

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

Since I lived in Washington county, I have had opportunity of conversing and being well acquainted with James Rofs, 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,
 THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3.

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

COMMUNICATION.

THE Jacobin Committee, ever indefatigable in the pursuit of mischief, have printed another address, which although not yet published in Philadelphia, is sent to every part of the State. In this curious work they loudly complain that the federalists have given them no opportunity to reply to their address: And upon what principle were they entitled to the last answer? to another opportunity of circulating their abominable flanders against the character of Mr. Rofs and his supporters. The federal committee immediately after Mr. Rofs's nomination, published an address, in which they carefully abstained from all personal reflections on the conduct of Mr. M'Kean or the faction by whom he is supported. About the same time came forth the first address of the Jacobins, couched in the most insolent language, and filled with "sedition, disrespect and indecency." Soon after came forth, from the same poisonous source, another address, in which our government was charged with the most flagrant abandonment of its trust; its supporters were styled the dupes of foreign emissaries and domestic traitors, and Mr. Rofs was in effect charged by these atrocious libellers, with all the guilt attached to rebellion. Our committee, aware that an almost endless controversy would be the consequence of an immediate reply, deferred it until the moment when its facts would be least forgotten, and its reasoning produce the most impressive effect. What was there unbecoming or unfair in a proceeding of this kind?

The six illuminati state, that a representation of the bar was indeed made against the arbitrary conduct of Mr. M'Kean, but that it was thought most prudent to suppress it. Yes, it was suppressed; but only in consequence of the mean supplications of the "republican" candidate. Unfortunately, the gentleman under whose controul it was placed, did not think himself authorized to suffer its publication, or the citizens of Pennsylvania would have seen that it was signed by all the most respectable practitioners in our courts, and by many who are not so, among whom was Mr. Dallas himself.

As the committee knew that no opportunity would exist for a reply to this stupid production, they have made it even more false, more scurrilous, indecent, and seditious than those which had before immortalized the infamy of their names. But the characters of the authors render their works more than sufficiently odious.

WHIG & TORY.

Tench Coxe, & Co. say that the election of Mr. Rofs is advocated by old Tories, and that of Mr. M'Kean by "the whigs of '76." It is true that many who were formerly styled Tories, are now federalists, and consequently friendly to Mr. Rofs, and it is also true, that many who formerly called themselves whigs, now entertain a most violent enmity against the federal government, and denouncing the election of Mr. M'Kean as an essential step in their opposition to that government, are found strenuous partisans for him. There are some federalists who show an evident embarrassment, when charged with acting in conjunction with old Tories; and find no relief but in the retort that at the head of their opponents is the old Tory and traitor Tench Coxe. The bitterness of party spirit, during the revolutionary war, took so deep an effect in their minds, that they cannot even yet divest themselves of their resentments. It becomes necessary, therefore, for every man to enquire what is the true state of this question; and whether the connection with which the federalists are charged, is not honourable, rather than matter of reproach.

The two parties of whigs and Tories, during the revolutionary war, divided the whole community; but by the numerous changes and successions of party, since that period, they have now become nearly blended, and the distinction ceases to exist, except amongst a few whose unchristian disposition permit them neither to show forbearance to those of different opinions, nor to extend forgiveness to enemies. The distinction is at this day brought into view, not for the purpose of exciting a spirit of unanimity amongst the people, but of enflaming the torch of discord. The attempt ought to be repelled by every friend to the peace and happiness of the country.

These parties, as is generally the case in all combinations of men, were, on each side, divided into two classes, and were composed

of conscientious and upright men. On the other side, there were found amongst the projectors, the conductors and the supporters of the independence of the country, the same great and good men, who planned and now administer the federal government. On the other side, were found many who from the most conscientious persuasion of their being right, thought our independence contrary to their duty and allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain, contrary to the oaths which they had taken to support the crown, and also to the best and true interests of the country. On all subjects, and especially on politics, the wisest and best men differ in opinion: It is fair, therefore, to say, that many very wise and virtuous men were opposed to our revolution. The fact is so, and is within the knowledge of every man of the smallest observation. Very many of these who were the first, most eager and determined opposers of the encroachments of Great-Britain on the liberties of this country, revolted from the idea of independence, and upon its being declared by Congress, immediately seceded (as they had a right to do) and either withdrew from the country altogether, or retired from public notice, and remained inactive spectators of the contest. Both parties were disgraced by adherents who cared not at all for the merits of the cause which they supported; but being impatient of the calm of regular government, envious of the prosperity of the industrious, naturally fond of change and of a state of confusion, calculated only to live in a state of uproar and of crimes, or led by the prospect of advantage, attached themselves to the one side, or the other, as chance or hope of plunder directed. To whom these descriptions at present apply, no one is at a loss to say.

The subject, therefore, is fairly stated thus: At the commencement of the dispute between Great Britain and these States, those who from their talents, their learning or their wealth, were fitted to lead, differed about the course that was to be pursued. The whigs were eventually successful, and their opponents submitted. As neither had been actuated but by the most virtuous motives, both parties were willing that their contention should be buried in oblivion. And it is remarkable, that as soon after the war as the vindictive passions which it engendered had time to subside, both these classes of men, compiling, with a few unimportant exceptions, all the virtue, all the talents, all the knowledge, and all the wealth of the community coalesced, and have ever since gone hand in hand in promoting the interests of the country. The whigs who now are federalists, are those who by their energies in the cabinet and in the field, effected our deliverance from the yoke of Great Britain. The Tories who are now federalists, are those citizens who from conscientious motives seceded from the declaration of independence, and retired from the noise of war with the sincerest prayers for the future prosperity of our common country. During the conflict they held a neutral and inoffensive conduct, and since its termination have been found on all occasions, ready and able asserters of their country's rights.

Not such were either the whigs or Tories, who compose the party now called antifederalists. The whigs who belong to that party, had not for their object during the revolution, to give this country a free and permanent government, but to oppose the operations of the government of Great Britain under which they then lived. Their object appears still to be, to give opposition to the existing government. They are neither capable of forming, nor would they fit down quietly under any regular government, even of their own naming. They were men who fought for the vain splendor of office—for the power of oppressing and extorting from those who might become subjects of their rapacity; and were buoyed upon the hopes, that when all order should be prostrated, their favorite principle of "Equality" would be realized, and the property of their industrious neighbours pillaged with impunity. The Tories of the revolution, who now rank with the anti federalists, were men who joined the arms of Great Britain through motives of revenge, or from hopes of confiscation and plunder. They composed those necessary appendages to the British army, the guides, the spies and informers, who directed their marches, and who marked out the victims of their cruelties. They are worthy of the men to whom they have attached themselves: And both together, constitute a mass of villainy, not to be surpassed in any part of the world.

These things are facts within the knowledge of every one who can recollect the period and the progress of the American revolution; and now chooses to look around him, and see who are at present the actors on the stage. It is matter of the highest praise to the federalists, that they have been able to bury their animosities, and to join heartily in their mutual endeavors to further the interests of their country. It is the strongest evidence of the rectitude of their views, that they are opposed only by the unprincipled of the former parties.

A WHIG OF '76.

Citizen Rey, who lately denounced the government of France, for driving this country to declare war against her, must have derived no benefit from the embassy of the brave Logan. He could have learnt from this honest husbandman, that the conduct of France to America had procured her the admiration of, and was the theme of constant panegyric, to all the democrats of America.

An account of the flour inspected in the city of Baltimore, for the last quarter ending the 30th September, as returned to the mayor by the inspectors:—
 43 878 whole, and
 4 270 half barrels.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

The annexed paragraphs are a copy of a short statement I have just addressed to the editor of the Aurora, with a request that he will publish the same as early as may be. And as I deem it but just to give the statement general publicity, I request you will cause it to be inserted in your paper as soon as may be convenient, and you will oblige your obedient servant,

JOHN RYERSON,

September 28th, 1799.

To the Editor of the AURORA.

SIR, A FEW days ago, a gentleman of my acquaintance came to my house, and informed me that my name had been used in an anonymous publication in the Aurora of the 23d instant, attached to the signature of Michael Servetus, with a view to substantiate the charge of infidelity against Mr. Rofs, of Pittsburgh, one of the candidates for the Governorship of this State. The acquaintance above mentioned not bringing with him the paper referred to, a day or two elapsed before I procured it.

I find it therein stated, that Mr. Rofs said in my presence, that "he hoped if ever he should be so weak as to believe in the christian religion, that he might have strength enough left to cut his own throat." I never did, sir, hear Mr. Rofs make the foregoing expression, nor use words to the same effect; nor did I ever tell any person or persons whatsoever that I did hear Mr. Rofs to express himself.

If Michael Servetus has ever heard me say any thing at all about Mr. Rofs's religion, he has my entire approbation (if he chuses to do so) to state with precision my words, the sense in which he understood them, and the occasion, with his proper name affixed thereto. If he should do this, he will find that I will not shrink from the truth, but reply to his statement as becometh a man of veracity and candour. As my present residence is a considerable distance from Philadelphia, I request the favor of you, sir, should any matter be offered for publication in the Aurora, as a consequence hereof, and authenticated as I have proposed above, that you will send to the Post-office for me, a paper containing the same.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS RYERSON.

Lower Chichester, Delaware county,
 28th September, 1799.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

It reflects great honor on the Federalists of Pennsylvania, that they have selected and nominated James Rofs, Esq. as their favorite candidate, for the chief magistracy of the State. From the respectable and numerous documents which have recently been published, all, even his political enemies, must acknowledge, that as a man, a citizen, a politician and a christian, his character is irreproachable, and, in every respect, worthy their choice and confidence, and that he is a man fearing God and hating covetousness.

His honest interference in favor of two injured and oppressed Africans, who were unmercifully treated, and unlawfully held in bondage, in the western country, though last, is not the least "plume in his cap," and must endear him to every friend of justice and humanity.

At a time when it was hazardous to a man's interest, and unfavourable to his reputation, to be friendly to the abolition of slavery, Mr. Rofs stood alone, and tho' not a member of the society established for that purpose, no sooner saw their misery and heard their groans, than he flew to their relief. Unsollicit he undertook their cause, inked a suit against their pretended master, and in an eloquent and impressive address to the court and jury, and hundreds of surrounding spectators, depicted the horrid deformity of petty tyranny and debasing slavery in such striking and luminous colours, as to fast conviction even on the minds of the slave-holders themselves, obtain a verdict in favour of the oppressed, and turn the tide of popular opinion into its proper channel, the true, equal, and inherent rights of man.

Deeply sensible of the important service Mr. Rofs voluntarily rendered them, the Abolition Society of Pennsylvania, I understand, transmitted him a vote of thanks, for his benevolent and successful exertions in the cause of suffering humanity.

"He has done good by health,
 "And will blush to find it tame."

COMMUNICATION.

We are happy to inform our Fellow-Citizens that comfortable accommodations are provided for the reception of Orphan Children, at the encampment on Malsters Ground; under the immediate inspection of Luke W. Morris. Such of these unfortunate objects as have already fallen under public notice, were this day removed to the encampment, and as it is expected their number will be daily increasing, we have no doubt of the charitable assistance of the benevolent—whose aid in suitable clothing for children from 2 months to 12 or 14 years, will be thankfully received.

Donations of the above description may be sent to Luke W. Morris, on the ground; to John Evans, No. 58, South Second street; or to Thomas Harrison, No. 72, South Third-street; two of the Committee appointed by the General Board of Guardians for the relief of the poor.

10th month 1st, 1799.

N. B. The different printers are requested to publish the above in their papers.

SEVEN deaths were reported at the Health-Office, New York, ending Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

FOREIGN AUXILIARY ARTICLES.

All the Roman territory, except Ancona, is purged of the French.

Naples was entered by Card. Ruffo, June 13.—He has taken from St. Elmo, Capua and Gaeta.

The Senate of Florence has resumed its functions, and invited the Grand Duke to return.

Alexandria is besieged by General Melas, who on the 7th July, finished the third battery, against the citadel; and would speedily open the trenches against it.

Mantua—General Kray is carrying on the siege with great vigor. He has been strongly reinforced—has furnished the French Commander to surrender, which he had refused. He has carried by assault the gate and tower of Cerefa.

Moreau, we understand, has left Italy, and is to command an army on the Rhine.

Swarrow in one of his dispatches says, "I have defeated Macdonald, and I will completely route Moreau."

BALTIMORE, October 1.

AMERICAN GALLANTRY.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the ship London Packet, to his owner, Mr. H. Goldsborough, of this city, dated 28th September, off the Capes.

"On the 16th of this month we had a very severe engagement with a French privateer of 16 guns and 150 men. She engaged us one hour and three quarters, one half of which time she was close along side. A little before she attempted to board us they hoisted the bloody flag, which proved a bloody one to them, as every man who attempted to board suffered instant death. Considering the desperate attempt they made, we got off well. I am sorry to inform you we had three men killed, one of whom was our second mate, Mr. Lindsay, a spirited and active officer; and two wounded, one of whom was captain Auderson, who received a ball in his right breast. It was eight o'clock at night when the privateer heered off from us, unable to effect her point. Some of her sails were on fire from the wads from our guns; and some of our own sails being likewise on fire from a similar cause, prevented our capturing her. Had it not been for that circumstance, we should have lashed her to the ship and made a prize of her.

"On the whole we had a providential escape from being blown up, as several of the wads of their guns were blown into our cabin which was in a blaze of fire, and would have reached the magazine, had it not been for the exertions of those who attended it."

The pilot who was on board the London Packet, was told that it was their opinion the Frenchman must have lost at least 50 men in his repeated attempts to board on the quarter deck. The jolly boat was six times filled with Frenchmen, and its contents were as often plunged into the ocean, and every man killed.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

The Packet, Captain Trott, has arrived since our last from Liverpool. Although she furnishes London dates to August 12th, seventeen days later than before received, the intelligence they communicate is not of that interesting and important nature, which expectation had almost realized.

The accounts from Asia, are official and pleasing.—The conqueror of Italy and Egypt, covered with chagrin and disappointment, and followed by disaster and disease, has been forced to retrograde through the deserts of Syria, leaving his cannon and stores in the sand; and his wounded to the mercy of his rival in arms.—He will endeavor to retrieve his steps into Egypt, or turning to the left ally the fever of his mortification by the capture of Suez, &c.—if the British Squadron in the Red Sea should not previously force him to recede the tragedy of a charoah and his host.

In Italy we hear of the junction of Macdonald with Moreau: It may be an individual meeting; but we see no traces of the march, even of the remnant of an army, from Tuscany to the Genoa.

In Switzerland things remain still in statu quo.

In England the preparations for the expedition to Holland increase in number and in vigour. The Duke of York is to command in chief. An embargo had been imposed on the ports of the channel and river; a severe impress had taken place; and the first division of the troops had sailed. Near 90,000 men, will be employed in this expedition.

In France the Jacobins are vociferous, powerful and vindictive. Denunciation is their alpha, and execution the omega of all their speeches and resolutions. The Council of Elders is the only barrier that which prevents their inundating the Republic with all the horrors of the Robespierrean regime.

THE ENVOYS.

We can assure the public that the Envoys to the French Republic have received orders, and are now preparing, immediately to embark for Europe;—any thing in the Salem Gazette, of yesterday to the contrary.

The Hon. Mr. SWIFT, of Connecticut, goes out Secretary of the Embassy.

FOR SALE,

120 qr. casks of SHERRY WINE.
 *Apply to PHILIPS CRAMMOND and Co. October 2, 1799. d3t.

The Owners or Consignees of

GOODS, On board the brig Mercury, J. Yeardley, master ARE requested to furnish their Permits, the said vessel having begun to discharge at Walnut Street Wharf.

THOMAS & J. KETLAND, September 28. d3t

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED, Brig Sally, Guian, Lagaira, from the Fort, char. Antelope, Whelen, 11 days from Cape Francois.

Schooner Peggy, Nicholson, from hence to Cape Francois, was captured by a French privateer from Porto Rico, and through mistake of the prize master, was carried into Monte Chrille (St. Domingo) where he was instantly released and the prize crew imprisoned.

Captain Nicholson, together with the crews of several other vessels the privateer had captured, were put on board a brig from Norfolk, loaded with lumber, (the not being valuable enough to carry into port) and sent for Cape Francois, Captain Nicholson, went up to Monte Chrille, to claim his vessel, the day before the Antelope sailed.

Brig Gayola, Remington, from the Havana, is below.

Brig Amiable Creole, Folter, from hence has arrived at Hamburg.

Ship Roebuck, Hefs, from this port has arrived at Surinam.

Brig Amiable Adel, Gilman, has arrived at Port Republican.

Baltimore, October 1.

A pilot who arrived this morning gives information of having spoke the following vessels in the bay.

September 27, spoke brig Lydia, from Savannah to Baltimore.

Brig Nancy, from do. to do.

Ship Fidelity, from Port-au-Prince to do.

September 28, brig Rover, of Beverly, from Petersburg to do.

Ship Rebecca, of Newburyport to Norfolk.

Ship London Packet, from Surinam to Baltimore.

Brig Amelia, from do. to do.

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

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 Reilly, from the drawbridge.
 Jacob Freed, Corner of 3d street and Cherry street.

Andrew Thornton, Water near Catherine street.

David Jones, from do. do.

DIED—NONE.

Interred the last 24 hours, in the *PUBLIC GROUND,

Mary M'Clane from the Jail.

Remaining in the Hospital 54, of whom 30 are convalescents.

PETER HELM, Steward.

AN INVOICE OF DRY GOODS

FOR SALE, Consisting of broad and narrow Cloths, Cassimeres, Linens, &c. &c.

Apply to WILLIAM PARKER, Peel Hall, on the Ridge road, two miles from the city.

Sept. 30, 1799. end2w.

Just imported,

In the ship Wilmington, Captain Blair, FROM LONDON, 3 cases Creafala Morlaix, 11 ditto Westphalia Linens, assorted, 4 ditto ditto finer quality,

FOR SALE, By THOMAS & J. KETLAND. September 28. d3t

Wants a Place,

A WET NURSE,

A WOMAN of good Character. Apply at the Sorrel Horse Tavern, eight mile stone, on the Lancaster road. October 2, 1799. d3t