

By this Day's Mail.

NEW YORK, October 29.

The following is not only interesting to our farmers, but to every gentleman of science, as controverting a long established position in the philosophy of animal life.

At the meeting of the Holderness Agricultural Society, held at Hedon on Wednesday last, the question, "Whether there is any solid objection against breeding from cattle, however near their consanguinity," was discussed by a numerous meeting of the society, consisting of several medical gentlemen, and of gentlemen and graziers of great experience in the breeding of cattle...

The Prussian ministry have demanded a categorical answer from the French Minister Sieyes to this question: "Does the Directory intend to take General Kosciuszko, the Chief of the Polish revolution, under their protection?"

Those who grumble at our Land Tax, &c. should turn their eyes abroad, and see how the Republicans under the French yoke are obliged to contribute to the necessities of the State. In the Roman Republic, the following is the rate at which people of property are to pay for the ensuing year:

Those who are possessed of a revenue of from three to six thousand crowns, one third of their income. Those having from six to ten thousand, two thirds. And those enjoying an income of ten thousand an upwards, the whole amount for the year!!

A Spanish 80 gun ship, from the Havana, having fourteen millions of dollars, and the governor of the Havana, who is brother to the Prince of Peace, on board, has, it appears, eluded the vigilance of our cruisers, and arrived safe at Vigo.

General Humbert, who commands the French republicans landed at Killala, was, previous to the revolution, a serjeant in the Berne regiment of foot. He was there considered as a very indifferent, but intrepid fellow.

Paul the first, seems now seriously determined to begin the war which the Russian Empire declared against France so many years ago.

The King of Sardinia is now expiating, in a most lamentable manner, the weakness and imprudence which induced him, on the French entering Italy, to deliver up to them his fortresses, whereby they were enabled to penetrate without danger, into the very heart of that country. If that ill fated prince has been possessed of sufficient fortitude to die in the breach, he would not now be reduced a wretched miserable existence prostrate at the feet of his barbarous victors. May his fate, at least, afford a useful lesson to other Sovereigns, not to be deceived by a lure of a treaty of peace with a Government which is constantly laying snares for princes and nations, to deposit them of their dignity, and to accomplish their destruction.

The whole of the once valuable property of the Daily Advertiser of Hull has been sold at Garraway's Coffee house, by public auction, for two hundred and ten pounds; the Auctioneer declared, that in the year 1792, he sold, by the same mode, one twentieth share of the same property, for one thousand and ninety two pounds.

There are two Mrs. Siddons's—five Garrick's four Miss Farren's—seven Edwin's—and thirteen Stotaces—droll engaging and offering themselves at Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres.

The four famous antique bronze horses taken by the French from Venice have been great travellers. Their first journey was from Greece to Rome, afterwards from Rome to Constantinople—from Constantinople to Venice—and from Venice—to Paris.

Several Opera Singers in France having lately applied, in very pressing terms, to the present minister of Finances, for payment of arrears—he answered rather shrewdly—"we do not pay those who cry" (the annuitants) how can you expect we should pay those who sing?"

The Flagrations at Constantinople with great violence and mortality.

The English, pursuant to their harassing system, are eternally off the Offend and Blankenberg coasts with troops of debarcation, for what purpose we know not, but they oblige us to keep a considerable body of troops constantly on the coast.

The Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Switzerland, has been published. The articles, of which six have appeared, say—that there shall be peace, understanding and amity between the two republics—that whatever aids shall be called for shall be mutually repaid—that the independence and government of Switzerland shall be guaranteed by France, and her artillery replaced; that the Bishoprick, of Basle, and the Principality of Parma, shall be attached to the French territory; that the communication of France with Germany

and Italy shall be opened through Switzerland; and that there shall be a free navigation from the lake of Geneva to the Rhine; and from Geneva to that part of the Rhine which is navigable.

The possession of the port of Messina, probably with the acquiescence of his Neapolitan Majesty, must prove highly conducive to the success of the British naval operations in the Mediterranean.

There is no doubt, says an English paper, but the commerce of the United Irish at Paris has so far prevailed on the directory, as to induce it to turn its attention particularly to Ireland. It is to prevent any surprise, that so many troops are going thither from this country.

A letter from Berne in an English paper has this observation:—"France has subdued us, but never can unite us to her interest: neither can she depend on any troops raised in this country which she may force into the field; for there is not a Swiss existing who does not burn to revenge the butchering of his brethren in the gardens at Versailles."

VERGENNES, (Ver.) Oct. 18. Yesterday, an elegant and spirited address, to the President of the United States highly approving his upright administration and indicative of the genuine sentiments of the Legislature and Freemen of Vermont, was reported in grand committee of both houses. This address, so highly honorable to this State, shall be published when obtained from lawful authority.

It is reported that the Office-building of Mr. John Cook, of Ferrisburgh, was much damaged by a mob of villains on the 13th inst.

N. B. Mr. Cook was a candid, but prompt witness against Matthew Lyon on the late trial before the circuit court.

PRINCETON, (N. J.) October 29.

The inhabitants of Princeton and its vicinity, being informed of the arrival of General Charles C. Pinckney, in the village, assembled in town meeting, where, having called to the chair Robert Stockton, Esq. it was unanimously resolved to present to the General an address, testifying their high approbation of his conduct as Envoy from the United States to France. For this purpose, the chairman, Mr. Enos Kelley, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Smith, the Hon. Richard Stockton, Esq. Thomas P. Johnston, Esq. Mr. John Harrison, Dr. Ebenezer Stockton, Dr. John Maclean, and Mr. Thomas Howe, were appointed a committee who were empowered to wait upon him in the name of the citizens, and present to him the following

ADDRESS To his Excellency GENERAL CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, late Envoy from the American Republic to the French Nation.

SIR, YOUR fellow citizens, inhabitants of Princeton and its vicinity, congratulate you with sincerity and ardor, on your safe return to the bosom of your country. Although the object of your mission has not been accomplished, yet we believe that it could not possibly have had a more fortunate issue. It has served to instruct a frank and honest people to estimate the sincerity of national friendships! It has taught them to respect themselves, and to adopt those decisive measures which can alone command the respect of nations. Already have the insidious rulers of France changed their language and their conduct. We know, however, the infinite variety of shapes which gallic policy can assume, and shall not fail to estimate properly those acts of apparent justice, which it has been forced to adopt. The citizens of America are too enlightened to be now deceived by such hypocritical arts, and they have too much spirit not to refuse to grovel an insult to their country.

We have seen with indignation, your country insulted in your person; but we have also seen with admiration, the inflexible firmness, the republican dignity, with which you have asserted and maintained her honour; the integrity with which you have resisted corruption, and the talents with which you have baffled intrigue; we have seen with the exultation of patriotism, the effects produced by your clear and manly development of the arts and hostile dispositions of a government as insolent as it is corrupted. You have opened the eyes and awakened the energies of your countrymen. Americans, Sir, would fain to purchase peace by giving bribes to tyrants. The ravages of war may be repaired, but the loss of honor is a loss which freemen have no rules to estimate. Who could love or venerate his country after he had paid tribute to the refuse of the earth.

The principles of an infuriate and abandoned nation were beginning to extend their influence to us, and had proceeded far to vitiate our moral ideas, and to weaken our political union.—Happy are we to see those dangerous ties finally broken which the corruption of France had already rendered rotten and infectious. That noble energy which you have contributed to rouse by your communications to the government, we trust, you will foster and augment by your presence.

We see with pleasure your high rank in the American army, in which, whenever it shall be necessary, you will defend with your sword those rights you have so well maintained by your diplomatic talents.

Long may you live an ornament to your country, possessing as you now do, its admiration and its confidence.

Signed by order of a meeting of the inhabitants of Princeton and its vicinity, Robert Stockton, Enos Kelley, Samuel S. Smith, Thos. P. Johnston, Ebenezer Stockton, John Harrison, John M. Lean, Richard Stockton, Thomas T. How.

Princeton, Oct. 29.

To which the General returned the following ANSWER.

THE very indulgent manner in which my attempts to serve my country, as one of the late Envoys to the French government, have been received by my fellow-citizens, has amply compensated all the chagrin and anxiety I experienced in my mission. If the eyes of my countrymen are at length opened, if their virtuous energies are now awakened, and if an relaxation is permitted in actual preparation for war, their liberties and independence will be safe. But any success in carrying into execution the vigorous measures decreed by our country, or any remission from energetic conduct will, in my opinion, endanger our national freedom. I most sincerely congratulate you, my friends, that you are no longer the instruments of Gallic delusion. It is time that America should be self-dependant. If she is united and firm, she is able to maintain her own sovereignty against the attempts of any nation in the universe.—And while she recollects, and recollecting acts in conformity to your real republican sentiment "that the ravages of war may be repaired, but the loss of honor is a loss which freemen have no rules to estimate," she must inevitably be successful. Receive my most grateful thanks for your very kind and affectionate testimonies of regard; and be assured that when my sword shall be drawn in support of the just rights and claims of our country, the remembrance of my reception by my fellow-citizens of Princeton will make me strive to deserve the continuance of their good opinion.

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY

The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30.

A succession of severe frosts promises the speedy eradication of the lurking seeds of that fatal contagion which has so long confined our unfortunate fellow-citizens in gloomy exile from their homes. The weather yesterday and to-day has been as favorable as could be wished; and should not our hopes be cut off by the return of heat, which, however, is improbable, considering the advanced state of the season, there is little doubt that the city may be considered as perfectly safe, after the close of this week.

The chattering Geneveve is, it seems, again to bore our ears with his outlandish dialect, and never-tiring patriotism. He appears to have a lease hold of his seat; and his constituents seem proud to be "his creatures." His lingua franca possesses an enchanting influence over them, and interposes a cloud between their wily intellects and the admissions of that better Genius which could tell them that their Patriot is a foreigner, and of course unworthy their suffrages; a prostituted and venal emissary, and of course the general enemy of their peace; the servant and slave of their deadly and covenanted foe, and therefore the fit object of their detestation and abhorrence. "Even so, thro' Breton's town, a town of mud, A herd of brilly twine is prick'd along."

The representation of Pennsylvania is left precisely in statu quo by the result of the recent elections. Robert Walsh and Henry Woods Esquires, two gentlemen whose tongues were never taught to utter accents extenuating the iniquities of our bloody and remorseless enemy, have succeeded two impudent partisans of France. In Brown and —, the successors of Mess. Sitgreaves and Chapman, two are added to the black list. Smiley succeeds Findley (Caska in lieu of Cassius) and Leib fills the chair to be vacated by M'Cleachan. In the other districts, the old members are returned.

Major Thomas Pinckney, M. C. from South Carolina, is unanimously re-elected.

Copy of a letter from Nice, 4th Sept. by the second officer in the Marine department for the quarter of Ville-Franche, to the Inspector of the Marine, at Toulon.

"I hasten to inform you, that the nephew of general Kilmaine, who arrived here at five o'clock this day, in a Felucca from Genoa, has brought intelligence that a corvette, detached from our squadron, is arrived at Civita-Vecchia and brought a dispatch from general Buonaparte, for the French general at Rome, the contents of which was, that after having effected the landing of his troops at Alexandria, Buonaparte put to sea again to seek the English; that he came across them off the Heights of Messina, and gained a complete victory over them. Five English ships of the line fell into the hands of the French, among which number was Admiral Nelson's ship, who immediately blew out his own brains."

This same officer added that he had been sent from Rome, the 29th of August to carry this interesting news to general Brune at Milan. As I was present when this report was made to the general of division, Garnier, who commands this place, I determined to transmit it to you by the quickest conveyance persuaded that you will approve of my dispatch.

(Signed) GASQUET. True copy, The Inspector of the marine at Toulon. (Signed) EVENS. Note. This intelligence was published by torch-light at Toulon, and read at the theatre at Marseilles, the evening of the fete of the 18th Fructidor, sixth year. Authorized by the commandant of Marseilles the 19th Fructidor, sixth year. NOGUES. True copy. BALGNERIE, fils, President. PAGES, Chief Secretary.

Communications.

"Let favour be shew'd the wicked, yet will he not learn righteousness: in the land of uprightness will he deal unjustly, and will not behold the majesty of the Lord."

SURELY we must acknowledge the prophet Isaiah to be possessed of great foresight. Who would have thought that a man, nearly twenty-seven hundred years back, should have depicted so plainly, the character of an American Jacobin. "Yet will he not learn righteousness." Truth is the essential of righteousness; truth has been continually held up to their views; and yet, let me ask, what Jacobin is there who has committed its lessons to memory? If men's minds would be searched, I fear the answer to this question would indeed be melancholy; for I believe the present calm to be only deceitful. Confounded by the majesty of truth—confounded at seeing it rise superior to their low-minded schemes, they remain almost inactive and silent. But should the French again prove successful in destroying the happiness of another people; or by their cunning, in injuring us, we shall then hear their yells from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. "In the land of uprightness will he deal unjustly." Little need be said to prove the Jacobin horrid unjust; for men whose principles are founded upon the "simple virtues" which the French delight in, cannot be otherwise. Detraction must be acknowledged to be an unjust principle; it is one of the leading traits in the Jacobin character. America must, and is allowed by all the world, to be an upright land; but could Jacobins have been believed, how infamous would the now appear. "And will not behold the majesty of the Lord."—When we see a nation or people abolishing every principle which has been held sacred by all the world; when we see them trampling on every moral and religious tie; and, more particularly, when we hear their infamous utterances against the favour of mankind; this abhorrent of Isaiah's is reverberated with redoubled vigour: "In the land of uprightness will he deal unjustly, and will not behold the majesty of the Lord."

Gazette Marine List.

New-Castle, Oct. 26. ARRIVED. Ship George, Gibson, Bordeaux, 34 days, no news. Ship Chesapeake, Webb, Liverpool and Cork, (sailed with the fleet) Brig A. Matilda, Stiles, Mole 23 Schar. Regulator, Shockey, N. Providence, 20 Ann, Longhead, with the mail from Charles, 10

The A. Matilda sailed from the Mole the 3d inst. with the last British vessels from that port, the evacuation having finally taken place that day; most of the fleet went up to Jamaica amongst them was the Snow Polly, Seely, of Philadelphia. Capt. Srites in company with the following, sailed for the continent: Ship Melpomene, Majesté, Philadelphia (below)

Schr. Gen. White, Myrick, do Four Sisters, Young, New-York Neptune, Clark, do Capt. Deenenberger, from St. Ubes, spoke the 12th inst. in lat. 38, 49; long, 67 the ship Junion, Meorot, of New-York, out 10 days, from Baltimore, bound to Falmouth all well. And in lat. 38, 54; long. 69, 20, the ship Britannia, Young, and 4 days from Bolton to Barbadoes.

A sloop belonging to Mr. Elder, from Philadelphia, has been drove ashore on the Coates, and deserted by captain and crew, afterwards got off by some British seamen and carried into the Mole. Brig Lovely Lass, Shields, for La Guaira, went to sea on Wednesday last.

Came up. Ship Hamburg, Shertes, Hamburg do. Liberty, Ramage, do. Fabius, Corran, Madeira do. Benjamin Franklin, Jones, Bourdeaux do. Farmer, M'Collom, Cork do. Triton, Schelcher, Bremen do. Brig Sulannah, Steidl, Amster am do. Amiable Adel, Brown, Port-au-Prince do. Diligent, Cronin, Jamaica do. Sch. Neptune, Walters, Aux Cayes do. Margery, Trueman, Nova Scotia do. Capt. Prior of the Charleston packet who arrived at New-Castle on Friday, requests us to state—that he spoke the Delaware 11th of war, capt. Deatur, on the 16th inst. cruising off Chicoutague, all well. The packet being in want of several articles, was supplied by captain Deatur.

We hear that the MEDICAL LECTURES, in the University of Pennsylvania, will commence on the second Wednesday of November next.

DONATIONS.

Received at the Encampment at Master's place, for the use of the poor. October 29. A bundle of infants clothing, from a person unknown. Two bundles clothing, from M. Isaac Walters, Great Valley. 300 of rye flour, from Samuel Benzet, Esq. 100 of do. from Mr. Daniel Sevens. 150 buckwheat meal, from Mrs. Sarah Paxson. 100 yve flour, from Mr. Joseph Redman. 50 do. from Mr. William Cox. 50 do. from Mr. Jesse Sevens. 20 bushels indian meal, from Mr. John Swift. 3 do. from Mr. Harmen Titus. 2 do. from Mr. George Hicks. 2 do. from Mr. James Roberts. 2 do. from Mr. George Vanfant, all of Bucks county. John Inksop, Jno. Robson, Isaac W. Morris, Com-mitee.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

From 29th to 30th October.

ADMITTED. Catharine Lillierop, Mary Duan, Catharine Stanford.

DIED. Andrew Shannon, Mary Duan, Mary Lockart. Interred from City Hospital City and Liberties

Remaining in the Hospital 30, of whom 11 are on the recovery. PHILIP S. PHYSICK. CHRISTOPHER DARRAH, Steward. By order of the Board of Managers. WILLIAM JONES, President. Attest, TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.

EIGHT new cases of the prevailing fever, reported by 16 physicians, for the last 24 hours.

DIED, on Sunday evening of the prevailing fever, Mr. John Gilbert, a native of England: He returned to the city about ten days ago.

—, on the 13th of September, of the prevailing fever, Mr. Somon Sweitzer, late of Chestnut Hill.

—, on the 13th of September, of the prevailing fever, Miss Deborah Sweitzer daughter of Mr. Simon Sweitzer, and filer of Mr. H. Sweitzer, printer of this City.

List of all the Burials in the several Grave Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c. Collected for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, by ROBERT PAXTON.

Table with columns: Names of the Burial Grounds, and a column with numbers. Lists various churches and burial grounds like Christ Church, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, etc.

UNITED STATES PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT. In pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, esq. judge of the district court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to public sale, at the borough of Chester, in the county of Deaware, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

- 1 large new cable
1 ship's bell
7 iron bound water casks
1 decanter or trachias
to press goods when loading
3 iron cranes
1 new flag
1 do. jack
1 pennant
4 copper bottles and lids
2 tea kettles
1 coffee kettle
1 small copper pot & lid
4 coppers
1 small anchor
35 casks of rum and about
12 casks of sugar.

The articles aforesaid being now on board the brig Speciala lying at Chester, in the port of Philadelphia and district of Pennsylvania—the same having been saved from the wreck of the Danish ship Den Godshenigh, at sea, and libelled against for salvage. WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal. Marshal's office, Oct. 25.

POST OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 29th October, 1798. LETTERS for the British Packet (for Falmouth) will be received at this office until Tuesday the 7th November, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

N. B.—The inland postage to New-York must be paid at this office.

TO BE RENTED.

(And immediate possession given.) A LARGE three story BRICK HOUSE, situated in Walnut-street—The rooms are commodious, airy and private—from which, and its central situation, it is thought to be an eligible situation for a Public Office. For terms, enquire of BENEY. W. MORRIS.

Alo A commodious Ware House, in Taylor's Alley. October 29. 31aw2y

PRINTING WORK.

Of Every Kind, EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, At the OFFICE of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, Oct. 25. def

The Subscribers have removed for the present from Penn-street to Eleventh-street, between Third and High-streets. Willings & Francis. August 9. 42w

Madeira Wine.

A few pieces of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For file by JAMES YARD Oct. 26.

PETER BLIGHT.

HAS removed his Counting House to his House in the Northern Liberties near Nine Town, Germantown road. August 21.