen at the auction room. The Camilla is a firm, good Philadelphia built ship, about 8 years old, and may be seen to sea with little expense.

CONNELL & CO, Auctioneers. August 17 ds

For LIVERPOOL, The British letter-of-marque ship, THE LONDON,

Samuel Roper, commander, Burthen 300 tons, coppered to the bends and mounting 16 six-pounders. A great part of her cargo being ready to go on board, she is intended to sail as soon as possible.—For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH. August 15 ds

JUST RECEIVED,

Per the MARIA, from HAMBURG, and NOW LANDING, At Wilcocks's wharf, from on board the IRIS, from BREMEN,

And for sale by the subscriber, 353 PACKAGES LINNEN,

Consisting of Elberfeld Checks Warendorp do Checks and Stripes Rouanes do Harlem Checks White Platillas Lissadoes Brown do Tickenburghs Crae & Morlaix Osnaburgs Dowlas Halblaken Breagnes Wefer Linnen Buccadilles Bag Linnen Quadruples Sieffas Myer Linnen Red-ticks Estoppilas Pocket Handkerchiefs.

Also for Sale, 400 boxes Claret 40 hds. do 70 Tons St. Petersburg Hemp 50 Calks Brittilles 200 pieces Sailduch 7 Bales German Cloth 800 Demijohns 80 Liquor Cases

ERICK & LEWIS BOLLMANN, No 113 South 3d Street drot of. awtict

COUNTRY HOUSE,

NEAR GERMANTOWN, To be disposed of by Private Contract an Elegant COUNTRY RESIDENCE, consisting of a Stone House, Stone Barn, a Spring House, Coach House, Stables, &c. with every other convenience necessary; excellent Gardens, with the choicest kinds of fruit trees, with from ten to fifteen acres of Land, seven acres of which is thriving young Woodland.

Further particulars may be known by enquiring of the Printer. If required, more Land may be had to suit the purchaser.

August 3 ds

Wants a place as a Coachman,

OR as an Attendant to a travelling gentleman, a steady capable man, who can produce satisfactory recommendations. Enquire at Mr. Richard Hunt's, No. 28, South Fourth Street.

August 14 ds

# Foreign Intelligence.

From the LONDON OBSERVER. SUNDAY, June 9, 1799.

## PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The epitaph of a Charitable Man recorded—*ubi nescio*, says, "What I spent, I lost; what I possessed, is left to others; what I gave away, remains with me."

The details of benevolence in our former Numbers upon this subject, greatly preponderate in a contrast with the admitted profusity of the age; but in describing the humane and active ability with which the infant mind is trained to virtue, and the still lovely penitence is restored to it, we but entered upon a cause which, if not allowed to finish, we trust will find and a more able though it cannot a more zealous advocate.

The difficulty to discriminate between objects for every way meritorious, might diminish our humble efforts to benefit Institutions yet unnoticed, lest their success in one instance should be injurious in another, but that in looking to the lifts where

"Each man makes his own statue, builds himself; (Virtus) alone outbuilds the Pyramids; Her Monuments shall last, when Egypt's fall;

We miss the names of many of the affluent, because they know not that the superflux of their wealth would relieve the unprotected, the diseased, the indigent, and afford a gratification to which the dissipated sensualist must ever be a stranger. Juvenal says—

"Who can all fens of others ills escape, Is but a brute, at best, in human shape."

But we trust there are few such characters in this Country, and that an ignorance of the nature of our Public Charities, in a principal degree, occasions the comparatively limited number of their patrons, whose infinite merit no strength of language can describe.

The observations which appeared in this Paper on the 21st of April, and the subsequent Numbers, in our accounts of the Foundling Asylums and of the Magdalens, are materially applicable to our various Hospitals and Dispensaries.—Humanity and policy alike advocate them all—each is an offering to the Deity. In the year 1746,

## THE LOCK HOSPITAL

was established by voluntary subscription, to relieve, not only the irreproachable victim to the profusity of her husband, and the infant, innocent of the crimes of its parent, or its nurse, but even the offender, from the agonizing dissolution inevitable from the want of proper treatment. This institution, imitating the mercy of God to the guilty, receives the friendless and often half naked prostitute, and whilst anguish prepares the mind, inculcates Religion, whose precepts are generally as grateful as they had been unknown.

"Great numbers of the patients are the most ignorant as well as the most profligate of the human race; it cannot be expected, therefore, that they should be met with in places of worship, to receive the instruction, for the want of which they are perishing, and seducing others into the same ruinous courses. But the desire of a cure brings them into the Hospital, and there the proper means are used of making them wise unto salvation."

Here is an altar for the missionary to make his offering.—In the heart of the Capital of the Empire thousands of the human race are strangers to the Gospel, and have heard the name of their Maker only in execrations. The Foundling Institutions have the glory to protect the rising generation; but let not the present perish! The offspring of the prostitute, nurtured in vice, have no means to learn those sentiments of Religion and Loyalty of which their teachers are ignorant, until infirmity or disease compels the sufferer to supplicate admission into an Hospital, as the only means to prolong existence. How afflicting to Humanity how injurious to Religion, that they should ever supplicate in vain! but though the Patrons of these inestimable Institutions give their personal attendance, as well as their money, and though the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons in the world devote themselves without any other reward than what results from the exercise of benevolence, the funds of all our Public Charities are inadequate, not only to their greater extension, but in some instances, to their present support.

## THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

Was instituted in 1745, for the reception of Sick and Lame, and for the relief of Lying in married Women; to which dispositions the munificence of the late Mr. S. Whitbread, in 1792, added a ward for Persons afflicted with Cancers. Sufferers by accident are at all times admitted without recommendation, and all in-patients received without their incurring any expense.—This admirable Establishment had on the 1st day of the present year relieved 102,309 patients; of whom 10,130 were pregnant women; and during the last year alone 210 persons were admitted into the House without any recommendation, in consequence of their having met with accidents. A person subscribing 50l. or five guineas annually may recommend five Lying in women, an equal number of Lame in-patients. A subscriber of 30l. or three guineas per annum may recommend three Pregnant Women, three sick in-patients, and six out. The physicians are J. Mayo, W. Vaughan, P. W. Mayo, and Poignard. The surgeons Messrs. S. Howard, D. Minors, H. Witham, and J. Howard: all of whom, like the other Gentlemen, attend without pecuniary reward.

## WANTS A PLACE, AS WET NURSE,

A YOUNG WOMAN with a good breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, enquire at No. 104, Chesnut-Street.

August 10 ds

CHARLESTON, August 3.

Yesterday arrived the brig Aurora, Corrie, Cadiz, 37 days.

By this arrival we learn, that there had been no accounts received at Cadiz of an engagement between the two fleets in the Mediterranean, before the failed.

The Spanish fleet had arrived at Carthagena on the 20th May, after experiencing a severe gale of wind off Oran, on the Barbary coast, on the 16th and 17th, in which eleven sail of the line, one frigate and a sloop of war were dismasted.

The French fleet sailed for Toulon, where it arrived in safety about the same time, and remained there until the 29th May, when it sailed again.—It consisted of 24 sail of the line; its destination is not known, but supposed to be for Genoa.

The English fleet consisting of 25 sail of the line, under Lord St. Vincent, had got as high as Minorca, where it continued to cruise, until accounts were received of the disaster of the Spanish fleet, it then sailed up the Mediterranean, it was supposed to look for the French fleet.

The Spanish fleet went into the Mediterranean to cover an expedition which was to have been made from Carthage and Barcelona, against Minorca; but in consequence of the fleet being disabled it was given up.

The Spanish fleet consisted of nineteen sail of the line, and was to be ready for sea on the 4th of July.

Admiral Nelson, with ten or twelve sail of the line, was at Naples, the King of which he had carried there, who was reinstated in Naples on the 12th May. The French army had been withdrawn and were at Tuscany.

The army of Italy had given battle several times to the Austrians and Russians, the results of which were constantly unfavorable to the French. All Piedmont had fallen, and Moreau retired to the strong fortresses of Alexandria and Coni. The army of Rome had also retired, and was endeavoring to join Moreau, but it was thought it would not be able to accomplish the junction.

Moreau was closely besieged. The Austrians under Prince Charles, had got full possession of the Grison country, after repeated actions, it had entered Switzerland, where, on the 3d of June, a dreadful battle was fought between the Archduke and Massena, which ended in the defeat of the French; it was said that upwards of 30,000 men were killed on the field of battle. This battle was fought near Zurich; it was reported that Massena was wounded, but not generally credited. After the battle the French army retired from Zurich.

A day or two before the Aurora left Cadiz, a letter had been received from Genoa, dated the 3d of June, which mentioned that a fleet of 24 sail of the line was then off that place, but whether English or French, was not known.

Lord St. Vincent's left Minorca on the 25th of May. The Spanish frigate La Carmen, of forty guns, had captured an English sloop of war of 18 guns, richly laden, from the East Indies, and carried her into Carthage.

Sieyes had been elected one of the Directory of France in place of Reubell, and had taken his seat.

Two days after the Aurora left Cadiz, he saw a fleet of 17 sail standing for the gulf of Gibraltar, which captain Corrie supposed to be ships of the line. He did not speak them.

August 10.

We have been favored with the following particulars relative to Massena's army in Switzerland. They are extracted from the Publiciste (a Paris paper) of the 8th of June.

## PARIS, June 3.

Massena writes to the Directory, from his headquarters near Zurich, June 3, 12 o'clock at night, as follows:

"The whole of this day has been a day of battle, and dreadfully severe.—I have, however, been able to keep my position, and hope to continue to defend it under the walls of Zurich.

"The Austrians have advanced and now are at Zollicon, half a league from this."

"The same paper also contain a letter from Balle, of the 4th June, which relates that Massena had on that day abandoned Zurich, and his headquarters are now at Artheim, one league from Balle."

The Swiss Directory had retired from Lucerne to Berne.

The Publiciste of the 2d June announces the evacuation of Naples by the French, it was effected by the English and Russian troops, with the Sicilian volunteers, who were afterwards joined by the Neapolitans under Cardinal Ruffo, from Calabria.

A confirmation of this intelligence was received at Vienna.

Gen. Suwarrow had sent 30,000 men against Rome, 12,000 to Lucca, and 10,000 were stationed between Piacenza and Parma, to prevent the escape of Gen. McDonald to Genoa.

The French minister of finance, in his report to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 2d June, states the whole of the French armies, exclusive of the last conscription, to be 431,000; of these there are 60,000 horse-men, and 40,000 of these are not provided with horses. He also states that the revenue yields but 222 millions, when their necessities require 466 millions.

The Altona Gazette of the 9th June, contains a letter from Gen. Melas, dated the 16th May, announcing another victory over the French troops under Gen. Moreau, on the banks of the Bormio and the Po, on the 13th five days after the capture of Tortona. The French lost 8000 men killed and 6000 men taken prisoners, 150 pieces of artillery, and 200 ammunition waggons. Moreau retreated to Coni. Gen. Victor who commanded the right wing of the army, was cut off, and retreated by Savona to Genoa, leaving his baggage and artillery behind him. The battle lasted 14 hours.