

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, convened by public advertisement at the State House on Thursday evening the 20th of November, 1800.

**CAPTAIN JAMES GAMBLE**

Was unanimously called to the Chair, and William Duane named Secretary.—A citizen having stated the purpose of the meeting to be intended to take into consideration the recent conduct of the Legislature.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions—and Messrs. Hugh Ferguson, John Leib, Edward Pole, John Smith, and John L. Irwin were nominated, who having retired for some time, presented a form of proceedings which after some warm debate, and undergoing several amendments, were adopted by paragraphs and passed with only a single dissenting vote as follows:

The citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, convened by public notice at the State-house, on Thursday evening the 20th November, 1800, after considering the recent transactions in the senate of this commonwealth, and witnessing the unhappy subserviency of a number of the members of that body, to the dictation of a few persons known under the designation of the Dunwoody Committee, in opposition to the voice of their legitimate constituents; and having likewise considered the measures attempted and the means pursued by a majority of 13 to 11 of the members of that body to render the voice of Pennsylvania nugatory in the present interesting moment—think it expedient to declare to their fellow citizens of the commonwealth at large their opinions, by way of Resolution, on the culpable conduct of the said thirteen members of the senate; in the manner following:

1. Resolved as the opinion of this meeting, founded on the principles of republican government, and recognised by the Constitutions of the United States and of this state, that the will of the majority of the people is the only safe and legitimate rule by which the representatives of a free people can act.

2. Resolved, That it appears from authenticated returns that the late elections have been made of members of Congress, of state senators and representatives upon the conviction of the people of this state that the system of public measures pursued for some years past, was ruinous and unwise; and with a view to the correction of past errors and the promotion of a system more economical, and conformable to the spirit of our country;—that the election of our present governor was carried upon the same principles; and that in the recent election of only seven senators, six of whom went out by rotation, the new senators have been chosen by a Majority of 11,000 votes; and the members of the present house of representatives by a majority of 18,000 votes.

3. Resolved that elections being the constitutional criterion whereby the sense of the people is obtained, that the voice of the people has been unequivocally declared for a change of measures, by a change of men in the recent elections.

4. Resolved, That this meeting view with indignation the contemptuous manner in which the Petitions and Memorials of their constituents laid before them in the present session, have been treated by a majority of the Senate.

5. Resolved, That the majority of the senate of this commonwealth, consisting of Messieurs Woods, Potts, Gurney, Jones, Johnston, Ewing, McClellan, Poolethwaite King, Barton, Wheelen and Carpenter, in opposing the mode of election by joint vote, have disregarded the principle heretofore uniformly adopted, and particularly directed in the constitution; and that it is the opinion of this meeting, and must necessarily follow, that if the election by joint vote is not constitutional, that Messrs William Bingham and James Ross, senators in congress from this state, are not entitled to hold their seats in Congress, they having been elected by a joint vote, and many of the members who are opposed to the principle at present having voted for them by that mode.

6. Resolved, That the respectable minority of the senate of Pennsylvania deserve the grateful thanks and future confidence of their constituents and the state at large.

Resolved, That the thirteen members of the senate who have contumaciously disregarded the voice of the people—the duty they owe to their constituents—the sacred rights of petitioning—the weight and suffrage of this state in the scale of the union, merit public execration, and that in the opinion of this meeting they ought not

to receive support at any future election nor promotion to any place of profit, honour, or trust under this commonwealth.

Resolved that copies of these Resolutions be transmitted to the honest minority of the Senate, signed by the Chairman, and the proceedings be published.

[Signed]

**JAMES GAMBLE,**  
Chairman.

Attest  
**Wm. DUANE,** Secretary.

**BOSTON, Nov. 17.**

On Saturday, anchored in Nantasket Roads, the United States frigate Boston, George Little, Esq. commander, with her prize, the French national corvette La Berceau, commanded by citizen Louis Andre Senes, captured on the 12th October, in lat. 22, 50, N. lon. 51, W. after an action of one hour and forty minutes. Le Berceau mounts 22 French nine, and two 12 pounders on one deck; and had on board at the commencement of the action 230 men—Her loss was 35 killed, and a number wounded. The force of the Boston, is 24 twelve and 6 nine pounders, and 230 men. The names of the killed and wounded on board the Boston, are—William Ford, John Higgins, Matthias Jasey, and William M'Kee, killed; Mr. Samuel Young, Purser, Thomas Hartley, and Nathaniel Dill, wounded, since died; and Mr. J. M. Hafwell midshipman, George Groom, Gavin Wilkinshaw, Francis Rice, John Runlet, Francis Francis, John Alford and John Collins, wounded and likely to recover. The prize lost all three of her masts, and was very much disabled. The Boston is much injured in her masts, spars, rigging, and sails, which obliged capt. Little to return from his cruise to refit. We are informed, capt. Little has expressed in strong terms his approbation of the conduct of his officers and crew, during the action; and considered that it would be injustice to the commander of Le Berceau, not to state that he gallantly defended his ship as long as she was capable of making a defence.

Le Berceau had been out from Cayenne, 25 days, during which she had plundered 2 American vessels, and made prize of one. On a former cruise, she had captured several American, and a great number of Portuguese ships from Brazil.

A variety of circumstances renders this capture of more importance than appears at the first view.—Le Berceau is considered as one of the fastest sailing corvettes in the French navy, she served as lookout vessel to the French fleet for 18 months, has frequently been chased by the British cruisers, and was never overtaken before; she has been very successful in capturing British, Portuguese and American vessels; and was bound this cruise to intercept American Indiamen, and S. American ships. Captain Senes has been a post captain in the French navy for many years, and was a midshipman in Count de Estaing's fleet in this harbor. He has been in several engagements and is esteemed a brave and intelligent officer.

The Berceau lost in the engagement her first lieutenant, master, boatswain, master-gunner and Pilot; besides common men.

The Boston expended upwards of 2700 weight of powder, above 1500 round shot, besides double that number of chain, double headed and grape, during the action.

The prize is now commanded by lieutenant Hafwell, first lieutenant of the Boston.

The Corvette measures 120 feet upon her gun deck and nearly the width of the Boston.

Capt. Senes, and a commissioner who was in Le Berceau, after being on board the Boston 15 days, were, at their request, permitted to go to Barbadoes on parole; they took passage in a vessel bound to that place.

Among the number of the killed on board of the Boston, it is a melancholy task imposed on us to insert the name of Mr. Samuel Young, the purser of the frigate, who served in the action as master of one of the quarter deck guns, and was wounded early in the engagement. On the abilities, and prospects of this spirited and intelligent young gentleman, were reposed the pride and the hopes of his respectable connections, who reside in the town of Bridgewater, in this state; most sincerely do we mingle our regrets with the tears of his family and friends.—Of great youthful promise and literary ambition he was two years since entered of the profession of law, and remained for sometime a student in the office of Mr. Mitchell. His circumstances, however, not corresponding with his wishes, a thirst for independence and his own manly habits, pointed him to a life of more hazardous activity as the means of improving his situation. At the expiration of the present cruise, it was his determination to return to the profession he had for a time

relinquished, and in which the expectation of all who knew him had allotted him a rank of honor and usefulness. With such views and such resolutions, the fate which has attended him, while it bears honorable testimony to his memory, will leave a dreary blank in the most wisely framed calculations of human foresight.

**KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.**

*Speech of the GOVERNOR.*

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.*

I embrace this as the first favorable opportunity of expressing through you to my fellow-citizens in general, the high sense which I entertain of that esteem and confidence, which has induced them again to call me to the high office which I have at present the honor to fill. This instance of their good opinion is the more flattering, as it evinces their approbation of my former administration, and has renewed in me the obligations of duty: and as far as zeal and integrity will supply the place of ability; so far they may rely on my unremitting attention to the duties of the office, and to whatever else may be in my power, to promote the interest and happiness of my constituents.

In recurring to the internal situation of our country—free from intestine commotion as well as from foreign aggression—firmly united in the principles of republican liberty—enjoying domestic tranquility—profiting by the progress and improvements in agriculture, and some useful manufactures—and blessed with the pleasing prospects of plentiful crops—we possess strong incitements to the warmest expressions of gratitude to the benign Author of all good, as well as ample ground for mutual congratulations.

It is at the same time, however, not to be concealed, that there are unfavorable circumstances in the situation of our affairs.

The very reduced state of our treasury, will excite your regret, and that not merely on its own account, but on account of the nature of the causes which have produced it: for though we can happily acquit ourselves of having wasted our resources by extravagant and expensive establishments—yet notwithstanding all our care and economy, our actual income will be found inadequate to our necessary expenditures.

The principal source of this evil will probably be found, in our local situation, but more especially in the nature and system of our trade. The amazing sums of money which have been annually drained from this country in consequence of commercial arrangements, in which not merely the balance, of trade but the whole trade itself is against us, have left us almost destitute of specie:—nor can I discern any probable prospect of a change for the better, until our dependence on other countries is lessened, and until we supply those wants which are indispensable, through channels which will admit of an exchange of commodities, mutually advantageous to the parties concerned.

Deriving as we do, for the most part, our origin from the countries bordering on the ocean; our ideas naturally take a commercial direction. Notwithstanding our remote situation from the sea;—nature, bountiful in her gifts, has afforded us the means of intercourse with foreign nations—through a channel, both natural and practicable, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, together with the numerous navigable streams which take their directions, through various parts of our fruitful country. Policy and interest therefore invite us, in our commercial views to this channel. Experience no doubt, by proving it adequate to the exportation of all the surplus of our industry as well as to the importation of such articles as our necessities may require—will teach us to regard it as a medium of great national conveyance, if not of wealth. Whether it be within the power of government to do any thing towards giving a new direction to our system of commerce, and obtaining the productions of distant climes through their natural channel—can only be ascertained by an accurate knowledge of the causes which have contributed to a perseverance in our present mercantile arrangements. As far as our continuance in the system we have fallen into, depends on the habits, the connections and the predilections of the mercantile part of the community;—something might probably be effected to counteract these causes, by such premiums on importations by the way of the Mississippi, as would at least call their attention more effectually to that essential channel of our foreign intercourse.

Intimately connected with this subject is that of home manufactures. Our soil and

climate are happily adapted to the production of materials for carrying this branch of national industry to a very beneficial extent. Our domestic manufactures, even on the present scale, imperfect as it is, have a very honorable claim to public countenance—and from the wisdom and prudence of our citizens, we have every reason to hope they will be greatly extended. But as our consumption for a considerable time to come, will greatly exceed any thing that will probably be done in this line: I will suggest whether it might not be expedient for the legislature to encourage manufacturing men of industry, probity and ability, by affording such pecuniary aids as may be deemed consistent with the interests and resources of the commonwealth.

The state of the militia, is a subject to which I have frequently called your attention—and many judicious regulations have been made, by which I shall probably be enabled, to lay before you, during the present session, its real situation. It is a melancholy fact, that one half of our militia are at present without arms, and that a great proportion of the arms actually possessed, are unfit for use. I need not inform you that in the present state of things, either invasion or insurrection, would meet with a very feeble resistance, for want of the means of rendering us formidable to both.

The present is happily a time of peace—a time above all others the most proper to prepare against future danger.

The procuring of arms and providing military stores, I cannot but deem essential to our future safety.

The penitentiary house, I am happy to inform you, has been completed. The monies appropriated to this building, I have reason to believe have proved nearly adequate to the objects for which they were intended. There may be some incidental demands, which will probably require a farther appropriation;—but on this subject you will be able to judge more accurately, when a report shall be made by the directors of the building.

Special laws of the late session, requiring the attention of the executive, have been, as far as time and other circumstances admitted, carried into effect.

You will agree with me, I doubt not, fellow-citizens of the general assembly, that some of the subjects on which I have now addressed you, are highly important and involve the most weighty interests of the commonwealth.

I submit them to your wisdom and discretion, and am satisfied that they will receive a candid and dispassionate deliberation.

**JAMES GARRARD.**

**CITY OF WASHINGTON.**

FOR SALE,

Lot No. 9, in Square 122.

THE above is inferior to few lots in this city, being but two squares west of the President's Square, commanding an extensive view of the Potomac, it is a corner lot, and fronts 155 feet 10 inches on F. Street, and 59 feet and an half inch on 20th Street.—An indisputable title will be given on receiving the amount of the purchase money. For terms apply to the subscriber a few doors east of the Little Hotel.

**JOHN KEARNEY.**

N. B. I will also sell Lot No. 4, in Square No. 491, fronting 55 feet 3 inches on the Pennsylvania Avenue, and extending back 150 feet to an alley of 30 feet wide, with the advantage of a 15 feet alley along side of it; and Lot No. 24, in Square No. 378, fronting 51 feet 5 inches on Ninth Street, and running back 107 feet 2 inches to a 30 feet alley. West India goods will be taken in payment for a considerable part of the above property.

**I. K.**

November 17, 1800.

**BOARDING AND LODGING.**

FIVE or Six gentlemen can be accommodated with Gentel Board and Lodging, in a good and comfortable House, on New-Jersey Avenue, at Mr. Law's former residence. Also good Stabling wherein twenty horses can be accommodated by,

**SAMUEL BOOTES.**

Nov. 26th, 1800.

**Public Sale of Lots, IN WASHINGTON CITY.**

WILL be sold at public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 10th day of December next, at William Tunniff's Hotel, ONE HUNDRED LOTS, situated eastward of the Capitol and near to the Eastern Branch ferry. The terms will be one half cash and the other half at 60 days on notes negotiable at the bank of Columbia satisfactorily endorsed.

An indisputable title will be given by **GEORGE WALKER.**

Washington, }  
November 26. }