

the last convention a proposition that county officers should hold their places during good behaviour. This was to relieve them from all restraint in exercising their judgment in the election of a governor, to free them from being mere tools of any governor, and to secure them from the resentment of the successful candidate whom they might have honestly opposed. Shew now when you have the opportunity, that you were then sincere and that you are now the same good republican as then, and the steady friend to a free popular election. This will do honor to your character, make you many firm friends, and prevent many little enemies.

I remember also another proposition which you made in the same convention, that courts should appoint their clerks. I thought it unfortunate that this proposition also failed. Courts are surely best qualified to judge of the characters of clerks, and ought to have a controul over them. And though your experience may have made you a good judge of such characters, yet you cannot universally have opportunity of knowing characters; and besides, this leaves no controul in the courts. Now you have an opportunity of establishing in practice what you failed in establishing by a constitutional rule. And though you cannot formally divert yourself of your lawful authority to appoint, continue, or remove these officers, you can for all those purposes obtain the recommendation of the respective courts. This will satisfy all reasonable men that you are steady in your good principles, and that you are governed by a love of the public good and not by passion. It will also be a precedent for future times. For if you with all your knowledge and experience pursue this method, no other governor will venture to depart from it.

Forgive one who has seen many days and has but a few to live, and who before he departs, is desirous to see a prospect of returning peace and good will to each other for thus taking upon him to give counsel to you. No one will know this but you, myself and my son, whom in my present state of bodily infirmity I must and may safely employ to write for me. I have no private interest in view. And that the Great God who will soon call you and me to give an account of our stewardships (I of my little, you of your great) may direct your administration to his glory, your honor, and the public good, is the fervent prayer of

AN OLD MAN.

The U. S. sloop of war Baltimore, has captured a French merchantman, with 208 bbls. sugar.

The Pickering brig, Lieutenant Hillar, has captured a French privateer of 10 guns and 61 men.

T. Miffin (late governor of Pennsylvania) is dead.

Governor Rutledge, of South Carolina, died on the 11th inst.

Friday died, in the 57th year of his age, after 4 days illness, Mr. Wm. Peltz, for many years a respectable merchant of this city.

Thomas Turner, Esq. of Maryland, is appointed Accountant of the Navy Department, vice William Winder, resigned.

We published, a few days since, under the London head, an account of a difference between Earl St. Vincent and Sir John Orde. The following is a more particular statement of that transaction, taken from a London paper of the 7th of October:

"In consequence of a misunderstanding which took place between Admiral Lord St. Vincent and Vice Admiral Sir John Orde, while they were employed on the service of their country in the Mediterranean, a challenge was sent by the latter a few days since to the noble Earl, and accepted by him. Yesterday morning was the time appointed for their meeting; but their intention having been privately made known to Mr. Justice Ford, a warrant granted, under the authority of which Sir John was arrested early yesterday morning, at Durant's hotel, by Townshend and Sayers, who kept him in custody till 10 o'clock, when Mr. Ford bound him over in the penalty of 2000l. to keep the peace, and two sureties in 1000l. each. Mr. Ford then set off expressly, attended by Townshend, to the seat of Lord St. Vincent, at Beattwood, near which the duel was to have been fought, and where they found his lordship preparing to set out to receive his antagonist. Mr. Ford immediately informed him of the nature of his errand, and bound him over to keep the peace, in the same as those to which Sir John Orde had been obliged to subscribe. Earl Spencer and Mr. Secretary Dundas are the sureties for each."

"The misunderstanding alluded to is said to have originated in the neglect which Sir John conceived to have been manifested towards him, by rear admiral Nelson being appointed to command the squadron which he vanquished the French fleet off the coast of Egypt, although Sir John was his superior in naval rank in the fleet of Lord St. Vincent, from which it was detached. Sir John remonstrated on the subject; and the correspondence which passed between him and the noble admiral on the occasion was so unpleasant a nature that he resigned his command, and returned to England. On his arrival he applied to the admiralty to be allowed an opportunity of justifying his conduct; but Lord Spencer endeavoured to dissuade him from his purpose, at the same time assuring him that his lordships entertained the highest opinion of his conduct. In this situation the affair rested till the recent return of Lord St. Vincent, afforded Sir John an opportunity of making a personal application to his lordship for satisfaction."

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter from John Elmfit Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated at the Cape of Good Hope, September 22, 1799.

"By an English Whaler, which arrived here from Rio Janeiro, there is an account of two French privateers, which are cruising off the Brazil Coast."

The same letter mentions the capture of the Pacific, Captain Ingraham, of Norwich, and her being run ashore on the Mauritius by the captors, in order to avoid the pursuit of a British Squadron under Captain Lofack.

The cargo and papers were taken out of the Pacific by Captain Lofack, and the papers lodged in the Registry of the Court of Vice Admiralty at the Cape of Good Hope.

COMMUNICATION.

Baltimore, January 9.

A Captain since his appointment in the U. S. 9th regiment of Infantry, declared in the presence of several gentlemen in this city, "That he did not believe one word of the communication of our Envoys late mission to France, as given by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress."

N. B. Dr. E. J. Dorsey of Baltimore county has a knowledge of the above.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, of the 16th instant.

"The state of irritation which exists in the two branches of our legislature, but particularly in the house of representatives, affords a poor preface of any essential business being completed during the present session."

"The only act which has passed, is that which annuls the marriage of Maria M. de Tilly with Alexander de Tilly, as being founded in fraud and collusion. It unanimously passed both houses."

"An abusive letter from the Register, addressed to the house, which involved a great contempt and a high breach of privileges, has occasioned much heat and animosity."

NEW-YORK, January 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability in St. Thomas, to his friend in New York, dated 26th December.

"News of high importance terminates this year. Please God it may prove true. Buonaparte, assisted by Sieyes and Roger Ducos, has overthrown the Republican government by suspending until March the two Councils, the Constitution and the Directory. This triumvirate call themselves National Consuls. They have selected from each house 25 deputies, to form a Consular National Assembly. An instant has been sufficient to destroy the ancient Colossus, and to erect their new authority; to strengthen which they have, it is said, promised peace before the expiration of three months. This is a very flattering allurement for the French people; and it is so much believed in France, that Messrs. Sagerau and Gautier have given orders at Guadaloupe not to send from thence any of their vessels until the confirmation of peace."

"These events were likely to have cost Buonaparte his life. Whilst he was addressing the Assembly previous to their dismissal, he was shot at twice. The ball missed him. But he would assuredly have been stabbed, had not a grenadier, who stood close by him, averted the blow, and received the wound in his own arm."

"These transactions were passing when the agents appointed for Guadaloupe left France. They hastened to set off, lest they should be stopped by the new authorities; which would undoubtedly have been the case, for the first step of the triumvirate was to deprive of their employments the greatest part of the public functionaries, and to recall those who had appointments out of France."

"They arrived at Guadaloupe in a large frigate, accompanied by a sloop of war. Since that time three vessels from France have also arrived, one of which brings news to the 17th November. It is by them that these particulars are made known. The prevailing opinion in France is that a monarchical constitution will follow this check; and that it is in the plan of the new rulers, to have it put into execution very soon. But who will this King be? What is on that subject their design? You are sensible that if it is not Louis XVIII no hope can be entertained of seeing an end to the evils and troubles of France."

"The names of the new commissioners are Jeanet, Laveau, and an old man named Lebeau.—They have been peaceably received, but without any satisfaction of pleasure. The first and third appear well disposed, and they promise to prevent the second from doing any mischief."

The news from St. Thomas wears every semblance of probability and of authenticity. The lateness of the dates, the characters of the three men said to have profaned the holy Republic, and the circumstantiality of the account, all concur to render the statement worthy of implicit confidence.

The monstrous and sanguinary Republic of France, hath at length arrived at its last hour; its satellites have, by the blessing of God, been previously extinguished, and its votaries, expiring, already bite the dust. The dawn of Peace breaks upon the World; and long suffering Reason shall soon erect her persecuted head over the crest-fallen genius of illumination. If the last mission sent by any Independent nation to the blood-stained Usurpers, whose overthrow is about to be consummated, should not, unhappily, excite the resentment of His Most Christian Majesty, we see nothing to preclude the commencement of an universal reign of peace and concord.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the house that the Senate had passed the bill intitled "An act to repeal part of an act intitled an act for mitigating and remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," with sundry amendments, which were read and referred to the Select Committee who reported the bill.

Mr. Harrison presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the territory of the United States, N. W. of the river Ohio, representing the difficulties experienced by the inhabitants of Hamilton county, in said territory, with respect to certain lands purchased from Judge Symms, and praying that provision may be made to alleviate them, which was read and referred to the committee appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations ought to be made in the law authorizing the sale of the public lands.

Mr. Wain presented a petition of James Yard, of the city of Philadelphia, stating that he had, in the year 1798, shipped on board the Ganges, then bound to the East Indies, a quantity of Madeira wine, with the right of debenture; that government appearing solicitous to purchase said vessel, he had relinquished the owners from their engagements; and no opportunity having since offered for the shipment of said wine to the East Indies, he had been deprived of debenture on the same; and praying such allowance in lieu thereof as may be seen fit. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Thatcher presented a petition of Daniel Cook, a soldier during the revolutionary war, and since the peace to the year 1799, praying to be placed on the pension list. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. D. Foster from the committee of claims, to whom were referred the petition of Ludwick Kuhn, reported that the prayer thereof ought not to be granted, in which report the house concurred.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the house went into committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Mr. Morris in the chair, when the bill having been read by sections, and several amendments made thereto.

Mr. Bird moved to strike out all that part of the 36th section, which requires two thirds of the creditors, in number and value, to sign a certificate of discharge for a debtor after having complied with every title of the law, and been stripped of every shilling of his property; he would rather be without one; he conceived the benefits of the bill ought to be reciprocally extended to both parties.

The amendment was objected to by Messrs. Smith, Harper, Wain and Bayard, on the ground that a man must be very criminal indeed, who would be refused his certificate, after having fairly given up all his property; and that without this provision, it would be a law in favour of the debtor only; it was quoted in favor of this opinion, the experience had under the bankrupt law, which formerly existed in Pennsylvania, when it was scarcely ever known that the debtor was made bankrupt by the creditor; and so bad had the law been found, that at the expiration of the period for which it was enacted, it was suffered to expire by general consent.

The question on striking out was put and negatived.

After making several amendments, and adding a new section, the committee rose and reported the bill with the amendments, and asked leave to sit again—which was granted.

A written message, from the President of the United States, by his Secretary, Mr. Shaw, was received and read in the words following, to wit:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, Agreeable to law, I transmit to Congress, an annual account of the contingent fund.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, January 20, 1800.
The President also informed the House, that he had approved and signed "An act for the preservation of peace with the Indian tribes" which originated in this house.

Report of the Committee.

Mr. E. Goodrich, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, of the 14th inst. and a letter of John Randolph, jun. Esq. accompanying the same, made a report—in which the committee say, that in executing the task assigned to them, it is with great pleasure they notice the respect shown by the President, to the rights and privileges of this house, in the message which he had transmitted to it. On the style of Mr. Randolph's letter to the President, they forbear to make any other remark, then to express a regret, that he had conceived himself justified in deviating from the forms of decorum customary in official communications to the President, which they conceive so justly due to his office and character, and so essential to that harmony, which should be circumspectly cherished, between the different branches of our government, by its respective members. That Mr. Randolph states, that he has been grossly and publicly insulted, for words of a general nature, uttered in debate, by several officers of the army or navy, for which he demanded redress of the Executive authority, conceived it to be an attack on his independence and rights as a Legislator—and that they consider the appeal in this instance to the executive authority, however otherwise intended, as derogating from the right of the house, it being exclusively cognizable by them, as it respects their privileges, which are inherent in its own bosom, and as derogatory to both its honor and independence, and the inviolability of its members.—That on enquiry they found the persons implicated in Mr. Randolph's letter, to be Capt. James M. Knight, and Lieutenant Michael Reynolds, of the marines, who, upon receiving notices, appeared before them and denied the truth of the allegations alleged to their charge, that they have collected all the material evidences they could find, relative to the case; had heard the parties accused, and witnesses on their behalf—and give it as their opinion, that although some circumstances took place at the Theatre on Friday evening the 10th inst. which appeared to Mr. Randolph and others present, to manifest hostility towards him, yet as some of the circumstances have been sufficiently explained, and others were of a nature too equivocal to justify reprehension and punishment, there does not appear sufficient reason for the interference of the house, on the ground of a breach of privilege.

The Committee further stated, that they had taken the whole of the evidence in writing, which with the two following resolutions, were submitted to the house.

Resolved, That this House entertains a respectful sense of the regard which the President of the United States has shown to its rights and privileges in his message of the 14th inst. accompanied by a letter addressed to him by John Randolph, jun. a member of this house.

Resolved, That in respect to the charge alleged by John Randolph, jun. a member of this House, in his letter addressed to the President of the United States, on the 11th inst. and by him submitted to the consideration of the House, that sufficient cause does not appear for the interposition of this House on the grounds of a breach of its privileges.

On motion, it was ordered, that the message of the President, and Mr. Randolph's letter to him—the report of the Committee, and testimony accompanying it, be printed for the use of the members.

The reading of the testimony being called for,

Mr. Hartley said, that as the whole was ordered to be printed, he thought it at present unnecessary, and therefore moved an adjournment.

Upon the question will the House adjourn, —ayes 35—noes 56.

The testimony was then read, which consisted of the following:

- Mr. Randolph's statement to the Committee, marked No. 2.
- Mr. Christie's affidavit, No. 3.
- Mr. Nicholson's do. No. 4.
- Mr. Macon's do. No. 5.
- Mr. Glen's do. No. 6.
- Capt. C. Smith's do. No. 7.
- Capt. M. Knight's statement No. 8.
- Lieut. Michael Reynolds's do. No. 9.
- Lieut. James Thompson's do. No. 10.
- Major W. W. Burrow's affidavit No. 11.
- Jonathan H. Hurst's do. No. 12.
- Capt. George Taylor's do. No. 13.

The reading having been gone through with, the House adjourned till to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

MR. JOHN W. FENNO,

SIR,

I did not see a piece published in your paper of 26th ult. till late yesterday. I shall have a full and complete reply, with vouchers attending it, in a few days, of which I request you to give notice, in your first publication after the receipt of this.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. RAY.

City of Washington,

8th Jan. 1800.

BOSTON, January 15.

The fears of the safety of the Constitution frigate are unfounded; there are letters from her, in town.

The Congress, of 36 guns, Commodore Sever, and Essex, of 32 guns, Capt. Preble, sailed with the East India convoy, from Newport, on Monday evening last week.

NEW THEATRE.

To-morrow Evening, January 22, Will be presented a favourite Tragedy called VENICE PRESERVED;

Or, a Plot Discovered.

Duke of Venice, Mr. L'Estrange—Priuli, Mr. Warren—Bodamar, Mr. Cain—Pierre, (by a young Gentleman, being his first appearance)—J. M. R. Mr. Wignell—Rumault, Mr. Morris—Spinola, Mr. Wood—Elliot, Mr. Warrel—Theodore, Mr. Blisset—Durand, Mr. Hook—Officer, Mr. Warrell, jun.

Belvidera, Mrs. Merry.

To which will be added,

A favourite Farce, not acted these four years, called THE PRISONER AT LARGE;

Or, the humours of Killarney.

[Written by O'Keefe, author of the Poor Soldier.] Lord Elmford, Mr. Cain—Old Dowdle, Mr. Warren—Count Frison, Mr. Blisset—Jack Connor, Mr. Wood—Fril, Mr. Warrell, jun.—Father Frank, Mr. Lewis—Farmer Tough Mr. Morris—Landlord, Mr. Hook—Trap, Mr. Warrell—Pleim, Master E'Ettrange—Mans. Mr. Bernard. Adelaide, Miss L'Estrange—Rachel, Mrs. Bernard—Rachel, Mrs. Bernard—Mary, Mrs. Francis—Laddaday, Mrs. DoDor.

RECONCILIATION; or, THE BIRTH DAY (from the German of Kotzebue) was received on Monday evening, with the most distinguished marks of approbation; it will be repeated on Friday, with Entertainments, as will be expressed in future bills.

Gentlemen and Ladies, are requested to send their servants to keep places, in the Boxes at 5 o'clock.

Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

The doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 5, and the curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

BALL.

Mr. FRANCIS

RESPECTFULLY informs his Scholars and the public in general that his second Ball will be on Thursday the 23d instant, at his Academy South Fourth Street.

Ladies tickets to be had on application to Mr. Francis.

It is requested that no application will be made for Tickets for Children.

January 18. dat

City Commissioner's Office.

January 1, 1800.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the following arrangements are made by the Board for the more effectual cleaning of the City—

- 1. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Vine, to the south side of Mulberry street.
- 2. Hugh Roberts from the south side of Mulberry, to the fourth side of Chestnut street.
- 3. Joseph Claypoole, from the south side of Chestnut to the north side of Spruce street.
- 4. Isaac Jones, from the north side of Spruce to the south side of Cedar street.

When any PUMPS are out of order to the fourthward of High street, apply to Thomas Dixey, in fifth near Cedar street, or Godfrey Gebler in Fourth between Chestnut and Walnut streets; and for the northern part of the city to Isaiah Dixey in Eighth between Sassafras and Vine streets; Nicholas Hicks in Fifth near Vine street, or to either of the City Commissioners.

Meetings of the Commissioners on every Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at the Old Court House.

January 17. 3aw2w.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having explored the Land laid off for satisfying the Warrants due to the Officers and Soldiers who served in the war between the United States and Great Britain,

PROPOSES to locate Warrants to the best advantage, on being allowed a reasonable compensation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not less than 4000 acres can be registered on location, will receive any number of warrants less than that amount, and class them with others so as to make up the quantity required.

The subscriber proposes also to attend on the land immediately after locating, and shew any section in which he may be employed.

Letters or warrants addressed to Alexander Addison, Esq. Pittsburgh, until the 15th day of February next, or to the subscriber at Matthew McConnell's, No. 141 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, until the 15th day of Feb. next, will be attended to.

W. M. MCCLUNEY.

January 16 eor12f

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED

FROM the Marine Barracks on the night of the 14th inst.—JOHN OSBORN, born in the town of Bedford, West Chester county and state of New York, aged 22 years, 9 months, 5 days and a quarter inches high, grey eyes, long quest light hair, ruddy complexion, black marked with a Shocemaker. Enlisted by Lieutenant Reynolds in Stephen's Town, near Albany the 25th of June last. Had on and took with him a short round blue cloth coat with a red cap, a blue cloth coat, a few white waistcoats, a long grey mixed cloth coat and breeches, a pair of boots, a chocolate coloured great coat trimmed with black hair plush, a fur hat half worn, and two silver watches, one a middle size, the other small. He may impose himself on some family or gentleman as a waiter, as he has a great deal of capacity—Whoever apprehends said Deserter, and secures him in jail, sends him to Headquarters, or delivers him to any of the Marine officers, or an officer of the army of the United States, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

J. S. LEWIS, Adjutant Marine Corps.

January 16.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, The Time of a strong healthy Negro Wench, Who has seven years to serve. She is acquainted with all kinds of house work, and is a good plain Cook. Enquire of the Printer. January 7, 1800. dtf