

James Mitchell, Elder of Peters Congregation
John Mercer } Elders of Chartiers
Craig Allie } Congregation.
Alexander Cunningham.

Since I lived in Washington county, I have had opportunity of conversing and being well acquainted with James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, and of knowing his character from serious and respectable persons well acquainted with his opinions and conversation, and I am well persuaded that he is sincerely respectful of the Christian Protestant Religion, and do verily believe that the report of his being an infidel or deist is altogether without foundation.

JOHN SMITH,
Minister of Associated Congregation Chartiers.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

THE approaching GENERAL ELECTION, for the City of Philadelphia and the townships of Blockley and Kingsfencing, will be held at the CENTRE HOUSE Tavern, on the south side of Market-street, to the westward of Broad-street.

The last quadrennial meeting of the National Institute of Paris, (the French academy of arts and sciences) the following result appeared of the intermediate labors of the learned men of France:

Van Swinden, a foreign savan, dispatched by the Batavian republic to co-operate with the French savans in the grand work of fixing a uniformity of weights and measures throughout the globe, mounted the tribune, and in good, nay elegant French, unfolded the labors of the committee of weights and measures.

Next came an eulogium on an architect, who never built an house. The orator prefaced his eulogy with this remark: "Our unfortunate custom, which people imagine to be economical, but which is not, of fashioning old edifices after new usages, and which, of consequence, requires from our artists, not the genius of conceptions, but the genius of repairs, did not permit the architect to leave any grand monument of his talent." Of his talent at improvement, however, he mentions as a specimen, his altering the hotel de force into a prison, and the hall of the India company into a coffee house.

The citizen Gruton read the result of his experiments during many years, relative to the combustion of the Diamond; a curious operation, and from which the citizen Gruton has drawn new and important inductions for the progress of chemistry, which already is under so great obligations to him.

The citizen Camus laid open an interesting discovery for the amateurs of bibliography, and calculated to throw some light upon the infancy of the beautiful art of printing.

The nature of this interesting discovery is not mentioned: But I dare say it is nothing very wonderful; for the author must be a fool and a beast, or he would not be found in the Institut National. The best discovery now remains to be made in the printing art, seems to be that which shall unfold the means of most effectually exploding and annihilating it—for nothing short of this appears likely to save mankind from a deluge of nonsense, blasphemy and bawdry.

To the exposition by the foreign savan of the labors of a committee; the eulogium on an architect, whose utility to mankind was summed up in converting a magnificent structure to a dunghill of banes, and a noble palace, to a slaughter house; to the experiments of the fellow, who after many years had discovered that a diamond was to be restored into charcoal; and the interesting discovery of the biographer;—to all these miracles of genius and of learning, succeeded the long fragment of Mercier, which broke down the patience of every body, and set the learned assembly to loggerheads. Behold the product of the labors of all the French literati for three whole months.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Arrived yesterday.

Ship Fair American, Brevoit, 53 days from Hamburg.

Ship Adraffus, Gallagher, 80 days from St. Ube's.

Ship Swanwick, Kirkbridge, 50 days from Liverpool.

Brig Mercury, Yardley, 60 days from London.

The brig Fly, Russell, bound to Tennessee, returned leaky and pumps choked.

Arrived at New Castle.

Brig Mary, from Guernsey.

Schooner Antelope, Whelan, twenty days from Cape Francois.

Extract from the log book of the ship Adraffus, Captain Gallagher, from St. Ube's.

July 24. Lat. 41, 19, carried away the fore top mast, and main top gallant mast.

August 12. Lat. 45, long. 51, spoke the brig Lydia, Thomas Miles, master, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Hamburg, who supplied us with a barrel of pork, barrel of Indian meal, two hams, and a half barrel of water.

August 21. Was brought too by the British frigate Alliance; after a short examination let us pass.

September 10. Spoke the brig George, Wait, from Alexandria to Liverpool, out 11 days, and being in lat. 38, 26, long. 66, who supplied us with a barrel of beef and two barrels of bread.

September 14. Lat. 37, long. 56, was brought too by the British frigate Alliance—after a short examination let us pass, and supplied us with a barrel of beef and a barrel of bread—a loop of war in sight standing S S W.

The Hinde British frigate, before she spoke the Adraffus, had taken two Danish ships, and sent them into Halifax.

From capt. Whelan, of the sch. Antelope, arrived at New-Castle from Cape Francois, we received the following list of American vessels left at that port Sept. 7.

The United States ship Washington, which had just arrived from conveying a number of vessels to leeward from the Cape.

Ship Ocean, Reynolds, of New-York, Alexander Hamilton, Hoggard Philad.

Amity, Remington ditto.

—, Cook, Newburn, N. C.

—, Kelly New York,

—, Vanisle, Savannah,

Brig Eliza, Yard, Philadelphia,

James, Gemeny, ditto

Mercury, Hammond, ditto

Abigail, Knox, ditto

Clarissa, Thomas, ditto

Polly, Jones, ditto

Flora, Carlwell, ditto

Francis, Cox, ditto

Schr. Happy Couple, ditto

George, Dunton, ditto

Eutaw, Lannis, ditto

Hetty, Budden, ditto

—, Seville, ditto

Sloops —, Brown, ditto

—, Adams, ditto

Besides a number of other vessels of different ports.

Capt. W. confirms the account of general Toussaint having taken the Mele, and driven the rebel Rigaud from the neighbouring out-posts.

The following vessels are advertised in Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of August 1st, for America.

For Philadelphia

Ship America, Sands, to sail the middle of August.

Ship Stockport, Williams, to sail immediately with convoy.

For Baltimore.

Ship Nancy, Teas, to sail the 10th of August.

Barque John and Jane, capt. Dagget, to sail with convoy.

For City Point (Vir.)

Ship Molly, capt. Jappe, to sail in a few days.

Ship Nancy, Lord, in a few days.

For Charleston.

Ship Rebecca, Marshall, to sail in a few days.

Daily expected to arrive, and will sail immediately for Charleston, the ship August, capt. Johnson.

Brig Anrora, to sail the 10th of August.

For Savannah.

Ship Cipey, to sail the 15th August.

REPORT

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

FOR THE 24 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Names of the Burial Grounds.

Names of the Burial Grounds.	Graves Persons	Children
Christ Church,	0	0
St. Peters,	0	0
St. Pauls,	0	0
1st Presbyterian,	1	0
2d do.	0	0
3d do.	0	0
Scots Presbyterian,	0	0
Associate Church,	0	0
St. Mary's,	0	0
Trinity,	0	0
Friends	1	0
Free Quakers,	0	0
Swedes,	1	0
German Lutheran,	0	0
German Presbyterian,	1	0
Moravian,	0	0
Baptist,	0	0
Methodist,	0	0
Universalist,	0	0
Jews,	0	0
African Episcopal,	0	0
do. Methodist,	0	0
Kennington,	0	0
Public Ground,*	4	0
Total	8	0

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.

For the last 24 hours, ending 12 o'clock A. M.

ADMITTED.

James Jeffries, 2d fl. below Mead alley,

James Jeffries, junr. ditto.

Eleanor Jeffries, ditto.

Party Jeffries, ditto.

Nancy Jeffries, ditto.

Children admitted in good health.

Polly Miller, German, above 3d fl.

DIED.

Joseph Rodman, ill 3 days previous to ad.

Mary Raukin, ill 3 do. do.

Elizabeth Strain, elapsed.

Entered the last 24 hours, in the

*PUBLIC GROUND,

1 Woman from Vine street.

1 Grown person, left a the bury ground.

2 From the Hospital.

4 Total.

Remaining in the Hospital 62, of whom 30 are convalescents, and fourteen children who were admitted in good health.

PETER HELM, Steward.

By this Day's Mail.

Latest from Europe.

LEGHORN, July 12.

Last night citizen Reinhard, the commissioner of the government, and all the public officers, embarked on board Feluccas for Genoa. It is this morning reported that they have been captured by the English cruisers; and it is also said that the vessels with Gen. Macdonald's equipage, &c. have been also taken. The French seemed at first determined to defend our city, but they are now preparing to evacuate it. Part of the troops have marched to join Moreau, but there remains a garrison in the fort and citadel.

VIENNA, July 13.

According to accounts, Macdonald has offered to capitulate to Gen. Klenau.

It is reported that the allies have taken and occupied Bochna; their having occupied Genoa likewise is no longer doubted.

General Duval, who arrived here express, did not bring the confirmation of Moreau's defeat; all was quiet in Italy, and the Imperial army was absolutely in want of rest, so that no further operations were to be undertaken for a fortnight. The object of Gen. Duval's mission related to mail bags with letters, taken from the French army in Italy, containing also some letters respecting the king of Spain; and owing to the importance of those letters, they could only be entrusted to a staff officer to deliver them. It is expected that Mantua will soon surrender, forbutic disorders being very prevalent among the garrison, of which several men die every day. It also wants both salt and wood.

A courier from Italy, who arrived here to day, is said to bring advice that Malta has surrendered.

The Emperor of Russia has sent several valuable swords to Field Marshal Suwarow, to be given to such Austro-Russian officers as shall signalize themselves the most.

The plague now prevails at Jassy, in Moldavia. The Hospodar had left that city, where a whole street had been barricaded.

Some Prussian and Saxon officers have been permitted by the Court of Petersburg to purchase horses in Ukraine for their Sovereign.

PARIS, July 29.

The central administration has authorized the commissioner Rei to denounce to the public accuser for the department of the Seine, the authors, printers, and publishers of a pamphlet called *Hang up the Jacobins*.

The junction of the armies of Moreau and Macdonald is officially announced in the Redacteur, but without particulars.

LOWESTOFFE, August 1.

On Wednesday evening sailed from Yarmouth Roads the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, supposed to have gone for the Downs.

Yesterday afternoon arrived off this place from the North, a Russian Vice-Admiral of the Blue, with two sail of the line, two frigates, and a brig loop of war, and after exchanging some signals, were soon after joined by the Russian Vice-Admiral of the Red from Yarmouth Roads, with four sail of the line; and at sunset they made sail for the coast of Holland.

Three homeward bound Greenland ships passed this morning for London.

The Chance, Johnson; Recovery McKinley; Yarmouth, Beck; Endeavour, Eastwick; Earl Mornington, Cook; Surprise, Moore; and two others, names unknown, are taken in the bay of Bengal, by La Forte French frigate. The Recovery is sent as a cartel to Madras.

The Osterly, Percy, and the Surprise, Galley, fell in with La Forte, and engaged her for some time: the former is taken, and arrived at Bengal as a cartel, and the latter escaped.

The Earl Fitzwilliam, Tweedale is burnt by accident at Bengal.

The Sybille frigate, Capt. Cooke, has taken La Forte French frigate, after a severe action, in which the French Captain and most of his officers were killed.

LONDON, July 30.

By a cartel which arrived last night at Dover, intelligence was brought from France, of an action having taken place in the Mediterranean, in which the French were defeated with the loss of eight ships of the line. The cartel brought over no French papers, and put back from France the moment the passengers were landed. This account, we understand, is universally credited.

A rumour is circulated again (not in the mail) that Prussia is on the eve of taking an active part against France. We learn, by our letters from Yarmouth, that a Prussian Minister is hourly expected to arrive there in the bye-boat, captain Searle. Whether this has any connection with the report we cannot take upon us to determine.

A letter from Brunswick, dated the 14 July, mentions that General Pichegru had been there for some days, and that during his stay he had frequent and long conferences with the Duke, on the subject, it is said of the meditated invasion of the Batavian States. Pichegru is perfectly acquainted with the country, having conducted the war into it in 1794 and 1795.

General Maitland returned from the West-Indies by last fleet, arrived in town on Saturday morning. We learn, with sincere satisfaction, that this distinguished officer has completely succeeded in his negotiation, and has settled the intercourse with St. Domingo, on a footing that secures all the advantages which our commerce

can read from the connection, without danger to the British Islands in its neighbourhood.

The Russian Squadron, which lately failed from Portsmouth, and for the safety of which some apprehensions were entertained, arrived on the 8th instant at Gibraltar.

The Dutch General Stampart, the right hand of the House of Orange, is arrived at Petersburg, to claim the assistance of the Emperor Paul, for the restoration of the Stadholder.

The troops intended for the Secret expedition are expected to rendezvous this day on Barham Downs, where there is to be an encampment of 25,000 or 30,000 men. The fleet under the command of Admiral Mitchell, will consist of no less than 30 sail.

A letter from L'Esperle, of 16 guns, relates, that captain Boorder had sent an officer with a flag of truce, respecting prisoners, into the Ems, to some Dutch gun vessels, which in defiance of the established usage of civilized nations, fired into his boat and detained her.

An experiment has lately been made on board the Vengeance, lying at Spithead, of an invention for the filtration of water. The machine occupies no greater space than a common filtering stone, and gave a gallon of pure water in two minutes, or 720 gallons in 24 hours.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 4.

The Triton frigate, of 32 guns, J. Gore, arrived from the Mediterranean. She brings the following intelligence: cruising on the 21st ult. off Cadiz, in company with the Emerald frigate, saw the combined French and Spanish fleets, consisting of 40 sail of the line and 16 frigates, put to sea from thence; they steered a N. W. course in order to double Cape St. Vincent, from which circumstance, not a doubt is entertained but their destination is Ireland. Capt. Gore immediately dispatched the Emerald to Gibraltar, in quest of Lord Keith, and crowded all sail himself for England, with this important information for government.

GERMAN STATE PAPER.

Imperial Autlic Decree to the Diet of Ratisbon.

The preliminaries of peace between the Austrian and French plenipotentiaries were signed at Seoben on the 18th April, 1797; and, at the earnest solicitation of his Imperial majesty, it was resolved, on that remarkable day, that all hostilities should be suspended between the Emperor and the French Republic, that a peace might be surely negotiated. But this desirable work accomplished so ineffectual the paternal views of his majesty the Emperor, that of the part of the French (notwithstanding the empire's constant desire of peace) almost every day was marked with acts which removed to a greater distance the object of anxiously wished for. In contempt of the just remonstrances of the States of the Empire, and of the deputation, they not only made the severest military exactions, and seized the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein (contrary to a formal convention) but incorporated with the new Helvetic Republic, which they created, those territories and fields of the empire situated in Switzerland, and overturning it by the vilest machinations, they carried throughout Helvetia the destructive torch of their revolution to the frontiers of Germany. The French government, always true to the spirit of this revolution, was constantly occupied with plans to destroy the political relation of the empire with Italy.

Amidst the negotiations for peace, it strove to strengthen its formidable power by new abettors and alliances, and by a levy of 200,000 men. In short, the French government, in all its political relations with the empire, without examining the evils it had caused, and in defiance of the truce and negotiations for peace, only sought to render its condition the worst possible, by the numerous evils it committed.

Even this state, however quiet, could only be considered as a state of war; yet, from a humane disposition for peace, representations were the only arms opposed to the arrogance of the French Directory, which had however, no other effect (as their rash plans had hitherto succeeded) than the perpetration of fresh acts of injustice and violence. No other arguments are wanting to confirm these facts than the facts themselves, viz. the orders given to repair the fortification of Ehrenbreitstein; the supplying that place with provisions, by exorting them from the neighbouring subjects of the empire, and the avowed will of the French government, seriously declared, to keep possession of that fortress, against the law of nations, and in contempt of solemn conventions; the occupation of Mannheim, and the disarming the garrison; the prevention of the exercise of their official functions, which was only provisionally granted to the magistrates of that city; by way of a revolutionary prelude to the bold menaces made by the French plenipotentiaries, in an official note of the 3d October last year, to introduce the destructive principles of France into Germany; the memorable, but not dissembling, letter of the French Executive Directory, addressed in the same revolutionary spirit to the French Commander in Chief, Jourdan, on the 15th of March, 1799; the rapid advancing of the French troops, by several directions, into the very heart of Germany, even without giving due notice of the truce with the empire being broken off, and with a visible violation of the laws of armistice; the summons sent, in the most singular expressions, on the 11th of March, to the Imperial fortresses of Rillspurg to surrender, and with violent and shocking threats to its commandant, for him to give up the fortresses from terror; the immoral written invitation to treason against the Emperor and empire, addressed to the civil magistrates, on the 14th of March; the batteries raised close to the fortresses, and the unjust attempt to seize the fortresses by offers of subordination;

the exciting of Germans to rebellion against their lawful chief, contained in the above proclamation of Bernadotte, together with several other occurrences of the same vicious tendency, remarked in the Imperial decree of commission of the 11th of April in the present year; all these are deeds of such a nature as to combine all the attributes of an actual state of warfare, and which can never be reconciled by smooth professions of pacific intentions, and by an unambiguous and contradictory discrimination of ideas.

The war, therefore, actually exists against Germany by facts. War! the sole terrible work of the ambitious, revolutionary, and all confounding politics of the French government; and the late political relations of the German Empire with Italy and Switzerland would be irretrievably lost; the standard of revolution would already be instituted in a great part of the German empire, as it has been in other subjugated states and provinces, and the bright prosperity of Germanic freedom be persecuted by the ungrateful French system of liberty and equality, had not the prudence and heroism of the Imperial generals, and the victorious armies put a stop to the incursions of the daring enemy. Thus, while hostilities have been renewed, and the prospect of a successful negotiation of peace, so much desired by the empire, is vanished, the former state of warfare between the Germanic Empire and France actually exists; and according to the public declaration, forced from the empire by the state of war, it must still combat, at the highest price, for the inviolability of the dearest treaties, for prosperity, the maintenance of fiscal order and the constitution, the honour, dignity, liberty, existence and preservation of the Germanic empire; and it must still combat for an acceptable, just, becoming, and lasting peace, agreeably to the spirit of the former resolutions of the Germanic Diet.

His Imperial majesty, therefore, places his confidence, as chief, in the electors, princes, and states, and deems himself entitled to expect from them, in the sacred name of their common country and constitution, as by virtue of the manifold assurances given, that no state of the empire will recede from the conscientious execution of all the duties which are imposed against the common enemy, by the very nature of the ancient positive statutes, and the conclusions of the empire, promulgated since the present war has been declared; especially that conclusion of the empire which relates to the augmentation of the armament to a quintuple; and, in conformity to which, the king of Sweden has lately declared himself, in his quality of a state of the empire to the Diet, with as much cordiality as generosity to revive German patriotism in general. It is equally urgent, and proper, and the particular wish of his imperial majesty, that the Diet do direct its deliberations towards granting a sufficient number of Roman months to defray the expenses of the war, and that it do accelerate, as much as possible, its approbation, to be transmitted to the chief of the Empire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

Nine deaths were reported at the Health office, for the 24 hours ending Saturday at twelve o'clock.

Seven deaths were reported at the Health office, for the 24 hours ending yesterday at twelve o'clock.

On Friday evening, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable back of Mulberry street. The flames had arose to such a height before the alarm was given, as to threaten destruction to a number of the adjacent buildings; but owing to the alertness of the citizens and firemen, for which they have so signally distinguished themselves on this and similar occasions, the flames were happily got under without any material damage.

Arrived, Barque Hannah, Cooper, 23 days from St. Thomas.

U. S. brig Schammell, Ternald, 30 days from Surinam.

Brig Abigail, Mathers, 52 days from Hamburg.

Ship Potowmac Chief has arrived at the Bay of Honduras from Martinique.

Saturday arrived brig Abigail Mathers, in 8 weeks from Hamburg? cargo allotted, to Seton, Maitland and Co.

Left there, Ship Liberty, Dodge; Ship Archibald, Tylee; Ship Thomas, Hulley; brig Volunteer, Stewart; brig Minerva, Barker; all for New York, brig Amiable, Croole, of Philadelphia, and several other vessels for different ports in the United States.

Extract from the log book of the brig Abigail.

August 15. Lat. 1, 14, was brought too by a French corvette, who had in tow, an English West-India ship; who only hailed and let us pass.

August 19. Lat. 47, 57, was boarded by the Melampus British frigate, another in company, and after a small detention, and polite treatment, dismissed us.

September 10. Lat. 43, 3, spoke a schooner from Marblehead, on her way to the fishing banks.

Left's came out from Surinam, under convoy of United States brig Scammel, of 12 guns, Mark Furwald, Esq. commander, arrived on Saturday, in 30 days:—

Ship Mechanic, Reeves, of Baltimore.

Brig Samuel, Bown, of ditto.

Brig Orlando, Cattle, of Boston.

Schooner Fay, Shedy, of New York.

Schooner John, of ditto.

Separated from them in lat. 19 long. 57, Schr. Seindeer, Gallagher, from New York.

Diamond, —, from Boston.

Reboch, —, from Philadelphia.

Brig Union, —, from Newburyport all arrived the day we failed.

Several American vessels ready to sail, among which was the ship Washington for New York.