

By an arrival at Norfolk from London news is received that Moreau was preparing to attack the archduke in his rear.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Nov. 3. "This evening, a ship, after a short passage from Bristol in England, has arrived here. It is said she brings news very unfavourable for the French. The particulars I cannot learn; but it seems they have been beaten in all quarters."

At an Election held yesterday, at the State-house in this city, for fifteen persons, as Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, the following gentlemen were chosen by the citizens of Philadelphia, Passyunk, Moyamensing, Blockley, and King'sessing:

- Thomas M'Kean John Whitehill
Jacob Morgan William Irwin
James Boyd Abraham Smith
Jonas Hartzell William Brown
Peter Muhlenberg John Piper
Joseph Heister John Smilie
William M'Clay James Edgar

In the city and townships, the votes were, For the above ticket, 1736. For the other ticket, 1091.

Majority 645.

As a joint meeting of the Council and Assembly of New-Jersey, on the 3d instant, the following appointments were made.

John Rutherford, re-elected Senator of the United States.

James Kinsey, re-elected Chief Justice.

Joseph Bloomfield, Major General of the first division of militia, vice Major General Ellis, deceased.

Franklin Davenport, Brigadier General, vice Bloomfield, promoted.

Joseph M'Ilvaine, Clerk of the Pleas and Peace of Burlington.

Extract of a Letter.

I anticipate with great pleasure the prospect of success which you inform me attends our election. What a scene will open in the new order of things, which will undoubtedly take place on the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! The party with whom we have always been at variance, ever since the termination of the war, have but too well succeeded in all their machinations—every defect of that equalizing plan of government, the confederation was exaggerated, and every difficulty resulting from the local prejudices and habits of the several states was increased—particularly those of a commercial nature were worked up to such a crisis, that an explosion became inevitable—to these the paper holders artfully united themselves, who joining in the cry, produced the famous convention, which was to remedy all our evils, by amending the existing form of government: Instead of which, they produced the present monarchical system. The consequences resulting from this baseless usurpation, you and I have often deplored. What progress has this system made in a few years! how has it undermined the pillars of state sovereignty, by blending the interests of the several states, and involving and convolving those of individuals with that system, in such manner, that there is no small risk encountered by any one who has hardihood enough to call its infallibility in question. Already do we see established a colossus, reared in our land in the form of a bank—a monster, whose weight and influence has extended from one end of the continent to the other—a funding system, of which I will not affront your patience by reciting the malignant tendency—a revenue government, whose ramifications pervade every corner of the union, constituting a phalanx of governmental retainers and expectants, which the bare contemplation of ten years ago, would have filled the mind of every free American with horror.

Turn to the organization of the government—see how inflated and detached are its several parts from the respective states—it appears like a foreign machine operating in the midst of them, independent and irresponsible—and no man can doubt but the time will come, when the state governments, already mere corporations, will be declared so, or pronounced useless, if not injurious. I shall not enlarge here, tho' I might fill the sheet with amplifications—should you now enquire how a change is to be brought about in consequence of Mr. Jefferson's election, I answer—Mr. Jefferson it is well known always had serious objections to the new constitution, but he uniformly opposed, even while in office, many prominent parts of its administration—he has objections to the funding system that however was established—I recollect right, while he was absent in France—the bank scheme received his warmest opposition, he always maintained that it was unconstitutional, and still thinks so. These two form the basis of the fabric—these must be overturned, or essentially altered—the bank must be thrown off from its connection with the government—left to itself it must decline, and by judicious attacks from time to time, during an administration of four years, may be completely crippled and overthrown. The funding system cannot be considered in any other light than as a system of favoritism—this may be, and undoubtedly will be revised, corrected and amended—and the public money more equally diffused: Justice may be done to original creditors, many of whom, or their heirs still survive. I need not dilate here on a subject which we have so often discussed, but, the bare contemplation of the effects of this system, in transferring the mass of wealth, from the southern to the northern states, will convince any one, that there ought to be a change—there ought to be a reaction—and a reflux of property southward. This may be done by a revision of the system, and carrying things back to some former period.

But, what brightens our prospect most, is the consideration that Jefferson is a philosopher—an enthusiastic admirer of the principles of the French

revolution; and who will say, that things may not be revolutionized in this country to advantage.

In the New-England States, they have something like a religious establishment. Our judicial code is borrowed from the British. We are too much like that people, in our commercial, mechanical, and social habits. Jefferson's sentiments are hostile to all these; and should he get into office, the whole tribe of Anglicised Americans, Tories and Yankees, from the first to the last, goes out.

Who can contemplate the prospect before us, without rapture! See what philosophy and equality has done for France! In a few years, every prejudice has been rooted up, and an order of things has succeeded, little short of the golden age.

Jefferson hates the British—He feels a personal and general animosity to that nation. He loves the French—To draw closer the bonds of amity with the latter, and to widen the distance between us and the former, will be an object of attention—will undoubtedly take place. Should an open rupture be the consequence, Britain would soon be emancipated; a revolution there would follow. Their commerce and manufactures rest on an American foundation, and must fall, cut off from a connection with us. Britain props the war against France—her commerce supports our funding system, our banks, our nabobs. War with her, topples all down headlong; and then we begin again de novo. A war would bring a crisis that would accelerate the execution of our plans; but as its chances are uncertain, I do not wish it: our business may and will be done as effectually without one.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT.

The majority in the city, for the anti-federal ticket of electors, can by no means be considered as indicative of the permanent strength of the faction opposed to the government; as, amongst that majority must be ranked a far greater number than the excess amounts to, of true and real federalists, friends to the prosperity of the country, and who in general detest the faction and their criminal designs. Honest and unsuspecting men, not viewing the subject in its true light, and whose minds are often too strongly biased by partial prejudices to make just distinctions, are frequently liable to be misled by false impressions; and to be induced too rashly to make a decision, even on questions of the utmost magnitude and importance; not reflecting that by deciding, without possessing themselves of full and complete information, they commit all to hazard, and unwittingly forward the libidinous designs of wicked and atrocious demagogues.

A Hamburg paper of September 17, contains the Bull of the Pope which has been, some time since, announced in the London papers. It is believed that this Papal decree will greatly advance the complete re-establishment of tranquility in La Vendee, and remove all pretexts, which the priests of Belgium might have seized, to oppose the execution of the decree, ordering the abolition of the monasteries and convents in that country.

To all the faithful Catholics, who live in France and keep up a connection with the holy apostolical See.

Pius VI. Health and apostolical benediction.

Dearest Sons,

The office of a supreme spiritual shepherd, which our Lord Jesus Christ, in his unbounded mercy, has entrusted to our feeble hands, makes it our duty to teach all the faithful and particularly those who are most subject to seduction, and to prevent them from suffering themselves to be led astray by earthly wisdom, since it is said unto us as it was said unto Isaiah: Call and do not cease to call; raise thy voice like a trumpet and announce to my people their trespasses.

We should therefore think ourselves guilty of a sin, if we did not voluntarily seize every opportunity of shewing you the necessity to be obedient to the constituted authority.

In fact it is recognized in the Catholic religion as a fundamental doctrine, that the production of governments is the work of divine wisdom, in order to avert anarchy and rebellion, and to prevent the nations from fluctuating like the billows of the sea. This is confirmed by St. Paul, speaking of no particular prince but of the subject in general, he says, that there is no power, but what comes from God, and that opposition to this power, is opposition to God himself.

Dear Sons,

Do not suffer yourselves then to be led astray; do not by a mistaken piety give cause to the friends of innovation to deride the Catholic religion. Your disobedience were a crime which would not only be severely punished by the powers of the earth, but also which is still worse, by God himself, who threatens with everlasting damnation, those who are disobedient to the constituted authority.

Dear Sons,

We exhort you, therefore, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that you may sincerely and earnestly strive to prove your submission to those who govern over you. Your conduct ought to convince them more and more of this truth, and engage them to love and protect your religion, which should be maintained agreeably to the precepts of the Gospel and the rules of the divine discipline.

Lally, we warn you not to believe any body, whoever he be, who holds up other tenets than these, as the doctrine of the Ecclesiastical See, and with paternal tenderness, we give you our apostolical benediction.

Given at Rome, ad sanctam Mariam majorem, under our Fish-ring, the 5th of July of the year 1796, and the 22d of our Popedom. (Signed) R. Card. Braschius de Honestis.

BOSTON, October 23.

We are authorized to inform the public, that John C. Jones, Esq. declines being considered a candidate for federal representative. H. G. Otis, Esq. is the sole person now held up by the federal interest for this district.

Monday of the week after next, is the day when the people of this district will assemble to give their votes for an elector of president and vice-president. Candidate, hon. T. Dawes, sen.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.

ARRIVED. Days.

Sloop Lively, Collins, Rhode-Island 6

Polly, Butler, Norfolk 9

CLEARFD.

Scho. Telegraph, Vanneman, St. Croix

Industry, Thomas, Boston

Polly, Ober, New York

Sloop Hope, Foster, Hispaniola

Sally, Potter, Norfolk.

A ship and brig from New-England are below—also several sloops and schooners, names unknown.

A brig from the West-Indies, capt. Teale, put into Wilmington yesterday.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

Price 37 1-2 Cents.

The Pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency, EXAMINED.

And the Charges against John Adams REFUTED.

Addressed to the Citizens of America in general, and, particularly,

To the Electors of the President.

Sold by W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON, Corner of Second and Chestnut-streets.

November 5. tts

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25, SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

Has received per the Diana, from London, Clouded and striped Spanish Swandown, Clouded Erminats and Molefkins, Striped do. and do.

Figured Manillas, Scarlet figured Erminats, Printed Florinets, Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres, Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns. Also, per different arrivals,

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching season. dtf

SWANN'S,

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary. Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obdurate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, to assist them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establishment of the veterinary art, solicits and relies upon the support of the public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentlemen, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. t'ndf.

This Day is Published,

Per the Author, (price 25 cents)

And Sold by B. DAVIES, No. 63, High-street, and by the other Booksellers in the City,

TIT FOR TAT;

Or, A Purge for a Pill.

Being an answer to a scurrilous pamphlet, lately published, entitled, "A Pill for Porcupine."

To which is added,

A Poetical Rhapsody on the Times, Describing the Disasters of an Emigrant.

"To bear an open slander is a curse,"

"But not to find an answer is a worse."

"This you get, Booby squit,"

"Because you would chatter."

"Since you're for slinging dirt,"

"We'll try who best can spatter."

[Paddy Whack.]

November 4. co3

No. 154.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of September, in the twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Abraham Bradley, junior of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Map, the right whereof, he claims as author in the words following to wit, "Map of the United States exhibiting the situations, connections & distances of the Post-Offices, Stage-roads, Counties, Ports of Entry and Delivery for Foreign vessels, and the principal rivers,"

By ABRAHAM BRADLEY, jun. In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

Samuel Caldwell, Clerk, District of Pennsylvania.

The above map may be had of the author at the General Post-Office, next door to the War-Office in Fifth-Street, and at his house, No. 78, corner of Crown Street and Bifwices Alley between 4th and 5th, and Vine and Callowhill Streets. Prices from 3 to 5 dollars each, according to the manner in which they are finished. The progress (or arrivals and departures) of the Mail on the Main Line may be had separate for 3 1/2 cents.

Oct. 3. LAW6W.

No. 152.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the five-and-twentieth day of September, in the twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, William Mitchell, of the said District, deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"A new and complete system of book-keeping, by an improved method of double entry, adapted to retail, domestic and foreign trade; exhibiting a variety of transactions which usually occur in business. The whole comprised in three sets of books; the last set being a copy of the second, according to those systems most generally in use, is given in order to exhibit, by a comparative view, the advantages of the system now laid down. To which is added, a table of the duties payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States of America. The whole in dollars at 1 cent."

By William Mitchell. In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, clk. dist. Pennsylvania.

N. B. The above Book is now published, and may be had of the Booksellers. OStobers.

Robert Smith & Co.

No. 58, South Front-street,

Have received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Hull, and by the Ohio arrived at N. York from Glasgow,

A large & general assortment of Goods,

- Suitable for the Season, consisting of Duffle, Point and Rose Blankets, White, Red, and Yellow Flannel, Bocking and other Baizes, Second and coarse Cloths, Plain and mixed Cassimeres, Plain, twilled, and striped Coatings, Plains, Kerseys, and Half-thicks, White & spotted Swankins, Lainet and Swanfdown vest-shapes, Carpets and Carpeting, Calimancoes and Durants, Moreens and Taboretts, Joans Spinning and Crapes, Gambiers and Wildbores, Bombazeens & Bombazets, Ratinetts and Shalloons, Plain, Genoa and printed Velvetts & Thickets, 7-8, 4-4, and 11-8 Cotton, They have on hand a large assortment of India Mullins and Calicoes, black and coloured Perlians, Bandanne and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, &c. and a quantity of Nutmegs and Mace. October 17. mW6m

Any PERSON

Who is well acquainted with the River MISSISSIPPI,

And will give Directions for sailing into the same, that can be depended on, shall be generously rewarded for his information, provided he will leave the directions with Mr. John Fenno, printer, Philadelphia, or Edmund M. Blant, Newburyport.

November 3. LAW6m

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his scholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of propriety, totally unnecessary.

N. B. Private tuition as usual. June 3. LAW6

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of five per centum per annum.

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per centum upon the original capital." "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of December for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of Interest and Principal being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I

do make, constitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) standing in my name in the books of (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) from (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) with power also an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby raising and conferring all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.

In Witness hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in presence of

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of

before me personally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and signed and Seal the day and year last aforesaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

July 23. 8 1 Jan 56