

of the late treaty proposed to be made with Great Britain. Yet, notwithstanding those discontents, we express our confidence in the executive department of the general government, in whom the power of making treaties is constitutionally vested. All attempts, therefore, to inflame or agitate the minds of the people against the officers of government, and particularly our beloved President, merit our highest disapprobation.

We have hitherto lived happy under the laws of the United States of America. We have sworn to support the constitution thereof, and we pronounce the men whom we have intrusted with the administration of the laws, to be under our protection and guardianship.

We likewise announce our utmost abhorrence and detestation against the writer of a threatening anonymous letter, dated March 13th, 1795, and directed to the honorable Judge Campbell—We exhort and direct the citizens of this Territory not to be guilty of any offence of the like nature. We consider all attempts of redress for any injuries, especially supposed injuries, short of legal or constitutional measures, is beneath the character that ought to dignify a citizen of the United States.

These expressions of our minds, and the charge delivered by Judge Campbell, we desire may be inserted in the Knoxville Gazette.

(Signed)

THOMAS HENDERSON, Foreman.

Reply from the Grand Jury for the district of Hamilton, at October term, 1795, to the charge delivered to them by the Hon. Judge Campbell.

WITH pleasure have we attended to the charge delivered by you, at the commencement of the present session.

The true principle of government ought to be well understood by every citizen, and deeply impressed on every mind. That all freemen in a republican government, have a right to remonstrate in a constitutional manner, against grievances.

We highly reprobate all riots, burning of edifices, or any other unlawful step taken to throw the minds of the people into a ferment. We likewise disapprove of invectives being thrown out against officers of government in high station, especially the illustrious Washington. We also feel the highest sensations of gratitude for those citizens, who in a patriotic and constitutional manner opposed those parts of the late treaty with Great Britain, which to us appear inimical to the rights and liberties of the free and independent states of America.

We declare, that though we have found ourselves happy under the patronage of Congress, in our temporary government, nevertheless, we prefer a full voice in the federal councils of the United States.

We likewise pronounce the anonymous letter directed to the honorable Judge Campbell, and through him to the other Judges, to be indignant to our laws, the author to be an enemy to our government, and we exhort all good citizens to feel themselves freemen, and know it to be their duty, not only to discountenance but endeavour to suppress all such enormities.

It is the request of the jury that this reply be inserted in the Knoxville Gazette.

Unanimously agreed to,
SAMUEL NEWELL, Foreman.

RICHMOND, November 21.
LEGISLATURE of VIRGINIA.

A motion was made that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the motives which influenced the President of the United States to ratify the treaty lately negotiated with Great Britain meet the entire approbation of this house and that the President of the United States for his great abilities, wisdom and integrity merits and possesses the unlimited confidence of his country.

And said resolution being again read, and a motion made to amend the same by striking out from the word resolved to the end and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:

That the House do entertain the highest sense of the integrity and patriotism of the President of the United States and that while they approve the vote of the Senators of this state in the Congress of the United States relative to the treaty with Great Britain they in no wise mean to censure the motives which influenced him in his conduct thereupon.

It passed in the affirmative. { Ayes 89.
Noes 56.

Philadelphia,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1795.

The Legislature of this Commonwealth will convene tomorrow in the State-House.

OCCURRENCE.

One day last week an honest Fellow-Citizen, enquiring for work, was directed to the Office of the Hollow-Ware Company—He accordingly applied to the Chief Forger for the office of Bellows-Blower.

Whether any articles had recently been discovered to be cracked thro' carelessness of the workmen, is not yet known; it is however certain, that the Chief Forger was in a most violent rage, and, urged thereby, kicked his Fellow-Citizen down stairs—Equality and Democracy to the contrary notwithstanding.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship	Days
Ship Caroline, Hilton	Cadiz 77
Sch'r Dorothy, Dye	Frederickburg 8
Kitty, Ugeue	do. 5
Sheppard	N. Carolina
Lovely Lass, Tice	Little York
Sloop Sally, Potter	Richmond 8
Salem, Elkins	Alexandria
Mary, Griffin	Amboy

CLEARED.

Isbe, Gay	Falmouth
Becca, Davine	Bourdeaux
White	East-Indies
Riverance, Righars	Madeira
Slator	Hispaniola

The following arrived the ship Caroline, Capt. Hilton, 77 days from Cadiz; October 21st, lat. 39, 30; spoke

the brig Harriot, Morris, from Bremen bound to Charleston, out three months, dismantled and short of provisions; Capt. H. supplied him with a barrel of bread—Capt. M. informed him that his crew had mutinied three different times, and threatened to throw him overboard.

Nov. 7th, lat. 37, 47, long. 66, spoke the brig Dolphin, Gallivay, of and from Philadelphia bound to Liverpool, out 6 days, all well—Nov. 13, lat. 38, 30, spoke the ship Ocean, Vredenburg, of and from Philadelphia bound to Havre-de-Grace, out 24 hours, all well, who supplied Capt. H. with provisions—left at Cadiz, the brigs Smith, Philadelphia; Garland, Boston.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FROM the first of December next, the annual subscription for this Gazette will be EIGHT DOLLARS. Subscribers out of the City will pay One Dollar a year in addition, for inclosing and directing their Papers.

Remote subscribers are requested to pay up arrearsages to the above period; also the half year's advance from that time—those who do not, will be considered as declining a continuance of their subscription.

Advertisements of a square, or less, are published in this Gazette once, for HALF A DOLLAR; and continued at ONE QUARTER OF A DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion.

The Editor acknowledges, with gratitude, the favors of his advertising patrons—He assures them, that the increased, and increasing number of his subscribers, is continually extending the circulation in the city—its distant circulation is now equal to that of any other publication. Philadelphia, November 3, 1795.

In a late paper we published a letter under the Hudson head from Georgia, giving an account of the murder of five Indians by some white persons: We find in the Augusta Chronicle, since received, a number of affidavits, relative to the business:—The following is a sample of the whole:

State of Georgia, Montgomery County.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, David Blackshear, Capt. Edward Blackshear, and Capt. Benjamin Harrison, and being duly sworn, on their oaths do say, That on Sunday morning last an alarm took place, that an Indian painted in a war-like manner, was near the house of said Hanifon, which drew a number of the inhabitants together, who started in search of Indians, and going a few miles up the river fell in with a party supposed to be eight in number, at which time an engagement ensued; the party killed seven dead on the ground, and lost one man killed and five wounded, two of which were supposed to be mortal, but since appear to be on the recovery.

DAVID BLACKSHEAR,
EDWD BLACKSHEAR,
B. HARRISON, wounded.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of Oct. 1795.
FRANCIS SPAN, J. P.

James Lawson, Solomon Moffit, and Daniel Currie declare upon oath, that the above affidavit is just and true.

JAMES LAWSON,
SOLOMON MOFFIT,
DANIEL CURRIE, wounded.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of Oct. 1795.
FRANCIS SPANN, J. P.

The undernamed persons were also present at the above action.

Samuel Sparks, Charles Sparks, James Holt, Thomas Harvey, Andrew Hemphill, Michael Griffin, Jos. Blackshire, Wm. Wall, William Bush, wounded, John Bush, Moses Teison, John Hemphill, wounded, George Mufe, Robert Spawcock, Ashley Wood, Samuel Smith.

William M. Kiffack killed dead on the ground.
Josiah Sparks mortally wounded, since dead of his wounds.

Done before me this 23d October 1795.
FRANCIS SPANN, J. P.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, November 20.

More TOWN MEETING Business:

We hear that the late ANTI-TREATY PETITIONERS propose PETITIONING the selectmen to call a town meeting, to consider the propriety of PETITIONING the president to withhold his approbation of the TREATY said to be concluded between the emperor of Morocco and James Simpson, esq. agent for the United States: also the treaty between the United States and the regency of Algiers, and that they intend burning in effigy Simpson and Donaldson together with captain O'Brien; the former for negotiating and the latter for being the bearer of those vile unread instruments.

Vive la Lanterne! Ca Ira!

The following vessels are advertised in the Liverpool papers of October 5, to sail at various periods in October, viz.

The Joseph, Stone; Apollo, Hilman; Industry, Fletcher; Catharine, Cazeau; Friendship, Moulton; and Adrastus, Jameson, for Boston.—Hope, Russell; Commerce, Banden; and William, Pimwall, for New-York.—Thomas, Holland; and Pomona; for Philadelphia.—Commerce, Brickhead; Hampton, Allen; and Republican, Simpson, for Baltimore.

Latest European Intelligence,

To October 5, received by Captain Weeks, who arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, [Eng.]

FRANCE.

Approaching important Crisis at Paris.

PARIS, September 26.

The decrees for re-electing two thirds of the Convention, were yesterday proclaimed in the streets of Paris, as being adopted by the majority of the people. The utmost pomp and ceremony attended the event: but many of the Primary Assemblies, expressed their indignation on the occasion, and some of them considered the proclamation as a calumny upon the people, as contrary to truth, and, consequently, as not binding on any one.

In fact, it is a most incredible instance of presumption, to impose the will of 160,000 (the number of voters who have accepted the decrees) persons, as a law of 25,000,000 of men. The Partisans of the Convention, thus, do not exceed 160,000, and among these must be reckoned the terrorists who have been lately set at liberty.

GONESSE, (10 miles from Paris.) September 22.

In several communes of the department of the Seine and Oise, a placard has been just passed up,

showing to what danger liberty has been exposed for some days past. It is positively stated, that certain vindictive, and ambitious men, had proposed to transfer the seat of the Convention, to some other place; to declare Paris in a state of rebellion and to prevent it from receiving provisions; and that the most faithful representatives of the people, such as Boissy d'Anglas, Henrie Lariviere, Fermond, Lanjuinais, Lefage, Rabaud, Pommier, Pelet, Duffault, &c. were to be professed, and the hideous Empire of Terror re-established.

"This is a sufficient explanation of the measures pursued in our neighbourhood; this is the reason Lyons has been surrounded with troops, and Nantes and Rouen cluttered up to the Terrorists; that picquets of cavalry have been stationed for some days on the roads leading to Paris, that the Post-masters received orders not to let any body have horses; that so many troops have been collected in the environs of Paris, and that the terrorists and Brigands have been set at liberty."

According to this paper it appears, that they intend, in case it should be found necessary, to employ the troops against the inhabitants of Paris; several men in power, said, that with ten squadrons they would reduce the sections to obedience, and that so many heads should be taken off, that those who remained should not dare to make any further resistance.

LONDON, September 30.

Just as this paper was putting to press, we received, by express, the Paris Journals of the 26th and 27th inst.; the intelligence they contain, is extremely important, but the lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of giving any thing more than a mere outline in this day's paper.

The accounts brought by the vessel arrived from Calais, mention, that Paris is in a state of extreme confusion and disorder. In the tumults which appear to have taken place, several lives are stated to have been lost; and the Convention, seeing the determined resolution of the sections to oppose the attempts for perpetuating their power, are preparing to quit the metropolis.

October 3.

Yesterday, Mr. Marfil, was sent to open a preliminary conference with M. M. Moisson, and Sternvert, the Commissioners sent to this Country by the National Convention.

It may be relied upon, that the Regency of Hanover, have, by this time, concluded a PEACE with France; in consequence of which the British troops upon the Continent, will probably return home.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Hammond, late his Majesty's minister, to the States of America, arrived in town from Philadelphia. He has brought over with him the ratification of the late treaty, with the exception of one article of it, which remains open for future discussion.

CIVIL WAR IN PARIS.

The contents of the papers which we have received, warrant us in saying, that a Civil War is actually breaking out in Paris!

The section of Paris, has declared itself in a state of insurrection against the Convention.

The Sovereign section (as it is titled in a Convention Journal of Lepelletier) has proclaimed with great solemnity—That it condemns its Civil Committee, for having obeyed the decree which ordered the Proclamation of the acceptance of the Constitution, and of the Decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor, by the French people. The assemblage and procession were numerous; and after this proclamation against the Convention, the air resounded with the cry of "A bas les Deux Tiers!"—Down with the Two Thirds!

In the evening of the 3d Vendemiaire (Sept. 25) Delaunay (J. Angers) Reporter to the Committee of General Welfare, informed the Convention, that several soldiers had been insulted by individuals, and the armed force attacked; three pistols had been discharged in the garden of equality, where Berthele, a sergeant of the grenadiers of the Convention, was slightly wounded. The cry of "To arms!" was heard in different parts of the metropolis. The exclamation of "Down with the Two Thirds!" was also general.

In several of the groups collected in different places, people observed, that the Convention ought to be driven from Paris, otherwise there would be a famine; and that the presence of the Comte d'Artois and the Prince de Lambesq, was necessary for the restoration of order.

Lefage (d'Eure et Loire) read an address to the Parisians, the purport of which was, to render the citizens of Paris, responsible for the safety of the Convention; to declare that, if any attempts were made on the persons of the Deputies, the Legislative Body would meet at Chalons-sur-Marne; and to order the Republican troops to prepare themselves for defending the Representatives of the People.

The address was adopted, and was ordered to be passed up immediately, in form of a proclamation, in every part of the city, and to be forwarded to the departments, and to the armies.

In the sitting of the 4th Vendemiaire (Sept. 26) Larevelliers-Lepaux, in the name of the Committee of Public Welfare, informed the Convention, that the agents of the Sections had pulled down all the proclamations which had been passed up by order of the Convention during the night. It was therefore decreed, that the Administrations of the department of the Seine, should immediately publish, in Paris, the proclamation and the declaration adopted by the Convention, on the preceding night.

Talien proposed the establishment of an extraordinary commission of sixteen members of the Convention, to superintend the police of Paris. This proposition gave rise to a long debate, and was at length referred to the Committees.

The President of the section of the Temple, having put in requisition the commander of the armed force of that district, the Convention annulled the order he had issued, and decreed, that all persons who should call out the armed force without an order from the Representatives of the People, should be deemed traitors to their country, and prosecuted as such.

It was also decreed, on the motion of Latourneur (de la Manche) that the Administrative Com-

mittees of Paris, should take care that all the young men of the first requisition, should immediately join their respective corps; and that every person of that description, who should be found in any group or assemblage of the people, should, without any further proof, be deemed a rebel, and treated as such.

October 3.

Yesterday an officer who landed at Falmouth, on Wednesday reached town, with dispatches from Sir John Warren. By these it appears, that Sir John Warren, with a squadron of frigates, gun boats, &c. having the Comte d'Artois on board, had sailed on the 23d ult. for the Ile of Noirmoutier, and that on the Friday following, a heavy cannonade was heard from that quarter.

Yesterday forenoon an express was received by a respectable house in the city, stating that the Barriers of Paris, were shut, and that an embargo had been laid upon all vessels at Calais. These violent measures are supposed to proceed from some fresh commotions at Paris. It seems more than probable that the sections will oblige the Convention either to fly, or to revoke the unjust and tyrannical decrees for the re-election of the two thirds.

Admiral Hotham, we are sorry to learn, comes home chiefly on the score of bad health. The country thus loses the services of one of its best and ablest officers.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 3.

Copy of a letter from Capt. H. Nelson, to Admiral Hotham, dated Agamemnon, Vado Bay, Aug. 27, 1795.

Sir,

Having received information from Gen. de Vins, that a convoy of provisions and ammunition, was arrived at Alafio, a place in the possession of the Frenchmen, I yesterday proceeded, with the ships named in the margin, to that place, where, within an hour, we took the vessels named in the inclosed list; there was but a very feeble opposition from some of the enemies cavalry, who fired on our boats when boarding the vessels near the shore, but I have the pleasure to say, no man was killed or wounded. The enemy had 2000 horse and foot soldiers in the town, which prevented my burning and destroying their magazines of provisions and ammunition.

I sent Capt. Fremantle, of the Inconstant, with the Tartar, to Langullia, a town on the west side of the bay of Alafio, where he executed my orders in a most officer-like manner; and I am indebted to every captain and officer in the squadron, for their activity, but most particularly to Lieut. George Andrews, 1st Lieut. of the Agamemnon, who by his spirited and officer-like conduct, saved the French corvette from going on shore. I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

HORATIO NELSON.

[The prizes are nine in number, armed brigs, galleots, and gun boats, laden with powder, and shot.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.

By letters received from Portsmouth, we learn, that the volunteers who engaged themselves with the British, to serve on board the Commerce de France, have joined their ship in good health and spirits, and are about to proceed to the West-Indies. Exclusive of warlike stores, troops, &c. amounting to 20,000, are to be carried on board, for which purpose, ten sail of the line, one first rate, one 98 gun ship, and three or four 74's, together with a fleet of armed East Indiamen, are engaged. Adm. Pole, in the Colossus, and Adm. Christian, in the Prince George, are included in the expedition.

The Commerce de Marseilles is stated in the different prints to carry 120 guns, but the truth is that she mounts 136 guns. Naval gentlemen, who have looked narrowly into her merits, declare, that in the main articles of speed, defense, and internal accommodation, this ship by far surpasses all that Europe ever had to boast of.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

If a scribbler who calls himself "A true Republican," in your paper of Friday, had ever read the History of Ancient Rome he would have seen that the greatest Republic on earth possessed Slaves, and a Nobility, whose care to preserve the purity of Patrician blood was only equalled by their exertions either in the field, or in the Senate, to maintain that individual dignity and honour, which they ever considered as inseparable from that of their nation. Contrast such conduct as that of the noble Brutus, of Regulus, and of Decius Mus, with that of Plebeian Patriots, and then say if Nobility, by descent, is not more conducive to virtue and to patriotism than any principle which can be instilled into the mind of a creature of yesterday—one who is not sure of ever having had a grandfather.

Will any one pretend that a fresh-imported Pedlar, or groveling Mechanic, can fill the principal Offices of State with equal dignity, when compared with a Harrison, a Carter, a Randolph, or a Lee, or with an individual of either of the best Patrician families of Virginia, surely no one in his senses would answer in the affirmative. The only question that can now exist is whether it be better that the most honorable blood of the ancient dominion, which is inseparably connected therewith, be thereby dissolved, "and like the baseless fabric of a vision leave not a wreck behind;" or that law which protects the present Patrician estates and honours from falling a prey to creatures that nobody knows, merely to satisfy a paltry demand for a little Stay-Tape and Buckram, or some other foolish foreign or eastern article, which the family had done better without.

Shall we see a parcel of groveling Yanky Jonathans with their attachment to Banks, Funding systems Commerce, and mechanics purchase the estates and attempt to fill the places of those great and noble spirits, who like the ancient Romans, despise every other profession except the gown and the sword? forbid it virtue, forbid it honor, forbid it my country.

PHILO VIRGINIA.

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the information and assistance of persons emigrating from Foreign Countries, will be held at the College, in Fourth-street, on Wednesday, the 2d of December, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

N. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

As business of importance is to be transacted, the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.