

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Philadelphia August 24, Six per Cent, and various bank shares.

Advance

Good and honest inhabitants of the country, how could you regret such a system, or call it to mind without indignation?

Citizens of all the states, inhabitants of the cities and of the fields, could you have forgotten that your political regeneration was touching and sublime to you, from the first moments of the revolution?

No, such impressions cannot be effaced, and you would not now resume those chains which you broke with indignation. You will not submit yourselves to them with impunity, you who, at every epoch have served the revolution: vengeance would await you.

And you too, lethargic men who say the revolution without enthusiasm but without hatred, do you believe that your simple indifference would not be set up as a reproach to you by your insolent vanquishers.

Your interest above all, is to ward off from the French foil this torrent of miseries, which would inundate it, if certain criminal hopes could be realized.

Let civil dissensions cease, then, that we may have no other cares left but those of repelling the external foe.

Citizens, in the midst of a terrible war, which, perhaps, cannot much longer exist, and at the close of a disastrous administration, you suffer, without doubt, your representatives great as it, and they will labor without relaxation to prevent the renewal of the evils which have accompanied many epochs of the revolution.

They will know how, in concert with the regenerated directory, to gather, when it shall present itself, that peace worthy of the French people and of its allies.

But that peace, the object of your prayers and of ours, that peace which must result from the French territory abundance and prosperity, do not go to commit it, or to throw it at a distance, by civil troubles; and if these yet remain, sacrifices for you to make, let them be for your country, and not in cutting one another's throats.

Ah what! the French blood would again flow for a cause other than that of liberty; and there are men inflexible enough to hope for happiness in the consequences of a civil war!

The mangled carcases, the devastated fields, the burnt houses, would they not then be any more objects of affliction.

Far from us be the thought that such a moral degradation could obtain admission into general esteem.

In the meanwhile bands of Royal assassins flew themselves in divers departments, and attacked the republicans.

These germs of a new civil war have not come to the knowledge of your representatives, without exciting them at the same time to seek the means of choking them, by offering to the republicans a guarantee against their enemies; and it is that which they are about to make.

Patriots, preserve or resume an energetic and wise attitude; the Legislative Body and the Directory are truly decided to cause the republic to triumph.

And you who were the blind instruments in assassinating the republicans, your artisans and cultivators whom they reckon among the assassin bands, return to your working tools and your ploughs; lay down those arms which you would turn against your country: your tranquil retreats call you back, and your fields of subsistence must not be converted into fields of carnage.

You, finally, ex-nobles, parents of emigrants, and progenitors of rebels, you who have so great an influence upon the miseries of your country; you who might prevent crime, but who could not do it to often, bear in mind that you are this day responsible for the tranquility of the interior: labour then to maintain it, for it is at this price alone that you will one day be admitted into the great family with all the rights of its other children.

Let the departments infected by Chouannerie return to order, if they will to return to their common rights; let those departments, as yet strangers to civil troubles, continue to merit an honourable exception; let internal peace, in a word, be solidly re-established, and we shall soon resume without, the attitude of victory.

[This address displays the situation of the republic in deep shadow: the prospect held out of the return of peace, which constitutes its most prominent topic, and the striking courtesy of the government towards that unhappy body of men the ex-nobility and gentry, a thing entirely novel, present to us striking indications of the weak state of the present authority. The war, the persecution of the loyalists, and most other leading measures of the republicans, have evidently become unpopular; yet it is by these means alone that the republican form has subsisted or can subsist in France; its ability to those measures, therefore is truly enough assigned by the revolutionists to Royalism, and their bending in any measure to the impressions of the popular clamours, is a proof that those clamours have swelled to a degree which no longer admits of their being contemned.

After a careful perusal of the files of several Paris papers, (which come down four days later than had been received in London, at the date of our last accounts from thence) we have been able to extract little information of leading importance. They abound, however, in accounts of the internal distresses of the republic; these are barely mentioned in outline, all the different editors appearing studiously to avoid detail. It appears that popular disturbances exist to a greater or less extent in almost every department; in some they call out with great fury for the execution of "the Triumvirate," Talleyrand, Scherer, &c. in others, religion is made the pretext of insurrection, and in others they openly display the white banner. The government attributes all these movements to royalism.

Since the wife measure adopted by government, of cutting off the intercourse between America and France, by which a vile crew of foreign Speculotte merchants and some few base natives were fattening on the country they were betraying, the gazettes of France have rarely reached this country. These now wear the same face of degeneracy and decay with every thing else which has been touched by the happy hand of revolution. A violent attempt has been recently made to restore the liberty of the press; it however failed, and the few original compositions which appear, consist of sterile eulogies on the excellence of a government and constitution which is incessantly crumbling to atoms, or still more miserable lamentations at the extinction of every vestige of literature in France, which they regret only as it may tend to constitute a reproach to the revolution. These, with dry details of the idle gabble of the Parrots of the two councils, constitute the sum and substance of a French gazette.]

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 slander 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 Addressers 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 friend untrue, I leave you and the public to determine, when I solemnly declare, that you, at the house of John Watson, Esq. in Milford county, in the presence of the honorable Edward Shippen and Edward Skippen Esqs. did assert, without any previous provocation, "that the people of York supported the British Corporal, and were a pack of damn'd Tories;" and I replied they were "as 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 you had any influence over them, they never would be elected. At another time, I said you say "York was a Tory county;" and I then replied it was not, nor would I suffer such slander. I have also heard you say, that every word of the letter written by Mr. Jefferson, to Mazzini, was "use;" and that "General Washington, had the 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 I, whom I have above alluded to, have not it necessary for me, thus publicly, state the facts; and the consequences that may arise therefrom, you and them will know to whose account they ought to be paid.

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

Sir, your most obedient, JOHN CLARK.

York, Sept. 13, 1799. Philadelphia, 7th Sept. 1799.

The Court of Common Pleas have appointed the following persons AGENTS for the General Election, for the Elector Districts in the City and County of Philadelphia, viz.

For the district of the city of Philadelphia, Michael Hilegas and William Jones, Esqs.

For the districts of Southwark, Moyensing and Passyunk, Joseph Bird and Ebenezer Ferguson, Esquires.

For the district of Blockley and Kings, Mathew McConnell, Esq. and Justice, a gentleman.

For the district of Germantown, Royrough and Bristol, John Hutton and Job Miller, Esquires.

For the district of Byberry, Moreland & Lower Dublin, John Slater and Jonathan Sholfield, Esquires.

The Lay Preacher's Gazette says, "It rumoured that Zephaniah Swift, Esq. Windham, Connecticut, is to be secretary to the new embassy to France."

NINE Deaths were reported at the Health office for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 12 o'clock.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the General Board of Guardians for granting relief to the Poor of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, 9 mo. 27th, 1799.

The following arrangements were agreed to, viz.

Committee for the Northern Liberties—Peter Keiser, Matthew Venduzen, Bassell Wood, and Samuel M'Farlin.

Committee 1st. division—from the south side of Vine to the north side of Arch street & from Delaware to Schuylkill—Thomas Allbone, John Teas, Lambert Wilmore, John Barker, and Joseph Justice.

Committee 2d division—from the south side of Arch to the north side of Chestnut st. from Delaware to Schuylkill—William Holderness, John James, Arthur Howell, Thomas Stokes, and Ray King.

Committee 3d division—from the south side of Chestnut to north side of Spruce from Delaware to Schuylkill—John Evans, Thomas Harrison, Samuel Coates, Joseph Featon, Philip Edwards.

Committee 4th division—from south side of Spruce to north side of South street, from Delaware to Schuylkill—William Preflor, Samuel P. Griffith, William Stephenson, Ferguson M'Elwan, and Thomas Attmore.

Committee for Southwark—James Engles, Robert Jones, John Duchea, Neal M'Ginnes, Abraham Gurlin, and Samuel Church.

Who engage to visit the poor in their respective habitations; taking the names of the heads of the family, number of children, &c. &c. place of abode, or some other means that they may devise, in order that the real situation of each family may be known.

The committee are unanimously of opinion that it will be most beneficial to the poor, as also more saving to the public fund, to supply the necessaries with bread and the various sorts of groceries, rather than money.

Resolved, That this committee will relieve the poor every second day of the week (called Monday) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the following places, requesting that the poor residing within each boundary will apply only to the committees of that boundary, and that they produce certificates of their general circumstances and place of abode from some respectable citizen.

1d boundary from Vine to Arch street, and from Delaware to Schuylkill, at John Barker's, corner of 9th and Race streets.

2d boundary from Arch to Chestnut streets, and from Delaware to Schuylkill, at the City Hall.

3d boundary from Chestnut to Spruce street, and from Delaware to Schuylkill, at the State House.

4th boundary from Spruce to South street, and from Delaware to Schuylkill, at the New Market Hall.

The Committee of the Northern and Southern Districts give relief at their accustomed times and places.

Luke W. Morris, being by the General Board of Guardians appointed Treasurer, all drafts on him shall be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary.

JOHN JAMES, Chairman, and THOMAS HARRISON, Secretary.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.

A gentleman from Connecticut informs, that he learnt there, from high authority, that our Envoys to France, were to sail immediately for Europe.

FROM GUADALOUPE.

On Saturday evening last arrived in town Mr. Joseph Clark, in 27 days from Guadalupe, where his vessel had been condemned.

Americans, who are captured and carried into Guadalupe, on their arrival on shore, are received by a guard of eight black soldiers who conduct them to what they call the Government house—and there orders are given for their commitment to prison.—There is no distinction between officers and seamen, good and bad. Those who have ability to pay 14 dollars per week for board, are the only exempt.

Such may obtain security for their parole, and then are permitted to promenade the town. Americans are treated very contemptuously. If any one speaks in favour of the Government he is pronounced a damned Englishman, JOHN ADAMS' slave, &c. &c. They court opportunities of abusing the President; and they hug themselves when they conceit they have fired a good shot at him. At a dinner table, recently, one Berjean, a Frenchman, gave this toast, "John Adams and slavery—Tom Jefferson and liberty." Many Americans were present at this insult, and resented it in the only way in their power, that of instantly withdrawing.

Captain Davis, of Norfolk, was imprisoned four months at Basseterre, for informing Commodore Barry's flag officer, that there were 24 Americans there more than the French accounted for—which was the fact. He was finally released on the spirited remonstrance of Mr. Clarkson, United States Consul at St. Kitts. August 23, twenty-eight Americans left Basseterre, for St. Kitts, in a cartel sent by Mr. Clarkson, for the purpose. The vicinity of Guadalupe, is a fine field for American cruizers.

SALEM, September 24.

Captain Ropes, of the brig Betsey, left Gonaves the 1st of September, and arrived here on Tuesday last. The day after sailing, he fell in with the George Washington frigate, conveying nine sail of Americans from Port-au-Prince for the United States—their names unknown. The Lieutenant of the frigate, who came on board Captain Ropes informed him, that Toussaint had got possession of the forts at the mouth of the harbour of Cape Nicholas Mole; that he had a large body of troops back of the town, which was then in possession of Rigaud's troops; that two armed vessels lying off

and on the harbour belonged to him; and that it was hourly expected the town would fall into his hands. Shortly after a grand salute was fired from the forts, and the armed vessels bore up into the harbour; from which Capt. Ropes concluded that Toussaint's troops had got possession of the town.

REPORT

Of the Sextons of the different grounds, of the number of Burials at their grounds.

Table with columns: Names of the Burial Grounds, Green Persons, Children. Lists various grounds like Christ Church, St. Peters, St. Pauls, etc.

Total 175

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.

For the last 48 hours, ending 12 o'clock A. M. ADMITTED.

John White, from Sixth between Lombard and South-streets.

Susan Moore, No. 6, Vernon-street.

William White, Fifth between Spruce and Pine-streets.

Margaret Smith, from Front and Spruce-street.

Elizabeth Strain from the Debtors' Apartment.

Robert Groves, from Gaskill-street.

Ann Collings, from the State-house yard.

DIED.

George Wills, ill 6 days previous to admission.

Charles Coyl, ill 3 ditto. ditto.

Susan Moore, 12 hours after admission.

Ann Davis, ill 4 days previous to admission.

DISCHARGED.

Andrew Henderickson,

John Johnson

Judah Lawrence,

James Sneathan,

Charles Baker,

Owen Sullivan,

Samuel Thompson,

Susan Minnis,

Nancy Sendorson,

Mary Golder,

Catharine Nugent,

Sally Poth,

Susan Boyl,

Jane Brice, jun.

Nancy O'Neal's child,

Interred the last 48 hours, in the

"PUBLIC GROUND.

Peter Curtis, from No. 98, fourth Water-street.

Thomas Brelatt, Callowhill-street.

James Milligan, Penn and South-street.

Bethia Palmer, corner of Love Lane.

A child of Esther Brown, Pine alley.

A mulatto child from between Locust and Pine-street.

Rebecca Thomson, (a child) No. 85, fourth Water-street.

One drowned man.

Mary Calfody, (a child) Plumb between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

Nancy Wiert, No. 6, Vernon-street.

Mary Rodgers, Ball-alley.

4 from the City Hospital.

Total 15.

Remaining in the Hospital 59, of whom 30 are convalescents, and eleven children who were admitted in good health.

PETER HELM, Steward.

AN INVOICE OF DRY GOODS,

FOR SALE.

Consisting of broad and narrow Cloths, Callicomers, Linens, &c. &c.

Apply to WILLIAM PARKER, Peel Hall, on the Ridge road, two miles from the city.

Sept. 30, 1799. eod2w.

THE Committee for the city of Philadelphia, in favour of JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, as Governor, are requested to meet on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, at Oellers' Hotel, Germantown, on business relative to the ensuing election.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Chairman.

Philadelphia, September 23, 1789.

THE Annual Election of Trustees and Treasurer of the Mutual Assurance Company, for Insuring Houses from loss by fire, will be held at the City Hall, on Monday the 7th day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, where the Members of the said Company are requested to attend.

By order of the Trustees, JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

September 28th, 1799.