

have known how to procure themselves rapid and scandalous fortunes.

In the sitting of the Council of Ancients, 2d Thermidor, the Secretary read a crowd of addresses, all calling down vengeance upon the triumvir.

3d Thermidor. The citizens of Salles, (lower Pyrenees) denounce the representative Cafenave as having been one of the most ardent agents of the triumvirate, and of having tyrannized that department in quality of central commissary.

A member. There is not a patriot more energetic than Cafenave.

Lauflat was not entirely of opinion with this speaker; he believed the course followed by Cafenave, in that department, was by no means favorable to the Patriots. He wished to speak further, but the Council cut short these debates by proceeding to the order of the day.

The citizen Morla, engineer, denounces Merlin, of Thionville, as a dilapidator of the public fortune. Sent to the Directorate.

The whole of the department of Ardèche is in insurrection, and the power and authority of the government set at defiance.

Serious troubles agitate the Department of Deux Sures, where the Royalists, with the white Banner of France, march in force from commune to commune cutting down the trees of liberty and demolishing the Republican emblems.

Quinette, ex conventionalist, replaces Francois de Neuchateau as minister of the Interior.

Bourdon, Commissary of the marine at Antwerp is appointed to succeed Bruix, as minister of Marine.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO.

I shall be much obliged to you to give the following extract from the late Mr. Hopkinson's valuable works, a place in your paper, if it has not already appeared, for as I live in the country, I do not regularly see the papers.

Ch. Justice. Let the court be adjourned to three o'clock this afternoon; and I expect that the jury and the gentlemen of the bar, will be punctual in their attendance. We will wait for no man in this court. I am determined to establish punctuality wherever I am concerned. I insist upon every man's attendance at three o'clock precisely. We will not waste our precious time in waiting for other people's conveniences.

(The Court rises.)

Four o'clock.

Crier. Yonder comes the chief justice. (The Judges take their seats.)

Ch. Justice. Let the courts of oyer and terminer and the supreme court be opened. (The Crier opens the Court.)

Cour. X.—May it please your honors! and you, gentlemen of the jury!

I come now to close the pleadings in this case, by replying to the arguments and authorities advanced in behalf of the defendant.

But before I enter on the subject, I beg leave to clear the way now by denying one of the gentlemen's authorities to be genuine. I did not choose &c., &c.

By which it will appear that the words as enacted have a very different import from what they may have, or may be supposed to have, as published in this spurious edition of the laws of this commonwealth.

Chief Justice.—I will not suffer the authority of that book to be questioned whilst I preside in this court. Let me not hear a word more on this head.

Crier.—Make room there for the grand jury! clear the way for the jury!

Clerk.—Gentlemen, have you any bills or pleadments to make?

(The Foreman presents a paper.)

Chief Justice.—What! the bill returned ignoramus! Well, and pray, gentlemen, what can be your reason for not finding this bill?

Foreman.—Because, after a careful examination of witnesses, for and against the party accused, we did not think the charge sufficiently supported.

Chief Justice.—And what business had you with any witnesses but those furnished by the court? How dare you tamper with witnesses unknown to me or the attorney general?

Foreman.—We have sworn to make diligent enquiry, and true presentment make; and we apprehend that we should not have performed our duty if we rejected any legal testimony that offered, respecting the matter we had in charge. However, we acted under the solemnity of an oath, and have discharged our consciences.

Chief Justice.—Sir! I will not be insulted! Tell me of your oath, and your conscience! You know it was my desire that you should find this bill, and that ought to have satisfied you—Conscience indeed! The court is the keeper of a grand jury's conscience; I am sure I sent you a sufficient testimony to satisfy your conscience; all we want of you is to give legal form to our proceedings. It would be a fine court indeed, if a parcel of ignorant merchants should have it in their power to controul our proceedings in the administration of justice—But you have other reasons than conscience for this conduct. How dare you receive other testimony than such as had been qualified and furnished by the court! But this shews your extreme ignorance of law—of even the first principles of law.

Foreman.—May it please your honors! we did not come here to be abused; we have been called upon to perform a duty neither agreeable in itself nor profitable to us; we have been forced from our private business (pressing enough at this time on most of us) to attend this court. Our duty has been delegated to us in a very solemn oath, the terms of which are, as we think too plain

to be misunderstood, even by the most unlearned; and we are humbly of opinion, that—

Chief Justice.—Hold your tongue, Sir! I order you to hold your tongue! What! shall we be braved and insulted in the execution of our office? I command you to hold your tongue.

Foreman.—If the court please! We apprehend—

Chief Justice.—Not a word more Sir, I will not bear a word, Sir!

Gentlemen of the grand jury, the court having no further occasion for your services, you are discharged.

(The grand jury retire in great discontent.)

The foregoing is taken out of Mr. Hopkinson's 2d vol. p. 269; for an explanation let the reader turn to his 1st vol. p. 194, from whence the following extract is taken; but the facts may be remembered by many now alive, as they happened, I believe, in 1782.

Mr. Oswald, the printer of the Independent Gazetteer, having published some free criticisms on the conduct of the supreme court, the judges ordered him to be indicted for a libel. The grand jury, after a full enquiry, returned the bill ignoramus. The judges, enraged at this refusal, attempted to overawe them by severe reproaches in open court, and sent them back for re-consideration. But the jury adhered to their verdict, and justified themselves in a public address in the papers. Some essays on the subject of grand juries, appeared in answer, generally believed to be written by the judges themselves, under the signatures of Juriprictus and Adrian; and these occasioned the following (see p. 194) observations in return.

The foregoing extracts are, I fear, Sir, too long for your useful paper, but I cannot help saying a word or two more about them.

I would first earnestly recommend some person, better qualified than I am, and who has leisure to look into this old business, by referring to the papers mentioned, signed by Juriprictus, Adrian, One of the people, &c. and favor the public with an account of it; and if I am not much mistaken, the two former contain sentiments highly improper for a judge, and subversive of the proper liberty of the press. These sentiments smell strongly of a certain chief justice I know, who has made more than one attempt to fix libels when grand juries have thought otherwise.

Now, Mr. Fenno, if such a character should have the effrontery to offer himself to further public favor, what would the people say? What would the spirit of that good man say, whose works we have quoted?—He knew mankind well—he knew a chief justice well; and a chief justice knew he knew him well, and trembled, even more than he does before his wife.

There now! What has his wife to do in this business?—A great deal, for thereby hangs a tale, and those who cannot rule their own families, surely ought not to be trusted to rule a nation.

Chief Justice M. Kean and Judge Bryan.

ALMS-HOUSE.

September 25, 1799.

AT a meeting of the General Board of the Guardians of the Poor,

PRESENT,

Charles Swift, Jacob Greble, William Preston, William Holderneffe, Luke W. Morris, Samuel Gatloff, Charles Pleasants, Matthew Vanduzen, Geraldus Stockdale, James Engle.

Whereas the distressed situation of many of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia arising from the present calamity, requires immediate relief; and whereas, from the general absence of the freeholders, and other taxable inhabitants, it has become impracticable to continue the collection of the taxes appropriated for the support of the poor.

Therefore resolved, That Samuel Gatloff and Charles Pleasants shall be a committee from this Board, to negotiate a loan from either of the Banks in this city, amounting to ten thousand dollars, five thousand of which to be advanced immediately, and the other five thousand, when in the opinion of this Board it shall become necessary.

Resolved, That such part of the buildings at Masters' Place, as belong to the Guardians of the Poor, be appropriated for the reception of such children, as may become orphans in consequence of the present calamity, and that Luke W. Morris be appointed to procure Nurses, and other proper attendants for them, and generally to superintend that part of the Encampment.

Resolved, That William Holderneffe, William Preston, James Engle, and Matthew Vanduzen, Guardians of the Poor, in conjunction with Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts, John Evans, Thomas Harrison and John James; shall be a committee for granting relief to the poor and distressed inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties, which committee shall keep an account of the persons relieved, and the sums expended; having also power to appoint such persons as they may deem qualified to assist in visiting all and every house in which sick or distressed persons are resident, in order that full and effectual relief may be afforded.

Resolved, That Luke W. Morris be the Treasurer of the above committee, and that the money which may be borrowed from the Banks, agreeably to a resolution of this day, be lodged in his hands to defray the expenses of the above committee, and such as may be incurred in maintaining the orphan children at Masters' Place.

CHARLES SWIFT, President. drw.

Died on Monday evening last, Mr. William Templeton, late bar keeper in the City Tavern, in which capacity, by an obliging and polite demeanour, he obtained universal respect.

The grand jury of the county of Westmoreland, taking into their serious consideration the great importance of electing a suitable character to the office of governor of Pennsylvania, and observing with regret the means which have indubitably been taken for party purposes to misrepresent the character of one of the candidates for that office, in a moral and religious point of view, have thought it not improper, with deference and respect, to acquaint their fellow-citizens that they have seen written testimonials under the signatures of a minister and the elders of several Presbyterian congregations, in the vicinity of Mr. Ross's residence, ever since his first attainment to mature age, highly honourable to his character and contradictory of such reports. Mr. Ross's amiable character in other respects, as a man; his confessed talents as a public man; his patriotic attachment to the particular interest, constitution and laws of his country, being universally known, any remarks on these subjects from us can afford no new information. But we take the liberty to add, that, from a comparative review of the merits of the two candidates, we do cordially agree to give our decided preference and support to Mr. Ross, and therefore beg leave to recommend him to our fellow-citizens, as highly worthy of their suffrages for the office of governor at the ensuing election.

Benj. Davis, Foreman. John Peter Miller, Edward Hallerty, John Mears, Nicholas Swopes, Nicholas Day, Christopher Truby, James M'Grew, Henry Tath, Daniel Thompson, Samuel Elder, John M. St. Clair, William Clarke, Samuel Robb, Martin Overhalt, John Daily, Wendle Guier.

N. B. There were four other gentlemen on the grand jury, one of whom voted for Mr. Ross, but objected to the publication of an address. The other three, viz. Jeremiah Murry, Esq. Alexander Brown, Esq. and Mr. Peter Rough, refused to declare their voices on the occasion.

At a meeting of the citizens of Westmoreland co. seriously impressed with the importance of the approaching election of governor for this state, met at the court-house in Greensburg, on the eleventh day of September, anno domini, 1799, about two hundred present.

Dr. DAVID MARCHANT, Chairman.

It was stated that this meeting was called by the friends to the election of James Ross, to consult on the best means of promoting it, and ascertaining the sense of the people attending court, from all parts of the county. Certain certificates transmitted by the committee of Washington county, for promoting the election of Mr. Ross, relative to his religious and moral character, addressed to general William Jack, were laid before the meeting and gave very general satisfaction.

Upon a free mutual communication, the following propositions were adopted as the sentiments of the citizens present:

1st. That a free government, constituted on the basis of justice and equal rights, cultivating peace, and preserving safety to the citizens at large, and maintaining respectability with foreign nations, is one of the greatest political blessings. Although no country in the world can boast of absolute perfection, in that or any other respect, the people of America have as much, if not more reason, than those of any other country to be satisfied with the rights and privileges which they enjoy, under their federal and several state constitutions. They appear to be well designed for promoting the happiness of the people, to which little would be wanting but a more general love of virtue, with less of a factious spirit and disposition. A truly republican government must be supported by the former, whilst the latter will finally destroy, by division, any government, be it ever so good as to constitution and abstract principle.

2d. That although this meeting will not allege that the laws enacted under those constitutions, have been altogether free from human error, it is their opinion they have been, upon the whole, intended for the common welfare. That, in most instances, the administration of the general government, has, with the blessing of Providence, greatly contributed in promoting the essential objects for which it has been appointed.

3d. That the United States, having incurred a large debt, which was due as well to the people of other countries for loans, made to these States, in the course of the war for independence, as to their own citizens; for the payment of which no means were or could be provided until their adoption of the new constitution. The federal legislature we be bound for the support of the credit of the nation, both at home and abroad, to take proper measures for paying the interest, and providing for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt. That neither could this be done, nor the protection arising from laws and government be afforded, without taxes. This meeting will not undertake to judge with certainty, of the whole system of finance, adopted for these ends, or for protecting an extended frontier, as well as trade and commerce on the ocean, fortifying our seaports, and being prepared to encounter foreign hostility. Yet they do not hesitate in giving it as their opinion, that all these objects were necessary to be provided for, and that the laws for raising revenue, in so great and so diversified a country as the continent of America; although they may not be equal as to every individual and particular and uniform throughout the whole, and as little oppressive on any of the States as could well be devised.

4th. That best support of a good government is the Union of a virtuous people, possessing a reasonable confidence in it, and falsely to vilify and misrepresent public me-

asures and public men, is dangerous to the peace and happiness of society. This abuse of liberty, instead of supporting the laws has an evident tendency to destroy them and introduce disorder. The present meeting highly disapprove of all unjust columns against the character of either chief justice M. Kean or James Ross; and however proper it may be, to be acquainted with them, to be qualified to form a right judgment in their respective merits, all wilful falsehood ought to be shunned in a regard to both.

5th. As the independence of the United States rests on firm and prudent resistance of all foreign influence or aggression, so their security depends upon harmony between the government of the individual States and the government of the Union. The States are members of one great family; the Union and prosperity of which, like every other family, can only be promoted, by the United and prudent exertions of all the members for the good of the whole.

6th. He only therefore is best qualified for being a governor of any state, who is free from all foreign influence, partiality or prejudice; and whilst he will neither surrender the rights of the state, over which he presides, nor obstruct the exercise of those of the union, is firmly disposed to cultivate harmony among both and all.

The foregoing propositions were agreed to without a dissenting voice.

7th. That JAMES ROSS, who has resided among us for upwards of fifteen years, being generally and deservedly respected for his talents, good principles and fidelity, in the duties of the several offices in which he has hitherto been engaged, this meeting is fully persuaded that he will fill the station of governor of Pennsylvania, when elected, with great reputation, pursuing the true interests of this state and of the union; and as the condition and local interests of the western country, are well known to him, we entertain a well grounded belief of his disposition to promote those interests to every reasonable degree.

The last resolution was agreed to with only five dissenting votes.

It was therefore resolved, that James Ross, be recommended as governor to the free suffrages of our fellow citizens of this state, at the ensuing election, and that the citizens now present will support him accordingly.

Resolved further, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman, and that a copy thereof, with a copy of the certificates from Washington county, be printed for general public information.

DAVID MARCHANT, Chairman.

CITIZEN TALLEYRAND.

In his legerdemain apology to the French people for his misdeeds, has boldly asserted an untruth, to extricate himself from one charge:—He has affirmed, so far had his conduct been from alienating the affections of the United States, that at the moment of writing (in June last) "AMERICAN NEGOTIATORS HAD ARRIVED IN FRANCE." We all know this to be a plumper. But it has not been the only one practiced on the gulls of France;—for we have seen in the *Moniteur*, of May 7th, a paper under the controul of Talleyrand and Legarde, an article announcing that the new American Envoys may be daily expected at Paris." It is thus the French people are calloped, duped and deceived; and it is astonishing to see the avidity with which they distort their throats to swallow such absurdities. We certainly know that two of the Envoys to France are now in the United States; and we believe Mr. Murray, is in Holland.

The demons of Loisson and Jacobinism, in Vermont, have made an expiring effort to remove from the chair of Government, the patriotic, federal, and enlightened statesman, Mr. Tichenor. As the object was momentous, the struggle was violent; and all the tricks and arts of hell craft were put in requisition to effect its success! It has, however, we believe, met its merited fate. We have seen the votes in Peacham, Danville, Town end, New-Fane, Wardboro, Marlboro, Halifax, Guilford, Hinsdale, Vergennes, Bridport, Monkton, Ferrisburgh, Rutland, Pattsford, Addison, and Bennington, in which Gov. Tichenor has 1648 votes; while his rival candidate, Mr. Smith, had but 572.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Tuesday, Arrived the Danish brig Pallas, capt. Hutchinson, 87 days from Hamburg, Sept. 16, lat. 39, 25 N. long. 65, 30, W. spoke brig Maria, from Philadelphia to Hamburg.

Boston, September 10.

Arrived brig Sally Haskell, coast of Brazil, 75 days.

Arrived schooner Lucy, Watson, from Bay of Honduras, 32 days, via Newburyport. Left there, brig Betsey, of Nantucket, Haines; schooner Goodwin, of and for Boston; sloop —, Ingraham, of and for do. brig Hannah, of Newburyport, captain Hunt; ship Townsend, Sharod, Philadelphia ship Alexandria, Watt's, of Alexandria, spoke brig George, of Norwich, captain Hubbard at the mouth of the Harbour bound in. August 1, the ship Grand Turk, of New-York, captain Bouns, bound home, was stranded on Mangre Key. The same night, ship Thomas and Sarah, of Boston. Captain Crapou, and schooner Pecan, of New-York, captain Baldwin, both in Co. from Jamaica, were stranded on the Main Reef, bound to the Bay, all hands saved.—Captain Walton had letters from the above vessels, but being chased on the

29th August by three French privateers, under French colours, captain W. deffroyed them. They boarded the Lucy, under the national flag, but proved to be English, from New-Providence.

Arrived at R. inford's Island.

The schooner Lively, captain Cheney, 26 days from Tobago: August 31, in lat. 26, long. 66, 30, spoke the ship Nancy of Portsmouth, N. H. James Orne, Master, 60 days out from London, bound to Charleston, South Carolina. September 7th, in lat. 33, do. long. 69, spoke schooner Fox, of Middleton, Con. S. Stocking, maker, 12 days out from St. Kitt, bound to New-London. Captain William Wyman, and Mr. Joseph Clark, of Boston, were passengers on board, whose vessels and cargoes had been condemned at Guadaloupe. Same day spoke two armed brigs, who were in company, 5 days out from Norfolk, bound to Jamaica, one of them was the Mary, of Portsmouth, N. H. captain Jones. September 11, in lat. 31, long. 69, was brought too and boarded by the Cleopatra, of 6 guns, belonging to, and five days out from Baltimore, bound to Bremen, commanded by Walter Connor. Captain Connor while boarding the Lively, fired upon and brought too a ship and brig that were a short distance from him, and very politely informed captain Cheney, that he would protect him if they were enemies, and if they were friends, he would fire a gun to seaward, as a signal that he might proceed on his course with safety, which captain Connor did after boarding the ship. Left at Tobago, brig Pamela, Colby, of Portland. Brig Peace, Smith, of Newburyport, sailed from Tobago, August 18, in co. with brig —, Foulshy, of Bolton.

REPORT

Of the Seasons of the different grounds, of the number of Funerals at their grounds.

Table with columns: FOR THE 24 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, Names of the Burial Grounds, Burial Persons, Children. Lists various grounds like Saint Church, St. Peters, St. Pauls, etc.

Total 203

The above list comprehends all the burials from the City and Liberties of every disease

By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Health Officer.

CITY HOSPITAL.

ADMITTED.

John Fudge, No. 187, Arch street. John Mark, 39, Walnut street. Joseph Nettles, 11, Little Water street. Pat. Kennedy, 39, Cherry street. Mary Stuart, Catherine street.

DIED.

Jane Evans, ill 2, days, previous to ad. Elizabeth Lee, ill 8, ditto. Edward McDonnell, ill 6, ditto.

Interred the last 24 hours, in the

- PUBLIC GROUND, 1 Man, from below German street, Paf-syunk road. 1 ditto, Garlic hall, 2nd street road. 1 ditto, Shippen, near Front street. 1 ditto, Arch, near 8th street. 1 ditto, Carpenter's street, Southwark. 1 ditto, 399, N. Front street. 1 ditto, Christian street. 1 Woman, from 6th street. 1 ditto, Locust street. 1 ditto, Stout's alley, Camptown. 1 ditto, 5th opposite Gaskill street. 1 ditto, Farmer's row. 1 Child, left at Grave yard, not known where from. 3 from the Hospital.

16 Total.

Remaining in the Hospital 72, of whom 32 are convalescents, and eleven children who were admitted in good health.

PETER HELM, Steward.

WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21st October next,

On the Premises,

In the town of Dover,

Kent County, Delaware State,

EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND adjoining each other, on the west side of King-street, containing in front about 105 feet, and extending in depth westward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two story brick dwelling-house, and another brick building, suitable for a store or office, together with several frame tenements—a stream of water runs through the fourth part of the lot, where a tan yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchase money will be required—the remainder may be at interest for a number of years by giving the premises in security, &c.

September 24, 1799. dt10.