

THE
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE TRIALS,

Are just published and may be had at the Book-stores of Mr. Oswald, No. 41, Chestnut-street; Mr. Johnson, No. 147, Mr. Rice, No. 50, and Mr. Allen, No. 22, High-street; and of Edmund Hogan the Editor, No. 27, Cal-lenevill street, in the Northern Liberties.

It is an octavo volume neatly bound & lettered, containing nearly 800 pages. Price to subscribers four dollars, to non subscribers four dollars and fifty cents.

IT CONTAINS

COPIES of all the official documents and letters, all the resolutions and proceedings of the house of Assembly, respecting the impeachment against the late Francis Hopkinson Esq. Judge of the court of Admiralty, the testimony of Messrs. William Budden, Gerardus Clarkson, James Clarke, Matthew Clark-son, Thomas Fitzsimons, Miles Filbourne, William Lewis, Charles Miller, Blair McClanahan, Robert Morris, J. D. Sergeant, Andrew Robeson, and William Watkins as the same had been committed to writing in 1780, before the magistrates, the House of Assembly, or before the Supreme Executive Council, and the decision as delivered by president Joseph Reed, wherein he recapitulated the charges and testimony, and pronounced an unanimous acquittal. The remaining pages contain the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of John Nicholson, Esq. the late Comptroller-General of Pennsylvania—this case was argued before the Senate of Pennsylvania for the space of twenty-three days, by ten very eminent law characters, whose speeches are given at full length; together with every resolution of both branches of the Legislature, the yeas and nays on every important question, together with the final decision and acquittal by the Senate.

The protest of eight members of the House of Representatives against the precipitancy of the measures adopted by the majority of the Comptroller, whilst his trial was depending before the Senate, and the reply of the majority to the same protest.

Also the oral testimony of the following gentlemen, to wit, Messrs. Hilary Baker, William Bingham, Joseph Boggs, Clement and Thomas Biddle, A. J. Dallas, John Dennaldson, Griffith Evans, Christian Fe-biger, Albert Gallatin, Alexander Hamil-ton, Robert Haro, Thomas Hays, Jesse Morris, Blair McClanahan, Matthew McConnell, William Montgomery, John Olden, Philip Reilly, John Smith, Abraham Smith, Richard Smith, and Daniel Stroud, as the same had been taken down in short hand by the editor, who had been permitted to sit inside the bar of the Senate for that purpose during the trial, together with copies of thirteen letters from the Secretary of this Commonwealth, three from Mr. John Dennaldson, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, six from the Governor, twenty-eight from Mr. Nicholson, five from the Comptroller and Register-General, the instructions of the Supreme Executive Council to Mr. Nicholson, relative to the exchange of New Loan Certificates, copies of letters from Messrs. James Duncan, Christian Fe-biger, Albert Gallatin, Jared Ingersoll, William Lewis and Jared Ingersoll, Matthew A. McConnell, Edmund Randolph, Thomas Smith, Jacob Seargoff and Hilary Baker, and Oliver Wolcott; being written to different persons respecting this business, and which were read during the trial. Also, two depositions of Hans Hamilton, which fill near eleven pages, and one of Mr. Blair McClanahan's which fills nine pages; to which is added, a comprehensive and copious index, by the help of which any letter or document in the book may be found; The whole being an accurate statement of the trial, with the articles of impeachment, the defendant's answer, the replication of a new House of Representatives without examining any witnesses, wherein they "aver, that their charge of high misdemeanor against him the said JOHN is true."

The following are extracts from the Speech of one of the Counsel for the Defendant.

"THE defendant stands impeached on seven articles of high crimes and misdemeanors in his official capacity as Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth. The Representatives of Pennsylvania have pledged themselves to make good their charges, and to add countenance and influence to their prosecution, they have, at a very great expence to the Commonwealth, abandoned their duties elsewhere to pay daily attendance here. To disappoint them in their favourite object, and to defend him, is the occasion of my troubling you at present. It is to be regretted that my indisposition will prevent me from rendering it that justice to which I deem him entitled: But it is no small consolation to me, that I have been preceded by able colleagues; and if I had not, yet that I appear before impartial judges who will be no less able than willing to render him ample justice."

"I have always thought that Mr. Nicholson was possessed of too many and too extensive powers to be entrusted to any man; and if the question at present turned upon this, I should have been far from advocating their propriety. If this was wrong, it was not however his fault; but it rested with those who thought proper to entrust them to him, with so few checks or restraints of control. I cannot, however, but consider this as the real ground of accusation, and so lament how degrading it

is to human nature, that she affords to many instances of men, high in popular favour, becoming envied, suspected, persecuted, hunted down and ruined, so that the old adage of *Hoffmann* to-day, and crucify him to-morrow, is not yet out of date.

"The keen-eyed and quick-scented committee of investigation, of hunters and of informers, who have probed every channel of information, and searched every corner for intelligence, have, with unwearied industry, traced all the uncounted millions and tens of millions which he had been entrusted; and it now appears, that THAT THE TEMPTATIONS HOWEVER GREAT, COULD NOT CORRUPT HIM, since nothing has been found against him, except with respect to the New Loan Certificates. Hence I am induced to believe, that the public confidence was not misplaced. Months of laborious industry have been employed by a committee, constantly sitting during the recess of the House, with free access to his books, papers and official documents, and yet they have been able to bring forward nothing else against him. He has undergone this fiery ordeal of more than inquisitorial persecution; and if he shall not be found guilty, his character must, like pure metal doubly refined by an over-severe heat, appear with unexampled lustre.

"There is one thing, Mr. Speaker, which my client has just cause to complain of. The House of Representatives after exhibiting their charges, pledged themselves to offer proof of the premises; but upon what grounds did they thus pledge themselves? Why as to the very essence of the third article it was on the hear-say of the committee of impeachments; founded on the hear-say of the committee of ways and means; founded on the hear-say of a man not under oath; and they afterwards materially altered that charge, on a *chit-chat* conversation between the same man, and a member of the House, as it was reported to the House by that member, and without requiring any oath from that member or his informant, or taking any trouble to enquire into the truth of it.

"By this extraordinary procedure has the defendant been deprived of that security to which every man is, by the laws and constitution of his country, entitled; and this too by the very men who have thought proper to impeach the defendant, for a supposed violation of the law and constitution! If he is guilty, they have certainly been so complaisant as to keep him in countenance, and he may justly retort upon them, *Turpe est doctari cum culpa redarguit ipsum.*

"When it is considered that they are the sworn guardians of the laws and constitution of the country, they must appear but with an ill grace as the accusers of others, at the moment of committing so flagrant a violation on their part. I allude to the third article which charges, that the defendant did not consult the Register-General nor the Governor; and yet those who made this charge, knew no more of the facts of the case, than any man in Europe. It appears, indeed, that Mr. Gallatin told the House, that Mr. Dennaldson had told him so; but it also appears that the House upon this information, unsupported by any oath or enquiry before themselves, or a committee, voted the charge true—and what aggravates their conduct (if it be capable of aggravation) is, that Mr. Gallatin, a leading member in bringing forward the impeachment, now swears, that as Mr. Dennaldson was an officer of government they thought he might be heard without an oath! A British peer, when sitting on an impeachment, answers upon his honour; testifying as a witness, he answers upon his oath; but the House of Representatives have attached to the officers of government a privilege fancioned by no experience, and reprobed by the laws and constitution of the country!"

Philad. April 13.

Post-Office, April 8, 1795.

* * * The Merchants, and others, are particularly requested to take notice, that after THIS DAY the Southern Mail will be closed every Friday, Monday, and Wednesday, precisely at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the Pittsburg Mail every Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

The Letter Bag of the ship Amity Captain Campbell for Hamburg, will be taken from the Post Office Saturday Morning next, 18th inst.

The Letter Bag of the ship Star, for Hamburg, will be taken from the Post Office on Wednesday Evening next. April 14.

A LIMNER from Europe.

WHO has acquired a certain celebrity in the art of taking faithful and agreeable Likenesses, in several parts of the world where he has resided, is desirous of making a tender of the exercise of his abilities (in that line) to the public of this flourishing city, where the cradle of the arts is set in motion by the enlightened part of its inhabitants, of whose protection and encouragement he humbly claims a small share.

Specimens of his skill in painting may be seen at his room, No. 93, fourth Eighth street, between Walnut and Spruce streets at Mr. Henry Andrew Heins's.

N. B. His prices are very moderate and he warrants Likenesses.

April 3

drjt

Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the Hero, in 48 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, February 19.

An order of council was passed yesterday for laying an embargo upon all vessels in the different ports of this kingdom.

The vessel from New-Brunswick lately taken by the French, had about 80 masts on board, of different sizes, and two of them for first or second rates.

February 18.

We yesterday stated that an action had taken place in the Mediterranean, between his majesty's frigate Inconstant, commanded by Captain Montgomery, and two French frigates, the one of 44 and the other of 24 guns. We are happy to confirm an account of an action so honorable to the British flag.—Capt. Montgomery sunk the 24 gun ship, soon after which the other struck. That gallant officer is said to have lost a leg.

Yesterday accounts were received from Holland, of a very recent date, which state, that the French had proceeded in that country to abolish the office of Stadtholder; that they had placed the executive government in the hands of several committees, and had declared their intention of immediately establishing a republic founded upon Liberty, Equality, and the Rights of Man.

Ambassadors from Denmark & Sweden had already arrived among them, with a view, as it was generally understood of conciliating their mercantile interest in that country. Measures were intended to be taken with a view of still keeping up the commercial intercourse between that nation and this.

Many of the articles which had been demanded by the French had been provided, and were ready to be furnished, according to the terms of the requisition.

Col. Ramsay, who went over some time ago to Helvetiuss with a flag of truce, to enquire into the state of the British sick unavoidably left behind in that place upon the approach of the French, has returned with the most pleasing and satisfactory account of the treatment they receive. They have every comfort and convenience which can be procured for them; and it having been suggested by the physicians of the hospital to the French commandant that some port wine was wanted, he instantly ordered a quantity from Rotterdam for the use of the hospital.

It is not true as has been stated, that our sick are sent into the interior of France. They are only removed from Helvetiuss as they recover sufficiently to be removed, for the sake of accommodation in the inland towns, that place being very much crowded by a numerous garrison. The attendants upon the hospital are at present at perfect liberty, and may even return to England when they will.

Col. Ramsay, we understand spent a week at Helvetiuss, & was entertained by the French General in the most polite and hospitable manner.

The Dutch were perfectly sincere in the treaty or agreement which they entered into with captain Shank, previous to his leaving Helvetiuss, the conditions of which they hoped to be able to fulfil.

There were French papers at Helvetiuss down to the 5th inst. That of the 4th contained an account of the arrest of Dubois France and another deputy, accused of having been the partners of Robespierre.—The system of Moderatism is carried to as great a height as that of terror ever was.

A fire lately happened at Brest, which the Frenchmen extinguished with the Port Wine taken in the Oporto Fleet. Previous to this it had been selling at ten pounds sterling per pipe.

The Harmony, Harris, from Philadelphia to Bristol, is lost.

February 15.

Hofse-Guards, Feb. 15.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, dated Deventer, Jan. 21st, 1795, has been received from the Hon. Lieutenant-General Harcourt, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, & communicated by his Royal Highness to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:

"I have the honour to acquaint your Royal Highness of the arrival of the army in their cantonments on the banks of the Yffel, on the 18th inst. though not without some loss, as some of the trainees, unable to support the fatigues of the march, and the extreme severity of the weather, were left behind, and have probably fallen into the hands of the enemy.

"It is matter of no small satisfaction to acquaint your Royal Highness, that we have not only saved all the ordnance, and most of the other stores deposited at Arrnhem, but that we have burnt all the vessels containing forage and stores upon the Leek, and have destroyed most of the ammunition contained in 15 ordnance vessels at Rotterdam."

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, that have or may have letters of marque against France.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 9th day of February, 1795, in the 35th year of our reign.

George R.

I. That they shall bring into the ports of this kingdom all Dutch vessels bound to or from any port in Holland, in order that they together with their cargoes, being Dutch property, may be detained provisionally; and that speedy restitution shall be made of all such cargoes, or parts of cargoes (or the value thereof) found on board the same, as shall appear to belong to proprietors being the subjects of allied or neutral powers.

II. That they shall bring into the ports of this kingdom all ships, to whatever country they may belong, which shall be found laden with naval or military stores, and bound to any port in Holland in order that the said cargoes may be detained provisionally; a full indemnification being given by our government to the owners and masters of all such vessels, belonging to the subjects of the allied or neutral powers, as may be brought in, in consequence hereof, and likewise to the proprietors of such cargoes, being subjects of allied or neutral powers.

By his majesty's command,

PORTLAND.

By accounts received yesterday, by a fishing vessel which arrived from Cruxhaven, and brought letters from Hamburg, it is stated, that the Dutch are about to enter a Convention at Amster-dam, and enter into an alliance offensive and defensive with France.

The East-India dispatches brought over by the Nancy packet, contain the favorable advice of the safe arrival of all the outward bound East-Indiamen, consisting of more than forty sail, under convoy of his majesty's ship Suffolk, of 74 guns, commanded by commodore Rainier.

February 11.

The letters received by the Corunna mail, dated the 31st January, assure us, that a total change in the Spanish ministry had just taken place.

Neither Pampeluna nor Rosas had been taken by the French; but the French having on the 26th January made a great breach in the fort of Trinidad, which is near Rosas, the Spanish garrison evacuated it the next evening, having previously spiked the cannon; they were taken up from its falls ports in boats, and conveyed on board the Spanish fleet without any loss.

THE BLANCHE FRIGATE.

Minutes of proceedings on board of his majesty's ship Blanche, Captain Robert Faulkner Commander.

Sunday, Jan. 4, 1795. We have had the fortune to bring to an action a French frigate which after an engagement of five hours, struck to the Blanche.

At day-light, saw a frigate at anchor outside of the harbour of Point-a-Petre. At seven A. M. she got under way, and kept working under her topmasts at times, to keep company with a schooner. We ran towards her until nearly within gun-shot of Fort Fleur d'Epee; then tacked, hove-to, and fired occasionally. Finding the French frigate not inclined to come out from the batteries, we made sail to board a schooner coming down along Grand Terre.

At eleven A. M. fired a gun, and bro't her to. She proved an American, from Bourdeaux, and appearing suspicious, detained the master, and took her in tow. At this time the battery at Grozier fired two guns at us, and the frigate fired several and hoisted her colours. None of the shot reached. Finding her still not inclined come out, we made to sail towards Marigalante, under top-sails and courses.

Monday at 4 P. M.—We tacked and hove to, took out the American crew and sent a petty officer, and men into her;—saw the frigate still under Grand Terre. At 6 P. M. wore ship and stood towards Dominico, with the schooner in tow.

At half past eight P. M. Saw the frigate about two leagues off; cast off the schooner—tacked, and made all sail.

At a quarter past twelve A. M. Passed under her lee on the starboard tack, she on the larboard tack, and exchanged broadsides. At half past twelve A. M. tacked, and came up with her fast; when within musket shot she wore, with an intention to rake us; we wore at the same time, and engaged her nearly aboard.

At one A. M. Put our helm a starboard, and ran cross her stern, and lashed her

bow-sprit to our capstern; kept firing our quarter deck guns, and other guns that would bear into her, and musquetry, which she returned from her tops, and from her quarter deck guns, run in a main-ship fore and aft. At this time our main and mizen masts, went over board, and they attempted to board us but were repulsed.

At a quarter before two, A. M. She dropped astern, (at this time Captain Faulkner fell.) We got a hawler up and made her well fast with her bow-sprit abreast of our starboard quarter; the marines kept a constant fire of musquetry into her. Finding the carpenters could not make the ports large enough, we blew out as much of the upper transom beam as would admit the two aftermost guns on the main deck to be run out, and fired into her bows. At two A. M. all her masts were shot away. In this situation we towed her before the wind engaging till a quarter past five, when she called out that they had struck. The Second Lieutenant and ten men then swam on board, and took possession of La Pique of 26 twelve-pounders French.

2 nine ditto ditto
2 thirty-two, brass carronades.
36, with a number of brass swivels on her gunwale. At the time of action we had, away in prizes, 2 masts and 12 men; they had 70 killed, 110 wounded, and about 30 lost with the masts.—Their compliment, at the beginning of the action, was upwards of 400 men. Our loss, including Captain Faulkner, is 8 killed, and 21 wounded.

N. B. They came out on purpose to fight us. Captain Faulkner himself lashed the bow-sprit of La Pique, to the capstern of the Blanche, and was soon afterwards shot thro' the heart, by one of the people on the bow-sprit of La Pique.

From the London Gazette, February 17, 1795.

MADRID, January 28.

BY accounts published by this Court of the proceedings of the enemy before Rosas dated the 11th instant, it appears that the place still held out, notwithstanding the evacuation of the small Fort de la Trinidad; that the operations of the enemy had been considerably slackened by some deep falls of snow, and the general inclemency of the weather; and that a spirited enterprise had been executed by a small body of Spanish volunteers, on the enemy's Park of Artillery, in which they succeeded in spiking 14 guns, having killed and made prisoners of near 150 Artillerymen.

Accounts have also been received here, that on the 10th instant, Admiral Langara in cruising off the coast of Catalonia, fell in with and captured the French Frigate l'Epigénie, of 32 guns, which had sailed from Toulon on the 4th instant, in company with La Vêlezé. They had been separated three days before in a storm, in which it is supposed, that La Vêlezé was lost.

The greatest part of the French Fleet under the command of Mons. Villaret, has reached Brest. Seven arrived there on one day, nine on another, and two were towed in totally disabled. The remainder have got safe into L'Orient, except one of 80 guns, which foundered at sea, and most of the people on board of her perished. The information is received by a gentleman who left Brest the beginning of last week.

The Excise officers have been all on duty within these last few days, taking the stock in hand in wine cellars, preparatory to the new duties on wine, which will form part of the Budget. It is said that the new duty on Port will be 7s. a pipe.—The duty is to include all the stock on hand immediately on the passing of the Act of Parliament.

The letter from General Harcourt, in Saturday's Gazette, is extremely satisfactory, so far as it contradicts a variety of reports in circulation, of our army having been harassed very much in their retreat to Deventer.

One hundred and ninety vessels of all sizes were lying in the Bommel when the French gained possession of the place. An immense quantity of clothing and stores for our army was on board these vessels, of which the remnant of our unfortunate troops will now feel most heavily the want.

Nineteen open boats, loaded with unfortunate emigrants, arrived at Harwich on Thursday last; they reported that the number of people who were eager to get away was very great, and that there were not boats nor vessels of any kind in proportion to the demand.

The Dutch were so afraid of their allies, that they drew all their ships up into the canal of Amsterdam, that they might not be either carried off or burnt by the English, as the ships were at Toulon, but be reserved whole and entire for their more friendly enemy the French.

SPAIN.

The letters received by the last Corunna mail, contain some interesting particulars relative to the French invasion into Catalonia and Biscay. The following correspondence will enable the public to form a correct judgment of what is passing in Spain.

PANTORBO, in Old Castile, Jan. 20.

"It was by means of treachery, that the Republicans yesterday made themselves masters of the forts of Iron, St. Sebastian