

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table listing stock prices for Philadelphia, August 24. Includes categories like Six per Cent., Deferred 6 per Cent., Three per Cent., and various bank and insurance stocks.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table showing exchange rates for London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

APPROACHING ELECTION.

To the Electors of Pennsylvania.

THE personal objections made against Mr. Rofs, are— 1st. That he encouraged the spirit of hostility to the excise law, which terminated in the infurrection of 1794.

And 3d. That he has been a landed speculator. The republican committee, after having attempted to repel the charge of jacobinism from their candidate, say, "On this score let the honest members of the federal party examine the conduct of the opposing candidate, antecedently to the disturbances of 1794, in the western country."

As more scandalous insinuations could not have been made, it is worthy only of the subtle meanness of a Dallas, or the bolder cowardice of a Cox; it is an attempt to give a stab to Mr. Rofs's character, from which no purity could shield him, and which scarcely any innocence could cure; it intimates that he was a traitor, without designating the conduct which is alleged to have made him so, and without thereby enabling his partisans to disprove the accusation; and while a boundless field of calumny is opened for the malice of his enemies to range in, suspicion is inflamed into the bosoms of his warmest friends.

The assertion that Mr. Rofs was unfriendly to the excise, may possibly be true. This tax certainly operated with peculiar hardship upon the western country, and as every man is in some degree biased by the local interests of the district in which he resides, so the federal candidate may, from this cause, have been opposed to the original formation of the law. It is impossible too, that when men maintain the independence of their characters, they should, in all respects agree, even though the principles upon which they generally act are precisely similar, and although no citizen of Pennsylvania has adhered with more firmness and rectitude to the general system adopted by our government than Mr. Rofs, yet he may, without any deviation from his consistency, have thought this measure impolitic and improper. But it is said that Mr. Rofs encouraged the spirit of infurrection, and declared, "that he would willingly undertake the defence of any man who should kill an excise officer."

The election committee, in their insolent, impotent and malicious address to the mayor of this city, say, "that the recital of conversation unqualified and unexplained by the concomitant circumstances, can only tend to eradicate and destroy the few remaining traces of confidence and hilarity in private life." If ever there was a case to which this observation applies, it is that now before us; for when this conversation is qualified and explained by the concomitant circumstances, it becomes perfectly innocent and harmless. Mr. Brackenridge, who certainly is not friendly either to Mr. Rofs or his politics, has since publicly stated, that the words which really were used, fell merely in jest; that upon the application of some man who had been guilty of an unlawful opposition to the excise, to know whether Mr. Rofs would undertake his defence, the latter replied, "why if you had killed an excise officer, I would see that you were legally hanged for it;" and that the fellow was so much mortified at his reception, that he immediately retreated.

But even if the federal candidate had actually been the counsel for the murderer of an excise officer, upon what principle would Mr. Dallas inculpate him? If it be criminal to be of counsel for assassins, is it less so to be the defender of traitors? And Mr. Dallas has undertaken the defence of all those who have been tried for treason since the revolution.

If Mr. Rofs had been guilty of an illegal opposition to the excise, is it probable that General Washington would have appointed him at so critical a juncture, to the office of "allaying the ferment he had assisted to raise"? Is it possible to suppose, that he who was so well acquainted with the situation of affairs throughout the Union, could have been ignorant of the characters of these whom he was about to entrust to so important a mission? Is it likely that Mr. Hamilton would have omitted to mention any criminality on the part of a senator of the United States, in the report wherein he so pointedly reprobates the conduct of the other influential characters, who had distinguished themselves by a virulent and seditious opposition to the tax? And can it be believed by a single rational man, that

any ground exists for the accusation since the late president publicly recommended in a speech to congress, the whole behavior of the federal candidate during the rebellion?

But with what propriety does this atrocious calumny come from those who fill make the unpopularity of the excise, one of their principal engines for casting odium upon our government? If the manner in which this tax is collected, be hostile to liberty and the rights of the people surely Mr. Rofs's opposition to it was highly commendable. How great must be the impudent hypocrisy of the men, who themselves promoted and carried on the infurrection; whom Mr. Rofs then treated with the contempt and detestation due to their crimes; who well know that he was one of their most vigorous and successful opponents; and who now dare to charge him with the infamy of being an accomplice in their own guilt?

It is said that he was elected a senator by the republican interest in the legislature, and that it was not until after his election, that he became a member of the federal party. The assertion is peremptorily declared to be false. Mr. Rofs has always been a firm friend to the system adopted by our administration; when he was chosen senator, the democratic influence in the legislature, was but trifling. Perceiving that there was no prospect of success, if they fixed on a candidate of their own faction, the western members resolved to support a federalist who came from their own country, and the contest at the time of the election was purely local; their object was not to carry a man of their own party, but from their own district; and had Mr. Rofs then been a jacobin, he certainly would not have been elected.

The second charge alleged against him, is, that he is a deist, and has contemptuously ridiculed the christian religion. This accusation has been completely disproved by the certificates lately published from his neighbours and intimate friends. Those certificates contain all the evidence which the subject admits of.

If he had been in the impious practice of reviling the Christian faith, it must have been known to those with whom he was most intimately connected, and as the persons who have given their testimonies on this occasion, have risen to the eminent stations they now hold in their church, at least by the appearance of superior piety and virtue, it is not to be supposed that they would have discoloured themselves of the garb of sanctity, which they had before worn, by supporting the election of a profligate scoundrel at religion. The accusation has never been supported by any other proof, than the anonymous assertions of the Aurora calumniators. More than a month has elapsed since the fact was denied in the Philadelphia Gazette, and the authors called on to produce their proofs. This they have been unable to do, and surely no rational man will longer give credit to this abominable and ridiculous falsehood. From no men, however, would a charge of this kind have come with a worse grace than from the partisans of Mr. McKean, for in the Convention which framed the State Constitution he seconded a motion for making the denial of the being of a God, the only religious disqualification to office, and for striking out a clause whereby a disbelief in a future state of rewards and punishments would have created the same incapacity. Min. Con. p. 115—So that even in his opinion, the pretended definition of Mr. Rofs would be no just reason for opposing his election. From what cause, however, does this extraordinary zeal for christianity arise, among those who have hitherto uniformly opposed and vilified it, who have printed and zealously circulated the works of Paine, Godwin, and all the deistical philosophers of the age; who have applauded all the blasphemous decrees of the French Convention, and sanctioned all the heinous abominations of the French revolution; and who have so lately supported the election of a man, to the Presidential Chair, who is notoriously hostile to the very existence of any religious faith among the people?

The last charge against Mr. Rofs, is, that he has been engaged in landed speculation; I have had no opportunity of thoroughly ascertaining the truth or fallhood of this accusation, but admitting that he has entered into speculative contracts it is even alleged that he has not fully complied with them all? The spirit of speculation is injurious only when it produces the effects which it has done in the case of one of the members of the jacobin committee; when it destroys private credit, prostrates national character, and saps the foundations of morality and virtue, by forming engagements which it is totally unable to comply with. While the private pursuits of men are inconsistent neither with law nor honesty, the public have no right to examine or censure them; and the most rancorous foe to Mr. Rofs's election, is challenged to produce a single instance of unfairness in any one of his transactions.

MILO.

COMMUNICATION.

AMONG other arguments used by the Aurora in favour of Mr. McKean's election, is his love for the Quakers. As a proof of his friendship for them, take the following fact:

During the existence of the test law, Mr. Norris Jones, a Quaker of great respectability, was summoned to serve as a juror. By that law all who had not taken the oath of allegiance were incapacitated from serving on juries, from voting, and from enjoying most of the other privileges of citizenship. In obedience to the summons, however, this gentleman attended the court, and stated his disfranchisement. Mr. McKean ordered him to take the oath, which he declared his conscience compelled him to refuse. The Chief Justice again commanded him to take the oath, which was again refused; whereupon

this unhappy object of judicial tyranny was sentenced to languish in a jail for several months. It will be observed that the incapacity occasioned by the test act was the penalty prescribed for a refusal to take the oath of allegiance. No power was vested in the judges to compel any citizen to take it, and as the inability to serve as a juror was created by law, Mr. Jones's incapacity to become one, could not have been construed into a contempt of court. Mr. McKean's conduct, therefore, was as illegal as it was cruel and tyrannical.

"MENEVIUS AGRIPPA," a writer in the Lancaster Journal, while discussing the merits of the two candidates for the office of Governor, as a proof of McKean's ill-nature and abuse together with his total disregard for the Rights of Conscience, relates the following anecdote:

"At Sunbury, at a court of Nisi Prius, some two years ago, one Mr Bond, who is one of the heads of the seventh day baptists in that country, was one of the jurors. Having served on the jury, faithfully, until the Saturday of the court, he applied respectfully to the court to be discharged; stating that it was against the rules of their society, and against his conscience to serve on that day. The chief justice refused his request. Had he refused him without abuse it had been more pardonable; but his manner was disgusting, abusive and ungenerous. His words were nearly these, 'They pretend to have scruples of conscience? I know them all.—A set of hypocrites.—We are obliged to hold courts on Saturday, and he shall stay and do his duty too.' Yet by our constitution, every man has a right to worship God after the dictates of his own heart."

At a meeting of the Committees from the different Banks, held yesterday at 12 o'clock, the report from the Board of Health, and the different Physicians of the City appeared so favourable, that the Committees have not thought it necessary to continue their meetings.

Committee from the Banks—Present Abijah Dawes } Bank United States. Jeremiah Parker } John Clement Stocker } Bank Pennsylvania. Benjamin W. Morris } Kearney Wharton } Thomas Fitzsimons } Bank N. America. George Latimer } Thomas Murgatroyd }

THOS. FITZIMONS, Chairman.

REPORT

Of the Sextons of the different grounds, of the number of Burials at their grounds.

Table with columns: Names of the Burial Grounds, Green Persons, Children. Lists various church and public grounds with corresponding counts.

The above list comprehends all the burials from the City and Liberties of every disease By order of the Board of Health.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Health Officer.

CITY HOSPITAL.

ADMITTED. Catherine Brindley, Front below Esquire Penrose. Charles Hagerty, Front bet. Catherine & Queen st. Edward Garrett, Ball's alley & Shippen st. William Shank Plumb between 4th & 5th st. Hannah Shank, do do } Children not sick. John Shank, do do } William Shank, do do } Esther Dicker, between 5th 6th below Shippen st. Betty Dicker, do do. Child not sick. Solomon Flamer, 5th between Plumb and German street.

Hannah Smith, Christon near 2d street. John Niethly, from South 3d street. Elizabeth Lee Plumb between 2d and 4th st. Mathew Lee, do do } Children not sick. Nancy Lee, do do } James Duling, Passunk road and Love Lane

DIED. William Baker, ill 5 days previous to Ad. Jane Brice ill 2 do do. Mary Caldwell ill 6 weeks. Walter Dugan, ill 6 days previous to Ad. Mary Johnson ill 4 do do. Remaining in the Hospital 77, of whom 34 are convalescents. Interred in the Public ground the last 24 hours. City and suburbs, 4. City Hospital, 5. PETER HELM, Steward.

SALEM, September 13.

Since our last, Capt. Ebenezer Shillaber, arrived here from Malaga. We are indebted to him for a careful summary of the late operations of the armies in Europe and Syria, abstracted from the Leyden papers—the same in substance to the details by the late arrivals from England.

Capt. James Stewart arrived on Wednesday from Cadiz, which he left on the 29th of July.—He has also obliged us with the following summary of the news at Cadiz, viz.—That the important defeat of Macdonald has rendered the Austrians and Russians masters of Italy, except Genoa where the remains of the French army were shut up, and must very soon surrender.—That the Allies were equally successful on the Rhine.—That in France peoples minds were in great fermentation, and that open rebellion had broke out in different parts of the country especially in La Vendee.—That they accuse the government of all their misfortunes, which they seemed to think irreparable by a total change of system, which it might be furnished was not far distant.—It was further reported there, that three of the Directory had run away.—That the French had lost 130,000 men since the combination of the Austrians and Russians.—That they were driven entirely out of Switzerland—and that the Russian advanced guards had actually entered the borders of France.

OF THE FLEETS.

BY CAPT. SHILLABER.

Gibraltar, July 20.

Two frigates arrived this morning from Malon, which left the British fleet there on the 10th, watering and nearly ready for sea. They knew of the French fleet's being at Carthagea bound down, and were getting ready to pursue them. They were expected at Gibraltar in the course of 24 hours if the wind continued.

July 22, Cape Spartel baring E. b. S. 20 leagues distant, Captain Shillaber spoke a British frigate which informed him that the French and Spanish fleets had left Cadiz, and that they bore from him the 24th, at 2 P. M. he brought to a Danish brig, from Lisbon bound for Saffa, which was boarded by the above fleet at 9 o'clock that morning and by a French pirate at 11 o'clock, and informed that they were standing to the westward, and he judged them to bear from him, at that time, N. N. W. 7 leagues distant; wind at N.; lat. 34. 50, long. 9, 30.

LATER—BY CAPT. STEWART.

On the 9th of July came into Cadiz, the French and Spanish fleets, consisting of 42 sail of the line, besides frigates, brigs, schooners, cutters, luggers, &c. On their arrival they began to rest and prepare for sea with the utmost diligence, and on the 20th they sailed again. On going out, the St. Anna of 112 guns, a Spanish Rear Admiral, got on shore off Rotter, where she laid two days, and was got off again, but unfit to proceed to sea. On the 20th I came out, and passed through

THE ENGLISH FLEET

at about 9 leagues W. S. W. of Cadiz. It consisted of about 32 sail of the line, among which were 13 3-deckers, besides a great number of frigates and small vessels of war, all standing to the northward.

It was not particularly understood whether the French and Spanish were bound: some supposed they were bound for Brest, with intention to embark troops for Ireland, others, that they were only gone off to the westward with intention of drawing the English fleet out of the Mediterranean, and then to pull up.

Notwithstanding all the accounts of the French fleet's going to Toulon, Genoa, &c. it was said at Cadiz, that it had not been further up than some bay on the coast of Valencia. The English, in the mean time, in seeking them, had gone beyond there, the French had back again, to join the Spaniards at Carthagea.

NEW-YORK, September 18.

8 Deaths have been reported at the Health Office in this city for the 24 hours, ending yesterday at 12 o'clock.

Capt. Clapp, of the brig Sally, in 13 days from Martinique, says that when he left there it was currently reported and believed, that the United States brig Pickering, of 14 guns, commanded by Lieut. Hilyer, had captured a French privateer of 16 guns, and carried her into St. Christophers. That he has also re-captured the schooner Cynthia belonging to this port.

Capt. Clapp in his passage saw an American brig, supposed to be the Pickering in chase of a French privateer, and gaining sail upon her.

[The following Communication was left at the Albany Coffee-house yesterday, for insertion in the Mercantile Advertiser.]

Port de Paix, St. Domingo, Sep. 99. On the morning of the 19th ult. Toussaint set out for Jean Rabel with 30 or 40 horsemen, to review his army, which is composed chiefly of cultivators. He was seen to go to that place by some of the brigands, who intercepted his return, and laid in ambush to stop his retreat to Port de Paix; but they found their mistake, as the general at head of his small company cut his way through them, with the loss of his fuzgeon and trumpeter, who were killed, and several wounded. Nothing happened until the 24th, when he was reinforced by his nephew, general Moyce, with his brigade, from Port au-Prince, on their march to assist Mauregas, who commanded on the expedition. On the 28th the fortrefs of Jean Rabel surrendered, and he put every one to the sword except the commandant who took to flight some way to the Mole, and others to the Mountain; but I hope

he will meet his deserts. The Mole was not taken on the 31st.—They have plundered there all the white inhabitants of their goods and cash, and have put all the Americans in close confinement, after taking their vessels and cargoes from them. The vessels in that port were:

Brig Delaware, Joseph White, of Baltimore, which was fitted out as a privateer to cruise against Toussaint.

Schr. Clara, Edwards, of do. and Schr. captain Cross, from Boston, which had left Port de-Paix the day before.

Schooner Two Brothers, Baker, of Baltimore, to fail in 10 days.

Schooner Patty, Green, of Salem; Schr. Mary, Chipman, Boston; sloop Sally, and Kitty, Glover, Philadelphia; schooner Olive-Branch, King, Charleston. Sailed for Cape Francois on the 13th August; sloop Favourite, Kirby, Baltimore, sailed for Jean Rabel by order of the General in Chief; schooner Daphne, Bishop, of St. Thomas, to fail in 8 days.

Vessels left at Port-de-Paix on the 1st Sept.

The brig Lord Nelson, belonging to St. Andrew's, (N.S.) T. Bell master and bound to Jamaica belonging to Messrs. Franks of that place, was taken by the French privateer schooner Charlotte, on or about the 14th August, and released by order of Toussaint, who directed that we should be conveyed by the Charlotte beyond the reach of Rigaud's privateers. Captain Peter Matthews and captain Jmes Clipham both taken in November last, and imprisoned till the 22d of August, were released at the same time.

The Printers in the United States as far south as Charleston are required to mention in their papers the death of Mr. JOSEPH LA BEGA, merchant of Port-de-Paix, which happened at Fortdujs the 27th July. His partner, Mr. Mc. Comick, lives at Charleston, S. C. Mr. Beeg's business is in the hands of citizen Brafacke, Notary-Public.

DIED, at Fort Fayette, on the 1st instant, Lieut. DAVID THOMPSON, of the 2d United States Regiment of Infantry, after a painful and tedious illness, which he bore with unexampled fortitude. The vast assemblage of citizens that attended his funeral, evinced the general esteem in which he was held. The Brethren of Lodge No. 45, bestowed upon his remains the honors of War.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Arrived at the Port, Brig Sally, Gwinn, Laguna, left 17 20th of August. Brig Mercury, Yardsley, from Portsmouth, has arrived at New-Castle. Brig Little George, of Boston to Martinique, taken by the French, re-taken by the Ganges sloop of war, has arrived at New-Castle.

Boston, September 11.

Arrived, ship Diana, Barker, from London, via Portsmouth, 45 days. Sailed in co. with 10 American vessels, including Schr. Eliza, for Boston. Left at Portsmouth 7 Southern vessels, waiting convoy, July 8, the Newport, of Boston, passed the Downes.—The Diana saluted on entering the harbour. Passengers Capt. Skiff and Lady, Mrs. Role and Daughter, and Mr. Davis.

Sept. 12. Arrived, ship Mary, Gamaliel Bradford from the Mediterranean. Sailed in co. with the Industry, and others, lately arrived.—The Mary saluted the town; Aug. 14, lat. 32, long 32, spoke Schr. William, from Boston, for Cape de Verde.

Arrived at Hospital Island, since our last Schr. Friendship, Blackington, 20 days from St. Thomas.

Capt. Clark, late master of the ship Barbara, of this port, whose vessel has been lately condemned at Cadiz, has returned home, via Salem, where he arrived in the brig Sukey. Capt. Clark has handed us the following marine information.—Ships taken and condemned, viz. ship Barbara, Clark, Boston; ship Rufus, Holland, N. York; Mary Ann, Robertson, Baltimore; Commerce, Gardner, do; Francis and Mary, Peterlon, do; brig Robertson, Wakefield, Norfolk.—Left at Cadiz—Schr. Wait, of Boston, for Barcelona; brig Hind, Repes, of Salem; Sally, Endicott, do; sch. Catharine, Henderson do; ship Ceres, Cutts, for Portsmouth; ship Washington, Packwood, for N. York; Liberty, Pollard, do; Union, Norris, do; brig —, Loring, for Malaga; brig Sally, Bell, Charleston; Angle, Young, for Philadelphia; Superior, Cunningham, ditto; Canton, Coffin, for Charleston; sch. Eliza, Myrre, not determined.—Sailed in co. with 5 vessels for the southward, including ship Hope, Hally, a Cartel, with American prisoners, for Philadelphia.

On Tuesday the 1st of October next, at the Robin Hood tavern, on the Falls road, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold by public auction,

About eighty acres of Land,

LAYING 4 miles from Philadelphia, on the east side of the Falls road, which bounds it on the west, and contiguous to lands of Mr. Clement Biddle, Mrs. Elfinbrey, Mr. Thomas Keland, Mr. Montmolins, Mr. Thomas Clifford, Mr. Wilson and others. A road of two perches, leading from the Falls road, at the top of the Robin Hood hill, runs east through this land, and gives an easy access to the whole, which will be divided into lots of 7 to 10 acres, to suit the purchasers. The number of beautiful seats on this land, its healthy situation and pleasant neighbourhood, will no doubt attract the attention of the public. The whole now lays open, and a plot of it may be seen at the Robin Hood tavern after the 20th inst. The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers. September 14.