

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Philadelphia, August 3, and various bank and insurance shares.

APPROACHING ELECTION. No. I. To the Electors of Pennsylvania.

AN address to the Freemen of Pennsylvania has lately appeared from the Committee appointed by the friends of Mr. M'Kean to advance the interests of his election. Had the Committee confined themselves to a refutation of the charges alleged against their candidate, and had they not so basely attempted to vilify the principles, and destroy the character of their opponents, no other reply than a temperate investigation of their reasoning should now have been produced. But when our government is charged with a flagrant abandonment of its truth, when its supporters are accused of being the dupes of foreign emissaries and domestic agents, whose view it is to encrease the emoluments of an aristocratical party; when it is declared that the faculty of justice itself has been violated, and the duties of jurors prostituted at the shrine of faction; when our defensive arrangements against France are ascribed to a treacherous predilection for Great Britain; when every topic which the malice of disappointed ambition can suggest, is amply dwelt on in order to seduce and inflame the minds of the ignorant and unwary; and when libels like this are boldly avowed, not merely by the despicable leader of a desperate horde of United Irishmen, but by men whose political stations, more than their private, give weight and importance to their opinions, an impartial calmness is no longer to be expected, and scarcely to be desired. It is only by the energy of an indignant and virtuous resentment that such men can be defeated in their Carthagenian designs. Since it is only by a severe and relentless exposure of their vices, that an antidote can be provided for the poisons wherewith they attempt to corrupt the public mind.

In the first paragraph of the address, the committee say, that they anticipated the volumes of reproach with which Mr. M'Kean would be attacked, and they perceive with mortification and regret, that their prediction has been verified. In this they are undoubtedly sincere. They doubtless expected Mr. M'Kean's character would be critically examined and severely scrutinized: the knew it to be vulnerable in every part, not only from its private follies, but its public viciousness; and they will be readily believed when they acknowledge their regret at perceiving the firmness wherewith it has been assailed.

So perfectly was a great number of the "Jacobin" party convinced of the validity and justice of the personal objections which might be urged against the Chief Justice, and so fully were they apprized of the effects which would be produced by them, that a considerable schism is well known to have taken place between the adherents of Muhlenberg and M'Kean, and it was only by the obstinate refusal of the vain old man to withdraw his pretensions that he was finally fixed on as the "Republican" candidate.

The committee therefore need boast of no great penetration in foreseeing that Mr. M'Kean would become an object of "acerrimity and reproach." Indeed, what virtuous man was ever yet so anxious to prepare a defence before his accusation. Innocence, in its nature, is unsuspecting of calumny, and fearless of all the suggestions of "envious tempers and malevolent party men."

The committee then proceed to examine a number of the charges alleged against their favorite. In the enumeration made of them many of those which are most important in themselves, and most fully substantiated, are carefully omitted; others are slightly touched upon, and those which occupy the greatest degree of attention, are such as are almost indifferent in themselves; as have been but faintly urged by any, and seldom even mentioned by men of the least influence or weight among the Federalists. Thus, while great pains are taken to contradict the story of his Irish descent, of his Catholic faith, and of his endeavors to procure an augmentation of his salary; his intemperance, the violence of his nature, his arbitrary conduct on the bench, the inconsistency of his political principles, and his agency in promoting the treasonable embassy of Logan, are totally forgotten.

His enmity to the Federal Constitution is denied, on the ground of his having advocated its adoption. Had he ever in the whole course of his life discovered any one continued system of thought and action, had he ever adhered to any fixed principles of policy, longer than he received the price of his services, by the gratification of his pride and ambition; had he not been at one time a violent constitutionalist, and soon after a furious Republican, once as decided a friend to the system of our administration as he is now its rancorous foe; had he not in 1793 warmly supported Mr. Adams's election to the Vice Presidential chair, extolling his public services, and justifying his political opinions, and had we not seen him in the short space of four years become his most determined and inveterate opponent; then indeed having been one of the most zealous supporters of the constitution, would be a fair argument to prove his present attachment to it. But when it appears that his political tergiversations have been so numerous and so little to be accounted for by any rational or honorable motive; when it is evident that he has associated himself with men who vigorously opposed the formation of the constitution, who have since uniformly endeavored to obstruct its operation, to impair its energies, and to give it such a construction as would speedily destroy its strength; no purpose ought to be excited if the people of Pennsylvania should be convinced, that he is hostile to the sure palladium of their rights, and the best security of their happiness.

Mr. M'Kean's attachment to France is palliated by declaring "that he is friendly to her only when her acts are beneficial to America; who she asserts the right of self government, or maintains the cause of representative government; but whenever she

violates our neutral rights on the sea, or in acts of plunder and aggression, she has been, and will be, unmercifully opposed to her." This is not for years past violated our sacred rights in every corner of the globe, in which she has dared to appear. Does she not yet persist in her schemes of ambition, plunder, murder and devastation? And in what alliance has Mr. M'Kean opposed her? What defensive act of our administration has he befriended? How long did he and his leaders, by appealing to the weakness and inflaming the passions of the people, tie up the hands of government; expose it to every species of indignity and outrage; afford no protection to our commerce and remain careless of the clamors of our tortured mariners? Did they consent to take any one measure for the internal defence of the country? Did they not at one time endeavor to terrify our citizens into inaction, by printing in its most terrific form, the hideous spectre of a French invasion; by predicting that a general insurrection would be excited among the blacks in the Southern States; and by affirming that no force could be found in America, sufficient to stem the torrent of misfortune likely to overwhelm her? When they found that fear could produce on the minds of Americans only a small and temporary impulse, did they not attempt to lull them into a false security, by declaring that no attack was in any event to be apprehended, even when menaces had not only been given of partition and destruction; but when preparations were actually making to ensure success the measure? And yet with a full knowledge of all these circumstances, does the candid, the patriotic and disinterested exotic, Mr. Dallas, audaciously assert, that Mr. M'Kean has been opposed to France whenever she has violated our neutral rights.

MILO. * Was not the fate of France pronounced to be connected with that of liberty itself, and were they not forbidden to resent the injuries of one, lest the existence of the other should be endangered?

ELECTION.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia and the Liberties thereof, held at Tunwoody's in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 15th inst. for the purpose of fixing upon a suitable person to fill the important office of Governor of the state, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that it is essential to the honor and the happiness of Pennsylvania, and highly important to the best interests of the United States, that, at the ensuing election of governor of this commonwealth, the suffrages of our fellow citizens should be given to a candidate who, combining the requisites of talents and integrity with temperance of character and independence of connexion, will ably and faithfully execute the trusts of that high station, who conciliating the particular interests of the state with the general interests of the United States, will cordially cultivate the necessary intercourse with the Federal Government; and who, having never avowed himself the partizan of foreign politics, will be at perfect liberty to pursue the exclusive advantage of his own country.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, unites, in an eminent degree, the requisites expressed in the preceding resolution, to fill the high office of Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and that this meeting being justified in their opinion by the uniform tenor of his private and public conduct, will give him their best support at the ensuing election.

And whereas certain persons, who are desirous of imposing another candidate on the citizens of Pennsylvania, far from imitating the laudable example which had been given by the friends of Mr. Ross, of carefully abstaining from all illiberality of opinion, have attempted to aid their purpose by false and indecent insinuations that their opponents are influenced by unworthy motives, and as science, under such censure, might be tortured into a concession of its truth:

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the corresponding committee heretofore appointed, be intrusted to prepare an address to our fellow citizens throughout the state, on the subject of said election, wherein, if they shall deem it necessary or useful to defeat the projects of our antagonists, they shall be at liberty freely to examine and discuss the merits of the opposite candidate, and the pretensions of those persons, who thus presume to assign improper motives to the conduct of others; and that, unawed by official character, or by any other consideration, the individuals who compose this meeting will aid the examination and discussion, if they shall be resolved on, by supplying every necessary information, whether it shall tend to expose the inability or defects of the opposite candidate; or to illustrate and explain the characters of those individuals who style themselves his supporters, and who have thus dared, under their signatures, to impeach the integrity of their opponents. — And in adducing this information (Mr. M'Kean's services as a judge being much relied on) it may be necessary to refer to the remonstrances of Juries, and the representations of the Bar, to expose his judicial tyranny and intolerance, or to the deliberate declarations of political wiles and opinions which, if realized, would subvert the liberty, the religion, and the social order of our country.

Or, in discussing the pretensions of those men who have thus falsely stigmatized their opponents, it may be necessary to recur to Proclamations which have proscribed some of them as TRAITORS—to examine dockets to have the most disgraceful allegations against others—to enquire into the equivocal circumstances which cloud the late com-

ing of others of them to America, who, like birds of ill omen, have made their appearance among us since the revolution, and who now dare to question the motives of men who have hazarded all that was dear to them in establishing the Independence of America. The committee are requested, if they are resolved to recriminate, to give to all the facts which they may state, such solemn and judicious will stamp conviction on the minds of whoever may peruse them.

ROBERT WHARTON, Chairman. After which, taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a candidate for the office of Senator of this state, for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware, it was unanimously resolved, That this meeting will support JOSEPH BALL, Esq. at the ensuing election, as the Senator for the said district.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to attend a meeting to be held in the county of Philadelphia, and a committee of three to attend a meeting to be held in the county of Delaware for the purpose of representing to the said meetings the determination of this meeting to support Joseph Ball, Esq. as Senator, and to desire a co-operation on their part, when Mr. Levy Hollingsworth, Mr. Henry Pratt, and John Halliwell, Esq. were appointed to attend the meeting in the county of Philadelphia, and Mr. John Wall, Mr. Jesse Sharpless, and Michael Keppel, Esq. were appointed to attend the meeting in the county of Delaware.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the different German and English newspapers throughout the state, signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary. (Signed) ROBERT WHARTON, Chairman. AUSTIN, JOHN EWING, Secretary.

GENERAL GREENE FRIGATE. The return of this vessel into port, it appears, was occasioned by the following circumstances—The commander had ordered a survey to be made; in compliance with this order the officers on the 2d July at sea, reported they had made a survey and found the ship in a very leaky situation. On the 18th July, at sea, they reported to the captain, that in their opinion, the yellow fever, which had made its appearance on board, originated from a species of slate used as ballast (which by becoming wet produced a disagreeable smell;) from stagnant water, and from some provisions which were damaged in a gale of wind. Their reasons for thinking so were, that those most adjacent to the pumps, or who had business in the hold were first seized. These opinions coincided with those of the surgeon who added that every precaution had been taken by the officers which the invention of man could contrive to render the ship healthy, but without effect, it had disseminated itself through every part of the ship, and gave it as his opinion that it would not cease till the ballast was taken out. In consequence of these representations she returned to Newport, R. Island where she now lays.

Gazette Marine List.

Table listing ship arrivals and departures, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

August 13. The schooner Union, Dedrick; the schooner and a sloop, for New-York were in the fleet. Yesterday morning, 50 miles from the Hook spoke the ship Dispatch, from New-York, on her way to the Hook. The schooner, Mr. Isaac Slimmer and family, of Barbadoes. Same day, Sch. Conception, sailed from Jamaica, July 3, in company with the English fleet. Left the fleet Aug. 11, 1807, 24, 10, long. 74. 55. Passengers, Mrs. John White, of Jamaica. A sloop that came down the Sound, passed an inward-bound sloop on Saturday. The Constellation tried her new guns on Saturday. Ship Rose has arrived at the quarantine ground, from the Havannah.

Baltimore, August 12. Saturday arrived, Ship Traveller, capt. Billups, 19 days from Curacao. Ship James, capt. M'Carthy, from Hamburg; sailed the 1st of June.

Left in the Elbe, Ships Sophia, Smith; Harmony, Beard; Active, Story; brig Commerce, Smith; Rein Deer, Frost; all of Baltimore.—Ship Wilmington, Blair, of Philadelphia; Hannah and Eliza, of Boston, sailed in company with the Nancy, Joy, of Boston, for Petersburg.

At the entrance of the Elbe, spoke, ship Fidelity, of Baltimore, for Hamburg; and ship Black River, of New-York, for do. Long, 45, lat. 58, spoke ship Sally, Campbell, from Charleston for London. Brig Mays, capt. Gemmill, 19 days from Curacao. Left there, the brig Brothers, capt. Cox, and schooner Bell, capt. Snow, of Baltimore to sail in a fortnight. The schooner Aurora, captain Brown, 6 days from Charleston. On Thursday last, spoke the brig Intrepid, belonging to Hanes and Co. 3 days out, all well.

Wants a place as a Coachman.

As an Attendant to a travelling gentleman, a steady capable man, who can produce satisfactory recommendations. Enquire at Mr. Richard Hunt's, No. 28, South Fourth Street. August 14.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per the MARIA, from HAMBURG, and NOW LANDING, At Wilaock's wharf, from on board the IRIS, from BREMEN, And for sale by the subscriber, 353 PACKAGES LINNEN,

Table listing various types of linens and fabrics, including Bielefeld Linnen, Warendorp do, Rouanes, White Platillas, etc.

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, The following GOODS lately imported in the Adriax, from London, and in packages suitable for exportation. PRINTED CALICOES,

Afforded from 13 up to 18 and 20. Printed 3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 chimre. Printed Marcelline Quiltings of the newest and latest patterns. 9-8 Brown Sheerings from 11 to 15. —A. L. S. O.—

A few tierces of RICE, OF THE FIRST QUALITY, THOMAS GILPIN, No. 149, South Front Street. to th & lat. 2w.

FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 129 South Front Street, The remainder of the CARGO of the ship CAMILLA, direct from CANTON—viz. Imperial } TEAS, of first quality. Souchong } Bohea, in whole, half and gr. chests, ditto. 10,000 pieces Nankeen. Black Luteffens, in boxes of 40 pieces each. Black & Colored Tafferies, in Aero Sattins, do. Black & colored Senffaws, do. do do Sewing Silks. Umbrellas, in boxes of 50 & 25 each. Boxes of Paints. Sheet Copper & Copper Rods, Brass Rods, A few boxes of Rhuubarb.

ELLWARD DUNANT, August 13.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. A. Gilbert T. Snowden deceased late of Cranberry in the State of New Jersey, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement. ISAAC SNOWDEN, Administrator. August 13.