

Citizen ADER, Minister from the Republic of France to the United States, returned to this city on Monday last from Boston.

On Sunday last a young man, a native and citizen of New-Jersey, was called on by one of the city constables to assist in apprehending a negro who had robbed his master and ran away.

At an election held at the City Hall on Monday the 3d inst. for Trustees and Treasurer of the Mutual Assurance company, for insuring houses from loss by fire, the following gentlemen were duly elected, to wit:

- Trustees: William Richards, John Morrell, Robert Wharton, Godfrey Haga, Daniel Smith, Caspar W. Morris. Treasurer: Joseph Sims. Clerk: JOHN JENNINGS.

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of the county of Philadelphia, convened by public notice on the 4th of October, at the town-house in the Northern Liberties, for the purpose of nominating a proper person as Governor of the state, a Representative in the Congress of the United States, a Senator and Representatives for the State Legislature, it was agreed to support the following ticket:

- Governor: Thomas Millin. Congress: Blair McClenachan, John Pearson, Delaware County. Assembly: Richard Tittermary, Isaac Worrell, Michael Leib, Manuel Eyre, William Linnard, George Logan. Published by order of the Meeting, JOHN BROWNE, N. L. Chairman, JAMES ROLPH, Secretary.

MR. FENNO, I accidentally came across the following among some old English letters; by the date, it was written many years since.

To the Rev. Doctor Moor. P., May 4, 1764.

SIR, In the course of the current year, actuated by motives I trust consistent with the principles of universal benevolence, I subscribed to a collection which was made for defraying the expence attending the repairs of your Parish Church.

MR. FENNO, PLEASE to publish the following article from the Aurora, with the remarks annexed.

AN ELECTION ANECDOTE.

A certain great Merchant having some business to transact with JOHN SWANWICK, the present Member of Congress from this City, and candidate for the same station at the approaching election, took the liberty to represent to the member, that he was injuring his pecuniary interest by the part he had taken in politics.

If the above is true, it is so partially only. What Mr. Swanwick's principles are, remains to be known. It is, however, well known what those of his supporters are; and if Mr. Swanwick's are the same, they are hostile to the Constitution of the United States, to the peace and prosperity of the people—the union of the states, and the republican maxim, that the majority ought to govern.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

ALBANY, September 23. More Counterfeit Money. Yesterday a person was taken up in this city, and examined before Mr. Recorder Taylor, on a charge of having knowingly passed a counterfeit 40 dollar.

bill of the bank of the United States. Several counterfeit bills were found upon him. He is committed to goal.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

We hear from Dutchess county, that on the 2d of last month, about 11 o'clock at night, the house and store of Robert Johnston, esquire, of Carmel-town, was consumed by fire, with a considerable property. The loss is said to be estimated at 750l.

From late London Papers.

LONDON, July 28.

Yesterday the five Sepoys and three Lascars, who came over in the rice ships from Bengal, and who were, some time since, shewn to the king by Mr. Dundas, at Wimbledon, attended at St. James's with a petition, praying to be sent home by an early ship.

General Jourdan's army marched against the Austrians in seven columns, each of which consisted of 10,000 men.

The extravagant luxury displayed at Vienna, by the marquis del Campo Danchanis, the Spanish ambassador, is the object there of general attention. The first bill of exchange that he received was for 500,000 Austrian florins.

TRIAL OF THE BISHOP OF BANGOR, AND OTHERS, FOR A RIOT.

On Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock, the trial of the bishop of Bangor, and others, indicted for an assault and riot, commenced at the Shrewsbury assizes, before Mr. Justice Heath.

Mr. Adam was brought down from London by the prosecutor, and Mr. Erskine by the defendants. Each of these gentlemen, it is supposed, were paid 4 or 500 guineas as a fee.

The indictment had been preferred and found at Conway, and was moved by a writ of certiorari, to be tried at the assizes for the county of Salop, at Shrewsbury.

Before six o'clock in the morning, the court began to fill, and at half past seven it was crowded by all the neighboring gentry, who were very anxious to hear this extraordinary trial.

Mr. Ellis opened the pleadings. The indictment set forth, that Samuel Grindley, gentleman, is deputy register of the episcopal consistorial court of the bishop of Bangor, in consequence of which he has a right to occupying a certain office room adjoining the cathedral church of Bangor, called the register office, for the purpose of transacting the business of the said office; that John Warren, lord bishop of Bangor, Hugh Owen, John Roberts, John Williams and Thomas Jones, being evil disposed persons, did, on the 8th of January last, molest and disturb the peace of the king, with the view of removing the said Grindley from his office, by force of arms.

The indictment contained several other counts, which were mere specifications of law. The above is the whole substance of the indictment.

[Here follows some pleadings, examination of evidence, &c. but Mr. Erskine's speech does not appear—the novelty of the case has induced us to notice it—we shall cite only Thomas's evidence, and the verdict, which was, not guilty.]

JOHN THOMAS, sworn. The bishop entered the office in a great passion, stamping his feet, saying, "fine work, fine work!" yes, said Grindley, fine work in breaking open my office. Your office! said the bishop; you must quit it. The bishop then went towards Grindley, as if he had a mind to collar him.

ABRIDGEMENT OF THE STATE OF POLITICS, FOR THIS WEEK.

Affairs have certainly taken a most serious turn, and the war may be said to draw towards an issue upon the continent. If the torrent of success continues with the French armies upon the Upper and Lower Rhine we shall soon tremble for

The very Heart of Germany.

In Italy we have never despaired of seeing things assume a more favourable aspect; and though we have still to record events that the bulk of mankind will entitle as successes on the part of France, we see no reason to depart from our early hopes and original opinion. The violation of the neutrality of

Tuscany, And the forcible Entrance of a French Garrison at Leghorn,

present, indeed, a spectacle which it is difficult to

look upon, without feeling the return of all those palied and jaed sentiments, with which we have long beheld that people trampling, with impunity, upon the law and liberties of nations. But if it is to be coured as advantage, and estimated as success, we have a very serious protest against that mode of considering it.

Plunder of British Property, have been disappointed in almost the whole, by the wisdom and activity of the measures adopted and executed by the

Factory and the Fleet. In the next, their armies have been still more weakened and dispersed.—And lastly, the resentment and hatred of all Italy, have been redoubled and confirmed.

The British fleet, however, is expelled from the port of Leghorn, and our commerce, as well as our military supplies, has been disturbed and diminished in the Mediterranean. If this state of things is supposed to be lasting, if the establishment of its conquerors is to be esteemed permanent in Italy, no doubt this acquisition is of the greatest consequence to France, and of serious detriment and prejudice to Great-Britain.

It becomes necessary, however, as often as any usurpation of territory is effected by arms, to consider its advantages under two very different and distinct points of view—and perhaps under a third, which is the complicated result of the two others. The uses of any conquest during war, are very different from the final benefit, which is to arise from it, supposing it to remain with the acquirer in peaceable possession at the close of it. In war, to seize a fortress or a barren rock, is often decisive of its fate, or at least productive of the greatest advantages; but the occupation of the most fertile and populous territory, which in peace would enrich and strengthen the conqueror, is frequently even hurtful in war, from the force it requires to maintain it; or can only be estimated as a negative advantage in the inconvenience and distress it may occasion the enemy.

The hopes, however, of the imperialists in Italy, which do not only redouble with these circumstances, but with the fresh armies they have received from the Rhine, are dearly bought with the danger which that frontier of the empire has incurred from the withdrawing of so powerful a force, and so necessary to its own defence and security. The armies of the emperor, outnumbered and outflanked (notwithstanding that heroic valour which gilds the morning of every combat with success, and yields only to the perseverance of attacks & the fieri troops which the enemy produce in success) their armies, we say, have only a choice of difficulties, and even of losses; for it is there where they cannot be, that the superiority of force accrues to the republicans those successes which they call conquests, but which are in fact surrenders of places, which the Austrians are obliged to sacrifice for the defence of others, which they esteem more important. It is the eternal shame of the court of Prussia to behold (from a base a jealous policy) these armies, so dear and so revered in Europe, struggling with every difficulty, worn down by fatigue, outweighed by the mass of an enemy they always conquer in detail, by giving lessons of valour and generosity to Europe, which he is unworthy to receive, and too corrupted to imitate.

This however appears to be the true policy of Europe at this fatal crisis, to determine at any price, and with any sacrifice, this court to be virtuous, to be patriotic, to be German; to put an end to that treachery which admits the French to the conquest of its country; to that disloyalty, to that obsolete and untimely spirit of faction which the last Electors of Bradenbourg could scarce have maintained under the same danger and pressure, under the same impending ruin of the common country of all Germans.

Frankfurt has fallen, and Mentz is once more threatened by the Enemy.

Are there no arguments, no inducements, no motives more powerful and persuasive, no interests more dear and valuable to

Frederic the Third,

than a tolerated crown and a dependant authority? Is there a vile and malignant satisfaction in the distress and danger of the Chief of the Empire, which can counterbalance or extinguish all fear, all sense of his own? Is the calamity of a rival more acceptable than the common advantage? the conquest of Germany less dreaded than the prosperity of its head? We are obliged to contain ourselves once more, but still we shall be understood; and we believe our readers will agree with us when we state the motives we have for pressing these considerations upon the public with more than our usual moderation. It is because there is an immediate danger of the Emperor being forced by the numbers to which he has nothing to oppose, into an

Immediate Peace; and into what a Peace?

It is not because we entertain any ferocious apprehensions from being left alone in this war, that we press the necessity of once more engaging

the continent; and if it were to cease before these thoughts can be printed, we have been placed in a situation in which it is difficult to conceive how we can be injured or even attacked by that nation. But it is important to the peace, independence, and liberties of Europe, that the Continental resistance should be protracted till France disorgans her conquests as she has abandoned her principles. Otherwise there is no alternative, that we are able to discover, to prevent its final subjection, and overthrow, but the equal partition of power between France and England; to this the continent will mediately and eventually belong entirely; while, to that will fall the monopoly of the world's commerce, and the unqualified sovereignty of the seas.

COWES, July 27.

The America, captain Woodward, from the Ile of France, arrived here this day. She sailed from St. Helena on the first of June, in company with the Standard man of war, and 13 homeward-bound Indiamen, besides country ships, in all 25 sail, and parted with them two days after they left that place, and touched at the island of Ascension. The Rodney, Minerva, and another Indiaman, had arrived at St. Helena from the Cape two days before the fleet failed, and brought intelligence that all was quiet there. Captain Woodward left a homeward-bound fleet off Scilly, under convoy of two men of war.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, Days. Ship Eliza, Barrowdale, Bourdeaux, 65. Ship Eliza, Yardly, Hamburg, 60. Mary, Jemmy, Brest, 54. Mary, Every, Bourdeaux, 60. The Arethusa, Cook, arrived at Cowes, from Philadelphia, and sailed for Amsterdam July 27. The letter bag of the ship Aurora, captain Suter, for Cowes, will be taken from the post-office this afternoon, the 6th inst. at 5 o'clock.

NORFOLK, September 29. Yesterday arrived the ship Charles Carter, Capt. Bell, from London; she left the Downs the 1st of August, but brings no late news.

BOSTON, September 27. Vessels left in Demarara, by Capt. Hatch, of the brig Lucy.

Ship Aurora, Brantes, Baltimore. Brigs.—Friendship, Milliken, Portland; Olive, Tapral, Bolton; Rebecca, Jones, Portsmouth; Bolton Packet, Prentice, Bolton.

Schooners.—Betsey, Peele, Salem; Columbus, Smith, Wiscasset; Fanny, Cumber, Bolton; Polly, Freeman, ditto; Clarissa, Moulton, Old-York; Hawk, Nicholson, Plymouth; Cate, Sanger, N. London.

NEWBURY-PORT, Sept. 29. Tuesday arrived here sloop Nancy, Capt. Seward, 18 days from Bermuda. Spoke, lat. 43, long. 67, 20, the Lynx British sloop of war, belonging to Admiral Murray's squadron. Spoke brig Atlantic, of Bolton, 3 days from Portland, bound to Grenada. Left at Bermuda, brig Success, Webster Brown, New-York. Off Bermuda, 4th September, met with a heavy gale, was dismasted, lost cables, anchors and boats, and was towed into Somerset the 5th.

Ship Charles, Perkins, of Newbury-Port, was at St. Ubes, 50 days since.

The ship Mary, Samuel Swett, master, of Newburyport, to sail from London 1st of September, for Boston.

NEW-YORK, October 4. ARRIVED. Days. Big Mary, Tabor, Fayal and St. Georges 41.

FOR SALE, An Elegant Bay Horse, Fifteen hands high, four years old, warranted sound. Enquire at No. 194, Market-street. October 6.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the Coffee-House, Will be Sold by Public Auction,

A LARGE, elegant, and well finished three story BRICK HOUSE, (the late residence of Gen. Walter Stewart,) with a Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, on the West side of Third-street, near Union-street, containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet to an alley leading into Union-street. The House is 32 feet front, and 50 feet deep; the several rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and completely finished; the two first stories are each thirteen feet high; there are ten mahogany doors in the house, a geometrical stair-case with mahogany rails, and a good sky-light; the kitchen is in the cellar, which is spacious and convenient, and finished with an oven, stew-holes and pantries, a servants' hall and large wine cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which is a pump; the yard is vaulted. Communicating with the said building, is a neat, three-story BRICK HOUSE, on the North side of Union street, containing 20 feet front by 20 feet deep, the lower part of which is at present occupied as a counting-house, and the upper part divided into well finished large chambers; this house, may, at a small expence, be converted into a convenient, dwelling; the three door is very handsome, and the front and back have Venetian window-shutters. Adjoining the last mentioned house, upon the lot belonging to the first, are erected Bathing-Rooms, &c. there are likewise very good Coach-Houses and Stables, finished equal (or nearly so) with any in the city, on a lot, containing on Union-street 20 feet, and in depth on the West side of the said alley 32 feet—there are good cellars under the whole of the building, and a Wine Room over a part of the stable, with a Hay Loft over the remainder. Approved notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken for one half of the purchase money, the remainder on like notes at six months, security to be given on the premises until the whole is discharged. FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers. dt12th

For Sale, The Brig MARY, Lying at Messrs. Willings and Francis's Wharf, but then 200 barrels, built in Philadelphia in 1793, of live oak and red cedar.—She is well found, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. For terms apply to Gurney & Smith, dt1.