

Mr. FENNO,

Inclosed I send you a letter from the committee of correspondence for Washington county...

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...

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...

The presence of the Rev. John Smith, of Cannonburgh, a learned and respectable Seceder minister, who, about three years ago, removed to this country from Otonara, in Lancaster county, enabled us to procure his certificate also...

We could wish 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...

Leas, 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...

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 surprize 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 obnoxious to the free exercise of our votes in favour of Mr. Ross. God forbid that we should assist in placing in such an important 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 doctrines 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...

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands.

A Sweaterger } Elders of Washington Robert Stockton } Congregation. Joseph Wherry } James Brice } Elders of Buffale Congregation. John Cotton } James Mitchell, Elder of Peters Congrega- } John Mercer } Elders of Chartiers Congregation. James Allison } 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...

JOHN SMITH, Minister of Associated Congregation Chartiers.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, convened by public notice, at the Union school-house, in Germantown, on Saturday the 21st of Sept. 1799, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to fill the several offices which will become vacant at the ensuing Election.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, was appointed Chairman:

Whereupon it was unanimously resolved, That the wisdom, integrity, real patriotism, uniform principles, and affable demeanor of JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, eminently qualify him for the dignified station of Chief Magistrate of this commonwealth...

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting approves of the nomination of JOHN JONES, of Lower Dublin, by their fellow citizens of this county; and will support him and JOSEPH BALL, at the ensuing election...

Resolved unanimously, That Michael Kepple, Samuel W. Fisher, William Hall, George Fox, Godfrey Hoga, and Robert Frazer, deservng and possessing the confidence of this meeting, be recommended to the choice of our fellow-citizens as Members of the House of Representatives.

Resolved unanimously, that the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the following tickets, are well qualified to serve our fellow-citizens in the corporation of Philadelphia.

Selected Council. Samuel Michle Fox, Samuel Coates, John Miller, junior, and Abijah Davies. Common Council. Kearney Wharton, John Rugan, Thomas Gilbert, Joseph McGiffin, Laurence Herbert, Daniel Smith, Henry Drinkes, jun, Michael Kepple, Thomas P. Cope, Joseph Hopkinson, Thomas Parker, George Pharmed, Gideon Hill Wells, Malcom M'Donald, Caspar W. Morris, Jonathan Jones, Paschal Hollingsworth, Edward Pennington, Timothy Paxson, and James Milsner.

Resolved, That J. Wall, M. Kepple, and Joshua Humphreys be a committee to inform our fellow-citizens of the county of Delaware, that this meeting approves of the nomination of John Jones, of Lower Dublin, and earnestly requests their concurrence and support in favour of the said John Jones and Joseph Ball, at the ensuing election.

Ordered, that the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Philadelphia newspapers.

Levi Hollingsworth, chairman. Z. Paulson, jun. secretary.

M'KEAN.

To the Editor of the York Herald. Sir, Please to insert the following letter, and oblige your's, &c. J. C.

To the Honourable THOMAS M'KEAN, Esq. Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. &c. SIR, I scarcely thought it possible among the vicissitudes of human affairs, that I should have to address you through the channel of a Newspaper; but it seems the period has arrived, when it has become necessary for me, in order to contradict the vile slanders that has been propagated, and the odium attempted to be thrown upon me, by those who I presume, act by your authority; I mean certain Addressors of the Public in this place, that have, through the medium of your friend Solomon Myer's press, among other things stated, "Another charge is, that M'Kean should have said, that York county was a Tory county; but the truth is, Mr. M'Kean never either expressed

or entertained such an opinion. It is the fabrication of party men, and circulated with a view, to prejudice the people of York county against our Republican candidate."

Whether the above charge is true, and the assertion of your friends untrue, I leave you and the public to determine, when I solemnly declare, that you, at the house of John Watson, Esq. in Millin county, in the presence of the honorable Edward Shippen and Edward Shippen Burd Esqs. did assert, without any previous provocation, "that the people of York supported the British Corpral, and were a pack of damn'd Tories; and I replied they were a good Whigs as your Honor," &c.

At another time, at Hartley's Tavern, near Bedford, in the presence of a Mr. Shields, you said "the members of Assembly from York county, were damn'd fools, and that you could not get them to do what you wanted;" to which I replied that was the reason the county sent such men, for was it known that he had any influence over them, they never would be elected. At another time, I heard you say "York was a Tory county," and I then replied it was not, nor would I suffer such flander. I have also heard you say, that every word of the letter written by Mr. Jefferson, to Mazoni, was true; and that "General Washington, had done great deal of good during the Revolution, but a great deal of mischief since that period."

Those who wish for further information, respecting your assertions, and conduct, at the times and places above mentioned, have an opportunity of satisfying themselves, by applying to the gentlemen whose names with reluctance, I have been thus publicly obliged to mention; and as to the other assertions, if necessary, I am willing to make oath of I am sorry that you and those whom I have above alluded to, have made it necessary for me, thus publicly, to state the facts; and the consequences that may arise therefrom, you and them will know to whose account they ought to be placed.

With a hope that you may not be elected Governor, and a wish that you may remain in the station you now hold, I am,

Sir, your most obedient, JOHN CLARK.

York, Sept. 13, 1799.

MILLY ANDRE & Co. Have removed out of town, and they will have no share in their healthy store, No. 88, Market-street corner of South Third street, A general assortment of DRY GOODS, ALSO,

Just received from Virginia, 19 hogheads of best Virginia TOBACCO they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Sept. 23. 3teod

140 barrels Green COFFEE, FOR SALE, By SIMON & HYMAN GRATZ, No. 232, Market Street. WE HAVE ALSO ON HAND, 150 qr. chests Hyson Skin TEA, of latest 32 qr. chests Hyson ditto, in stock 10 chests Bohoa ditto, in stock. Sept. 18. dim.

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 Chesler Down 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's Cross-Roads Kent County. August 31, 1799. dim.

On Tuesday the 1st 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. Ellmhrey, Mr. Thomas Keland, Mr. Montmolin, 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 sites 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. This terms will be made known at the time of sale.

CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers. September 14

Philadelphia, Sept. 24th, 1799.

SALES of the following Lots, advertised the 20th inst. postponed in consequence of unfavourable weather, until FRIDAY, the 27th instant, At one o'clock, A. M.

At which time will be Sold, On the Premises, ONE TRACT, containing about 50 acres, lying in Springfield township, Montgomery county, fronting on a public road leading from Abington, distance therefrom four miles, and one mile and an half from Flour Town.

The country is remarkably healthy, and situation for a farm or country seat beautiful, soil good, and lime stone plenty. Also upwards of fifty acres, choice young chestnut timber land, divided in convenient lots, situate in Upper Dublin township, nearly opposite to the above. To be sold as part of the estate of the late Caleb Emlen, deceased, by JAMES VAUX, CHARLES PLEASANTS, Attorneys in fact to M. Emlen sole Executrix. dt27S.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

JULY 14.

This being the anniversary of 26 Messidor, July 14, the President made a speech suitable to the occasion.

Talot rose. The malcontents indulge themselves in propagating unfavourable reports. They publish that the two Councils are to be replaced by a National Convention. You ought to declare yourselves on this occasion. No; the Constitution of the third year shall not be violated. We have refused it from various factions, and will preserve it entire [Live the Constitution of the third year resound'd from every corner.] This pathetic transport will inspire with confidence all good citizens, who are tired with Revolutions. No; no tyrant no triumvir shall trample down the law, or us, or our fellow citizens. No, no Liberty for all! Conscripits fly to the frontiers; your young brothers attend you, and the enemy challenges you! Frenchmen be confident—Your Constitution shall be maintained. Live the Republic, and the Constitution of the 3d year! This exclamation was repeated by the whole Council, which ordered the printing of the speech; and the music played the patriotic air of Ca Ira.

L. Buonaparte. Undoubtedly on the 18th of June you destroyed the enemies of liberty, and promised to the French people to maintain the Constitution of the 3d year. This oath must be kept, and foreign influence guard'd against. There is a small number of men who would wish us to pass the Constitutional line; the friends of Kings also direct it. You must then declare yourselves. The French people do not wish for more convulsions, nor changes, nor scaffolds.—They desire no more of the regime of terror of 1793. They want only a constitutional regime. But you know the consequences of a political contest are not always those which were sought for. The 9th Thermidor led to the 13th Vendemiaire, and 18th Fructidor, to the 22d Floreal. Why this? Because party men plac'd themselves behind Republicans for the purpose of appropriating to themselves the fruits of these days. They had flattered tyrants, and flattered the multitude to make them forget their former infamy. Had your attitude been inflexible, perhaps the consequences of the 30th Prairial would have been as deplorable as they are now satisfactory. The revolutionary torrent, if not arrested in its course, would have burst its banks, and would have carried away thousands of fallen heads and scattered carcasses. The Constitution must not always stand on such a column, like a victim on the altar. (The Book of the Constitution is opened on a column of marble placed in the middle of the Hall) The constitutional equilibrium must be maintained, and its powers must remain independent. Undoubtedly the Directory must not influence the Legislative body, and as certainly, neither should the Legislative Body influence the Directory. The men called to the helm of the state are clothed with your confidence, and will continue to deserve it. Surrounded by the constitutional strength of the Legislative opinion, they will march in concert with you, and will rescue the Constitution from the dangers in which it is plac'd by men already persecuted by public opinion, and soon to be pursued by justice. I demand that you shall renew the oath, to maintain in its integrity the constitution of the third year. Live the Republic! Live the Constitution of the third year.—Ordered to be printed to the number of twelve copies.

Blin—It is not enough to swear to maintain the Constitution of the third year. We must further adhere to the oath made to the French people, to punish the traitors who have endangered the safety of the Republic. I demand that the General Committee be resumed.

Marquet seconded this motion; but several members observed that the Reporter of the Committee was not present; and the Council resumed the discussion of the project relative to the forced loan of one hundred millions.

Lacuec presented a plan to authorize the Central Administrations to raise themselves an eight of the contributions, by way of advance on the loan, and to employ the produce thereof to the clothing and equipment of new battalions.—It was ordered to be printed.

Stevenotte wished that twenty one millions for Delegations to the Departments should be suspended, and applied to the same use.

Jourdan (de la Haufe Vienne), supported the motion of Lacuec. It determines nothing, said he, on the distribution of the loan, and is calculated to expedite the raising of the battalions. There exists a grand conspiracy of Royalists, which I promise to unmask at an early day. Their companies are organized at Paris. They have their correspondences with the departments of the West, with Conde, with Suwarow, with Prince Charles. They expect, with impatience, the moment when the armies of the enemy shall be at our frontiers, to embarrass the operations of the interior, and assassinate Republicans. An immediate levy is then necessary. I demand that the proposition of Lacuec be adopted, and that a Committee be charged to present a plan for determining on what class of the persons liable to contribute the allowance of twenty two millions of the forced loan shall fall.

Deitreun coincided in opinion with Jourdan, and combated with energy the

motion of Stevenotte as tending to ruin public credit by attacking transactions of the most sacred nature. The proposition of Stevenotte was rejected by the Order of the Day. Those of Lacuec and Jourdan were referred to a Committee, to present to morrow a plan on the subject.

LONDON, July 24.

The new clubs at Paris proceed merrily in the work of regenerating the public opinion. One Citizen makes a speech, another sings a song, and the whole company cheer up one another's spirits by chanting the Marseillois Hymn in full chorus.—Such meetings may produce riots, but they are not very likely to fabricate plots.

The Ex-Directory Merlin is accused of a crime not peculiar to Republicans only. They call him the fabricator of conspiracies and plots. But this will appear a venial offence in the eyes of those who have no other means of perpetuating their power than by creating alarms, and making the people believe that the country must stand or fall with the faction.

The French papers mention that General Macdonald is going to Paris on account of his health. It is strange that the present campaign should have been so fertile in disorders among commanders in chief, and more strange that the air of such a city as Paris should be considered as salutary!

The principles at least of the Jacobins, seem to be adopted by the new Club at Paris. One member has proposed to cut off 50,000 heads in order to save the Country. There must be more leading men in France than any where else.

The new Club at Paris will be of some service, by furnishing us with a new epithet to throw on every one who doubts the irrefragibility and omnipotence of men in power. The word Jacobin is almost worn out, and become so very unintelligible, that when even the ministerial writers fall out, they throw it at one another.

The King of Sardinia has declared war against France. If those who have taken his continental dominions in truth do him justice, he will be a useful acquisition to the Confederacy. His interests in Piedmont, however, have not yet been brought very much into notice. If he gets far play he may again be worth a subsidy.

That Buonaparte and his army were in fact transported, has been long believed, and its being now asserted in the Councils of France is probably one of the consequences of a freedom of speech which the last Directory would not have permitted. Whatever may be thought of that proceeding as a crime, it is the only way in which the absence of such a man as Buonaparte, and the army which had been uniformly victorious under him, can be accounted for.

Some months ago a Polish Gentleman, who played a great deal, was at Rome: after having won the young men's money he played for their pictures, and thus in less than a month he collected about 200 pictures, among which are several Raphaels, and other precious pieces.

A letter from Milan mentions the singular circumstance of the cutting down some trees near Milan, in the hollow of one of which the body of a French soldier was found in a state of putrefaction. He had a considerable sum in his pockets, and is supposed to have been wounded and to have got in on this tree to avoid falling into the hands of the Austrians, where he expired.

The Comte de Cabarras, father of the celebrated Madame Tallien, after having travelled through France and Holland upon his private affairs, is returned to the place of his birth in the neighbourhood of Bayonne; and has demanded of the Court of Spain permission to return to that country, in order to live peaceably in one of the provinces. He has received for answer, that if he wishes to enter Spain, he must establish himself at Badajoz, on the frontiers of Portugal.

St. Jean d'Acree on the coast of Syria, so much the object of our attention at present, is fortified with a wall of very moderate strength, having only one gate, and is a pretty large town, but many of the houses are empty—the population is estimated by a late traveller, Mr. Brown, at between fifteen and twenty thousand.—There remains part of a double fosse, which extended round the town, but is daily dilapidated for modern erections. It has no cattle nor other reliques of antiquity.

Oxford, this year, has 7 regents, 3 doctors in divinity, 3 in civil law, 3 in medicine, and 112 masters of arts.

In the small village of Blackrod, near Sheffield, there are eight men whose united ages amount to 743 years; except one, they are still capable of working at some employment.

The Abbe De Lille, so celebrated in the literary world as the best French poet now living, arrived in England by the last packet from Hamburgh. It is understood that he is come to London to publish several poems.

FROM THE BEE.

Published at Edmburg by Dr. Anderson.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Accident frequently gives birth to discoveries of the highest importance; as it often happens that men, in very obscure stations in life, are possessed of some useful branches of knowledge, which the keenest researches of philosophy have not been able to discover. An instance of this kind occurred some time ago, that ought to be universally known among all the people of a small nation surrounded and intersected by seas as ours is.

A vessel having sprung a-leak in the Atlantic ocean, which admitted more water than could be voided by the pumps, the master and men, to the number of were obliged to bestake themselves in haste to their boat, a small Norway skiff, and abandon themselves to the mercy of the waves in that