

Philadelphia, 7th Sept. 1799.

MR. FERRO,

Enclosed I send you a letter from the committee of correspondence for Washington county, covering a certificate from a number of the most respectable gentlemen in that county, proving Mr. JAMES ROSS of Pittsburgh's attachment to the Christian Religion, in contradiction to a false and scandalous report propagated and industriously circulated, by the friends to Mr. M'Kean's election, "that Mr. Ross is an Atheist, a Deist," &c. I have known Mr. Ross from his youth, and his father and friends of York county, where he was born, and a more religious and virtuous family is not to be produced. In my long acquaintance with him, I have never heard an irreligious or indecent expression from him, and believe him to be a moral, wife and virtuous citizen, a good Christian, and well qualified to fill the important office of Governor.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

Washington, August 28, 1799.

SIR,

THE committee in this county for promoting the election of Mr. Ross, have learnt where Mr. Ross is less known than here, currency is given by the enemies to his election, (the same conscientious men who supported the election of Mr. Jefferson,) to a report, that Mr. Ross is a Deist.

To prevent the effect of this report, one of the committee in this town, where Mr. Ross lived more than ten years, and until about five years ago, applied to such elders and other persons, noted for their piety and regard for religion, as have known Mr. Ross during the whole of this time, and as easily could be applied to, and they cheerfully signed the enclosed certificate. It was regretted that the absence of the Rev. John M'Millan, (who is the minister nearest to this place, is intimately and has been about twenty years well acquainted with Mr. Ross, and is zealous for his election,) and of the other Presbyterian ministers in this neighbourhood, who are now sitting in Presbytery, more than sixty miles from this town, prevented the obtaining of their contradiction to this false and malicious report. But it was not thought prudent for the sake of this, to suffer the report to gain force, by the delay of another week's post: especially as these who have signed, are distinguished characters, for good sense, honesty and piety, and respectable for their stations in society. Mr. Allison is judge of this county, Mr. Swearingen, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Ritchie are justices of the peace, and the last has been a member of assembly. Mr. Cott and Mr. Brice, are county commissioners, and the last has been a member of assembly. Mr. Cunningham is a substantial merchant and Mr. Mercer a substantial farmer. These gentlemen being all in town at the time, were readily applied to, and you may be assured, that the certificate of any one of them, is sufficient to outweigh the report. Many more names could have been obtained, but to seek numbers was thought to be giving too much respect to the slander, and a selection of a few unquestionable characters was thought best.

The presence of the Rev. John Smith, of Cannonsburgh, a learned and respectable Seceder minister, who, about three years ago, removed to this country from Ocliorara, in Lancaster county, enabled us to procure his certificate also, and upon this we are content to rest the character of Mr. Ross, and of ourselves.

We could with as much ease have obtained as positive a denial of all the other malicious reports lately propagated against Mr. Ross, and we do pledge ourselves that they are false. But we thought it not of consequence to do so, as they are, we trust, generally known to be false; and as such reports from unprincipled and designing men are usually expected on such occasions. But there are so few means of ascertaining the credit due to a report of infidelity and a respect for religion is of such importance in public stations, that we thought it a duty to our fellow citizens to disprove the aspersions of deism.

Least, therefore, this aspersion should mislead good people, unacquainted with Mr. Ross, the committee here request that you will publish, if you think proper, these documents in the newspapers or in hand bills, as you think best, and in such manner as you think most fit. The original of these certificates is in the hands of the committee of Franklin county.

A. ADDISON,
Chairman of the committee of Washington co.

Washington, (P.) Aug. 26th 1799.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE the subscribers, regular members of sundry Presbyterian congregations in the county of Washington, have heard with surprise and regret, that among the many slanderous reports propagated against the respectable character of James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, who has been proposed to be chosen governor of Pennsylvania, one is that he is a Deist.

We trust that we have a sincere regard for truth and religion, and we feel ourselves bound by the duties we owe to both, so far as our testimony can go to remove from our fellow citizens, this obstruction to the free exercise of our votes in favour of Mr. Ross. God forbid that we should assist in placing in such an important a station, a man defective in respect for religion. And we but obey the dictates of our own consciences in making the following declaration of what we know of Mr. Ross, from our own observation and indubitable information.

Mr. Ross was born of respectable and pious parents, of the Presbyterian church in

York county in this state, and received from them a religious education. He is well instructed in the scriptures and the doctrine of christianity as held by our church; and we are persuaded believes and respects them. He lived long in this town, and longer in this county, and we have had good opportunities of knowing him. Where he has lived, there has not been any stated minister, and only occasional supplies for public worship. But he has contributed to the support of public worship where he lived, and attended it regularly and there is nothing known to us to justify the imputation that he is an infidel or deist, and we think this imputation false and malicious.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands.

A Swearer } Elders of Washington
Robert Stockton } Congregation.
Joseph Wherry }
John Cotton } Elders of Buffale Congregation.
James Brice }
James Mitchell, Elder of Peters Congregation.
John Mercer } Elders of Chartiers
James Allison } Congregation.
Craig Ritchie }
Alexander Cunningham.

Since I lived in Washington county, I have had opportunity of conversing and being well acquainted with James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, and of knowing his character from serious and respectable persons well acquainted with his opinions and conversation, and I am well persuaded that he is sincerely respectful of the Christian Protestant Religion, and do verily believe that the report of his being an infidel or deist is altogether without foundation.

JOHN SMITH,
Minister of Associated Congregation Chartiers.

ALMS-HOUSE,

September 11th 1799.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU being returned to serve as Guardians of the poor, are required to attend at the City Court House in Chestnut Street, on the 25th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, or at such other place where the Mayor may please appoint.

IN THE ROOM OF

Peter Thompson }
Thomas Morris } Andrew Pettit
Charles Jolly }
James C. Fisher }
James Stoaks }
John Whitesides } William Holderness
Michael Roberts }
Capt. William Jones }
William Gramond } William Read
Thomas M. Willing }
Joseph Higbie }
Richard Tunis }
John Massey } William Steel
Israel Paxton }
Samuel Richards, Jun. }
Isaac Totem Kopper }
Joseph Worrel } William Preston
Samuel Shinn }
Benjamin Price }
John Davis, }
Thomas Hoche, } Joseph Simons,
Edward Thompson }
John M. Price; }
Abel Evans }
Cathwallader Foulbe } Peter Keyser
William Hallowell }
John Newbold }
Henry Molere }
William Johnson } Jacob Greeble
John Hood }
Jesse Williamson }
William Clifton, Jun. }
David Evans } Charles Swift
Capt. John Carson }
William Burnside }

CHARLES SWIFT, President,
Board of Managers.



SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,
No. 129, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.—He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. SAMUEL EMERY.

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WHEREAS,

A N attachment was lately issued out of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Essex, in the state of New Jersey, directed to the sheriff of the said county, against the rights, credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Cleves Symmes at the suit of William Wells, in a plea of trespass on the case to his damage three thousand dollars:—

And whereas, the said sheriff did, at the term of June last past, return to the said court that he had attached the defendant by a certain bond given by Matthias Denman and Samuel Meeker to the said defendant, to the amount of near two thousand dollars, and also by sixty land warrants:—

New therefore, unless the said John Cleves Symmes shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the foot of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him, and his property herein attached, will be sold agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

Aaron Ogden, Clerk, &c.
Elizabeth-town, July 8, 1799 (11) 22122

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

July 13.

The discussion respecting the Forced Loan was resumed.

Poulain Grandpre stated that the principle of the law imposing this Loan was, that it should be levied upon those in easy circumstances—that it should be progressive and subject to repayment.

The Committee, thus circumscribed in its limits, had examined the subject. A Loan like that of the year 4 would give rise to the most odious discretion in the allotment of the quantum, and it was necessary therefore to think of some other mode.

The committee was of opinion that the bases of the fourth existing contributions should be adopted—on the Landed, the Moveable, the Sumptuary, and the Personal.

Doche DeLille opposed these bases. He thought it would be better to assume other bases—1. Population; 2. The number of contributors to the land tax who have above 1500 livres a year; 3. The number of contributors to that on Moveables who pay more than 20 livres; 4. The contributors to the Sumptuary tax; 5. The contractors; 6. Those who have licences of the highest rank for carrying on business.

Genilleux thought the tax should fall only on the 20,000 richest citizens, to be divided into six classes. The first to pay from five to six hundred livres progressively. The highest class not to exceed 10,000 livres. The relations of Emigrants in every case to pay double.

Poulain Grandpre complained that Genilleux, though a member of the Committee on the Bill, had not mentioned this plan. He contended that this plan would fall more severely on the poor than that of the Committee.

Genilleux's plan was referred to the Directory. The Directory sent a message with the answer of Lagarde, to the charges against him in the message of the Council of the 9th.

JULY 15.

The council formed itself into a general committee, after which the fitting was made public. The reporter from the committee read a denunciation against the Ex Directors Merlin, Treillard, Rewbell, and Revellere. They are accused of having violated the sovereignty of the people, of having endeavored to overthrow the republic, and of having connived at peculation. The council sustained the denunciation, and agreeable to the 112 and following articles of the constitution, read the bill a first time.

Poulain Grandpre, in the name of the committee of finance, stated, that the committee, after hearing and discussing a number of plans, had adhered to their own with alterations.

1st. The land and moveable taxes are to be taken together, in apportioning the share of the individual who pays these taxes.

2. Persons with a fortune notoriously out proportion to their contributions to be rated by a jury of nine members named by the central administration.

3. Persons accused of emigration, persons of provisionally exiled from the lists, the defendants and the relations in the ascending scale of emigrants, are to be rated triple those of the same fortune.

4. The Ex Nobles subject to the laws of 3d Brumaire, year 4—16 Fructidor, year 5—4 Primaire, year 6—shall pay double.

5. Persons unmarried shall pay one-half more than the usual rate.

6. Persons accused of emigration, not nobles, if inscribed on the list in departments where they were not domiciliated, are exiled from 2000 l.

Contributors to the land tax, who pay less than 500 livres, shall pay nothing to the loan.

From 500 to 1000—10-4 in addition.
1000 to 1500—10-5 ditto.
1500 to 2000—5-3 ditto.
2000 to 2500—5-4 ditto.

From 10,000 and upwards—tripled.

8. Persons liable to the tax on moveables to pay nothing, if they contribute less than 50 livres.

From 50 to 100—double
100 to 150—triple
150 to 200—quadruple
200 to 250—quintuple
250 to 300—sextuple
300 to 350—seven fold
350 to 400—eight fold
400 upwards—twenty fold.

9. Persons liable to the sumptuary tax shall pay for a man servant five times.

For a pleasure horse, ten livres
A two-wheeled carriage, fifteen livres
A four-wheeled ditto, twenty livres.

10. The persons liable to the loan shall subscribe six obligations, payable monthly, the first in Fructidor. The Ex Nobles, persons accused of emigration and bachelors, shall pay a month sooner.

11. Those who refuse to subscribe shall be compelled by imprisonment.

12. No passports or certificates of residence to be given till the party has proved that he has paid his quota, or that he is not liable.

The council decreed urgency.

Ganrau proposed an exception in favour of bachelors who are in the armies. Agreed to.

Porte and Jourdan moved exceptions in favour of ex nobles who are in the armies, and have children serving three campaigns. The council passed to the order of the day.

The council adopted all the articles up to the progressive rates.

The farther consideration was adjourned.

Francois de Nantes stated that there could be no doubt that treachery was at the bottom of the surrender of the fortresses in Piedmont; the garrison of Turin, returned on parole to the department of l'Isere, had furnished proofs of the fact. A battalion had deposited before the municipality of Bourgoin that they had been supplied with balls, some of which were not of the calibre others were of wood covered with a piece of tin. The bottom of the cartridge was filled with sand. Francois shewed the council one of the balls which had been sent him by the municipality of Bourgoin. Referred to the Directory and the committee of five.

July 17.

Duheim proposed that as the deputies had given up part of their salary, the committee to whom the subject had been referred were of opinion that other functionaries should be liable to similar deductions with the exception of such salaries as were very small. A report to this effect was made by Lacree.

The council, after a report on a message of the Directory, gave a new credit to the Minister at war and of the marine, of 20 millions on the 125 millions of national effects submitted to sale by the law of 26 Vendemiaire.

The discussion of the forced loan was resumed and the first article adopted yesterday, with respect to combining the landed and moveable contributions on fixing the rate, was repealed. Several amendments were made.

July 18.

The discussion of the forced loan was resumed, and a number of amendments were adopted in the rate of contribution for sumptuary articles.

Instead of ten times the amount of the tax for a man servant, it was fixed at five livres, and in proportion for carriages.

July 19.

Talot, on a motion of order.—When I communicated to you my fears respecting the reports that were in circulation, of the intended establishment of a convention, I little thought that Royallin, ever on the watch, would make a handle of my speech to promote reaction. Vexal Journals have loaded me with praises, which I disclaim, while they overwhelmed with calumnies many of my colleagues, as well as a patriotic society in the Thuilleries. These vile tools would prevent the assembling of the patriots because they dread their vigilance. Republicans, let us be more than ever united—let us extinguish all private animosities—let us form an impenetrable barrier round the constitution of the year 3; and the great destinies of the Republic will be completed in the happiness of the people. Let us call to mind the reaction which followed the 9th Thermidor, (July 27), and tremble at that which now exists in the departments of the West and South.—He concluded with moving, that a committee of 5 five members should be appointed to present or organize laws respecting political meetings.—Agreed to.

Bertrand de Calvados, on a motion of order.—Royallin, said he, endeavours to avail itself of the last proceedings, by spreading in the departments rumours of the removal of the reign of terror, and that the 10th Thermidor is not to be celebrated. When the most absurd tyranny weighed down France—when the republicans were imprisoned; when the armies were left destitute of every thing; when the dilapidators devoured the substance of the people, the royalists never talked of the system of terror. He proposed, that agreeable to the law of 1 Brumaire the 10th of Thermidor (last of Robespierre) should be celebrated in the usual place of sitting. Agreed to.

The forced loan was again taken into consideration; Several provisions were adopted for rendering effectual the collection of the loan.—Adjourned the discussion.

Quirot was chosen President.

LONDON, JULY 4.

ASSASSINATION AT BENARES.

WE now lay before our readers a detailed account of this horrid transaction, which was shortly noticed in the Times of Tuesday. Revenge for being forced to resign the Mofnad appears to have prompted Vizier Ally to this sanguinary massacre.

Vizier Ally had resided at Benares from the time he was compelled, in consequence of the impropriety of his conduct, to resign the Mofnad in favour of Sadut Ally, the present Nabob Vizier of Oude.

It was lately deemed expedient to change the place of this Highness's residence from Benares to Calcutta, a measure he strongly deprecated, and earnestly endeavored to prevent. The orders to government were transmitted through Mr. Chevy, and the time had nearly approached for his removal.

On the morning of the 14th of January Vizier Ally went with a larger train of attendants than usual, all armed. Two of Mr. Chevy's H. carriages gave him notice of this, and signified their suspicion of his hostile designs. As soon as they were seated, Vizier Ally asked Mr. Chevy, whether it was his determination to send him to Calcutta? To which the latter replied, that it was not of his; that if he had any objections he would write to the Governor, and he might remain till the answer arrived. He then began to complain of all the injuries he and his father had received, and to insult him by laying hold of his coat; on which Mr. Chevy pushed him off with his arm, when he immediately made a cut at him with his sabre, but not wounding him much, Mr. Chevy ran out into his garden. Some horsemen pursuing him, he then made towards the door, when Wallas Ally, Trut Ally, and others, came up, and cut him down, and strangled him in a shocking manner.

Mr. Evans ran out, but was pursued, shot first, and afterwards cut with their sabres most inhumanly; it is remarkable, that altho the ruffians plundered Mr. Chevy's house of many valuable effects, the things immediately about his person remained untouched; the diamond ring on his finger, and the watch in his pocket, were found and secured by his servant, after the retreat of the assassins.

Captain Conway was not in the house when the scene of blood commenced; he was approaching on horseback, when his horse was shot, and off course fell an easy prey. The bodies of all three were miserably mangled; one of poor Chevy's hands were entirely cut off.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis had rode out on an elephant in the morning, and on their return passed unmolested thro, a numerous train of armed men belonging to Vizier Ally; but on their arrival at home, the Caval come to Mr. Davis, and communicated his apprehensions.

From Mr. Chevy's house the murderers proceeded to Mr. Davis's and meeting Mr. Robert Graham, Killed him. Mr. Davis, had but just time to get Mrs. Davis, the children and servants, on the top of the house, when the assassins approached. Mr. Davis, fortunately had a long spear with him, which he defended the passage to the top of the house for nearly an hour and a half.

Thus baffled, they plundered the house of every thing valuable, plate, linen, watches, arms, &c. destroying all the glasses and wall shades, the branches of which they pulled down, supping them to be silver; they killed and wounded many of the sepoy and servants, and taking away the elephants, horses and cattle, retired, as it would appear, to collect a greater force; but before they returned, the cavalry from camp arrived, which kept them at bay till the troops of the line, with four guns, dispersed them, but not till several shot had been fired from the six pounders; they however wounded many of the troops before they got to Madadoff's garden, from whence a smart firing of matchlocks was kept up, as well as from some small guns, which they had that morning plundered Mr. Darrell's boat.

On the first alarm, most of the gentlemen mounted their horses and rode to the camp. One of Mrs. Davis's women was shot thro the arm on the top of the house. An European, named Hill, was terribly wounded though still alive. Mr. McDonald, the piper, made his escape, Pachaul Mochin's Bungalow, and all the buildings were completely burnt and destroyed. An attack was made on the Treasury, and an elephant of Shajoll Dohes's, with 13 or 20,000 rupees, was taken at the bridge, as they were going to Mr. Chevy's.

In the attack of our cavalry, Lieutenant Brown, of the 2d battalion, 4th regiment, was slightly wounded; 3 artillery invalids severely wounded; 1 Sepoy killed, and 17 or 18 wounded, some since dead. Vizier Ally was seen on the road to Azimghur. Twenty of his elephants were seized, and brought into Benares. His wife and 50 women were found in the house. Some accounts say he was going to the Rebel Joganath-ling, who for two or three years has kept the districts in that neighborhood under alarm by his predatory excursions. Others think he was going to the Rajah of Butrool. All Europeans were collected at Mr. Davis's house, and 20 troops encamped close to the top.

The news of this transaction reached Lucknow on the 17th January, when his highness the Nabob, ordered the troops at Cawnpore, to march to Lucknow. His highness also offered a reward of 50,000 rupees for the apprehension of the Vizier Ally. This will be a considerable temptation to the poor Rajahs in the hills, or to some of the needy train of adventurers who have accompanied the assassin in his flight.

Advices of the 4th of February state, that the late accounts of the assassin Vizier Ally left him prosecuting his journey to Napan-Leters from Benares, of recent date, describe that district as still in a very unsettled state.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber living at George Town, cross roads in that county and state of Maryland, hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of William Dinsmore, late of Kent County, merchant, deceased.

All persons having any claims against the said deceased, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, either to the subscriber or to William Barroll, Esq. her attorney, living in Cheller Town Maryland.

All persons indebted to the deceased, either on Bond, Bill, note or account, are earnestly requested to discharge the same without delay, otherwise suits will be commenced against them.

ISABELLA DINSMORE, Administratrix of William Dinsmore deceased.
George Town Cross-Roads Kent County.
August 31, 1799. dm.

On Tuesday the 11th of October next, at the Robin Hood tavern, on the Falls road, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold by public auction,

About eighty acres of Land,

LAYING 4 miles from Philadelphia, on the east side of the Falls road, which bounds it on the west, and contiguous to lands of Mr. Clement Biddle, Mrs. Elmfbrey, Mr. Thomas Kettland, Mr. Montmolins, Mr. Thomas Clifford, Mr. Wilson and others. A road of two perches, leading from the Falls road, at the top of the Robin Hood hill, runs east through this land, and gives an easy access to the whole, which will be divided into lots of 7 to 10 acres, to suit the purchasers. The number of beautiful trees on this land, its healthy situation and pleasant neighbourhood, will no doubt attract the attention of the public. The whole now lays open, and a plot of it may be seen at the Robin Hood tavern after the 20th inst. The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers.
September 15