

Foreign Intelligence.

LAIBACH, July 24.

The great park of artillery, of the new Russian auxiliary corps, passed through this city on the 22d, to go to Italy.

Detachments are likewise daily arriving, to complete different corps of the Austrian army in that country.

To-morrow we expect a great number of prisoners of war.

BERN, July 23.

Serious troubles have broken out at Aarburg, and its neighborhood, where the old standard of the canton of Bern has been hoisted in different places.

BRUSSELS, July 28.

General Tilly is arrived here and makes the best preparations against the insurgents who make again their appearance at the distance of a league from hence.

A great number of troops arrived from the interior of France, to defend our coast, Ostend, Newport, Sluys and Sas de Ghent are soon to be declared in a state of siege.

Twenty-three thousand musquets have been sent for the French conscripts from Liege to the right bank of the Rhine, and 28,000 more will soon follow.

July 29.

An attack being expected every moment on our coasts, and every thing seeming to indicate that it will be serious, the following defensive measures have been adopted:

The major part of the troops will be concentrated between Bruges, Ostend, and Blackbur; 5,000 men will be encamped near the village, and before the great sluice of Slyckens.

The Dowas are covered with strong posts of infantry; the cavalry is cantoned in the villages farther back.

They write from Luxembourg, that in one month about 10,000 conscripts have been armed and equipped there, and sent to the right border of the Rhine.

The camp near Liege, which had been delayed for want of troops, will be formed in a few days.

Luxembourg, Juliers, Verlooo and Maestrecht have been supplied with provisions and ammunition of all kinds, and their fortifications have been augmented as if those fortresses were on the point of being besieged.

A popular society has been formed here in imitation of that of Paris. Citizen Craffous, ex-member of the convention, is at the head of it under the denomination of regu-ator.

Citizen Lambrechts, late minister of justice, is arrived here, and proposes to live retired from public affairs.

LYONS, July 27.

Though the cannon continue prepared, and our Menage holds its fittings, the town is tranquil. This may be attributed to the commander, who does not encourage the disorganizers.

ROVEREDO, July 31.

Extract from a letter of a merchant at Leghorn, July 25.

This is the first letter I have written these three months, so much have we been confined by our liberty friends; but now we are free again after our own way.

This has been the anxious theme of pro and contra, for these two months past, in the whole political world of Europe.

them. He lived long in this town, and longer in this county, and we have had good opportunities of knowing him.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands.

A Swearenger Robert Stockton } Elders of Washington Congregation. Joseph Wherry } John Cotton } Elders of Buffalo Congregation. James Brice } James Mitchell, Elder of Peter Cos. Congregation. John Mercer } Elders of Chartiers Congregation. James Allison } Craig Ritchie } 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.

JOHN SMITH, Minister of Associated Congregation Chobartiers.

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 fourth side of Market-street, to the westward of Broad-street.

To the ELECTORS of the city of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN, OBSERVING my name inserted on a list of members proposed to form the select council of the city the ensuing year, I think it is proper to inform you, that it will not be convenient for me to attend to the duties of that appointment, if elected.

Your friend and fellow citizen, SAMUEL COATES.

October 5, 1799.

TO MESSRS. Peter Mullenberg, Michael Leib, Samuel Miles, William Penrose and A. J. Dallas, Trench Coxe.

GENTLEMEN,

IN your address to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in the daily advertiser of the 2d instant, I observed a most indecent, unprovoked and groundless attack made on my character as a citizen and a magistrate.

The genuine aspect of this transaction will be exhibited by these facts, which the adverse committee have not thought it prudent to notice.

Permit me to state the fact as it really occurred, and then let the public determine to whom, with propriety, the charge of "defamation" will apply.

A. ADDISON, Chairman of the committee of Washington co.

Washington, (P.) Aug. 26th 1799.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE the subscribers, regular members of sundry Presbyterian congregations in the county of Washington, have heard with surprise and regret, that among the many slanderous reports propagated against the respectable character of James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, who has been proposed to be chosen governor of Pennsylvania, one is that he is a Deist.

We trust that we have a sincere regard for truth and religion, and we feel ourselves bound by the duties we owe to both, so far as our testimony can go to remove from our fellow citizens, this obnoxious and false exercise of our votes in favour of Mr. Ross.

ROBERT WHARTON.

October 5, 31.

Just imported, in the ship Wilmington, Captain Blair, FROM LONDON, 3 casks Cream'd Mocha, 11 ditto Westphalia Linens, assorted, 4 ditto ditto finer quality, FOR SALE By THOMAS & J. KETLAND. September 28.

Daniel Smith, John Wall, Lawrence Sechel.

Documents referred to in the preceding Address.

Certificate of Mr. Watts.

I DO hereby certify, That I heard Thomas McKean, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, declare, "That he wished Twenty Thousand United Irishmen would come into this Country, that they were a People who understood true Liberty and the Rights of Man," which I am willing to attest upon oath, if it should be necessary. DAVID WATTS.

August 10, 1799.

N. B. A dozen affidavits can be prepared to the above fact, if necessary.

The Letter For the Committee of Correspondence for the County of Washington which accompanied the Certificate alluded to in the preceding Address.

Washington, August 28, 1799.

SIR,

THE committee in this county for promoting the election of Mr. Ross, have learnt where Mr. Ross is less known than here, currency is given by the enemies to his election, (the same conscientious men who supported the election of Mr. Jefferson,) to a report, that Mr. Ross is a Deist.

To prevent the effect of this report, one of the committee in this town, where Mr. Ross lived more than ten years, and until about five years ago, applied to such elders and other persons, noted for their piety and regard for religion, as have known Mr. Ross during the whole of this time, and as easily could be applied to, and they cheerfully signed the enclosed certificate.

The presence of the Rev. John Smith, of Canonsburgh, a learned and respectable Secedder minister, who, about three years ago, removed to this country from Octorara, in Lancaster county, enabled us to procure his certificate also, and upon this we are content to rest the character of Mr. Ross and of ourselves.

We could wish as much ease have obtained as positive a denial of all the other malicious reports lately propagated against Mr. Ross, and we do pledge ourselves that they are false. But we thought it not of consequence to do so, as they are, we trust, generally known to be false; and as such reports from unprincipled and designing men are usually expected on such occasions.

Least, therefore, this aspersion should mislead good people, unacquainted with Mr. Ross, the committee here request that you will publish, if you think proper, these documents in the newspapers or in hand bills, as you think best, and in such manner as you think most fit.

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We trust that we have a sincere regard for truth and religion, and we feel ourselves bound by the duties we owe to both, so far as our testimony can go to remove from our fellow citizens, this obnoxious and false exercise of our votes in favour of Mr. Ross.

Mr. Ross was born of respectable and pious parents, of the Presbyterian church in York county in this state, and received from them a religious education.

tion among his fellow-citizens, but the distinction of the good and the bad," it is just to measure them by some public and known standard, established at a time when it cannot be fairly presumed that either party had any expectation of becoming a candidate for the office of Governor.

The committee has thought proper to deny, in positive terms, Mr. McKean's having ever expressed a wish, "that twenty thousand United Irishmen would come over to the United States, for that, in his opinion, they were the only men who understood true liberty." To this we oppose the letter of Mr. Smith already recited, and the annexed certificate of Mr. Watts of Carlisle, both men of known character, independence and integrity.

Several other charges have been stated and replied to by the committee, some of them probably unfounded and others of little importance if true; on these we deem it superfluous to make a single observation—to those who made the charges we cheerfully resign the task of supporting them.

We have deemed it unworthy of ourselves, either as a committee or individually, to make any anonymous attacks on the public or private character of Mr. McKean; and it may, perhaps, be considered as unnecessary for us to notice any of the unavowed slanders circulated respecting Mr. Ross.—One accusation, however, has been so frequently made, so strenuously insisted on, and, if true, is of so serious a nature, that we cannot forbear to notice it.—Mr. Ross is charged with being a Deist.—Some of us have known him from his outset in life, and never before heard such a suggestion. When he was chosen a member of the State Convention, and when he was elected into the Senate of the United States, he was warmly opposed—many objections were urged by some who had long known him, but this charge was reserved for the present occasion.—Believing, as from all these circumstances we were justified in doing, that there was no foundation for it, we have been happy to be able to refer you to the annexed certificates which we have received from the Rev. John Smith and Messrs. A. Swearenger, Robert Stockton, Joseph Wherry, John Cotton, James Brice, James Mitchell, John Mercer, James Allison, Craig Ritchie, and Alexander Cunningham, pious and devout men—the former a Minister of the Gospel, and the latter Elders of the different Presbyterian Congregations in whose neighbourhood he has for many years last resided, which will be found to contain a complete refutation of this malicious calumny.

Thus, fellow-citizens, we have considered the observations of the adverse committee in reply to the charges they suggest to have been made against their candidate; and, in so doing, have found it necessary to travel into a more personal enquiry than was agreeable to us; much of what has been said would have been avoided had not the talk been imposed on us by our opponents. To whom the appellation of a defamatory inquiry, which they have politely bestowed on us, most properly belongs you can determine.—We are now both before you—judge between us.

With respect to Mr. Ross it is almost superfluous to remind you of his just and uniform principles—his unexceptionable deportment and unquestionable qualifications. His manners are simple, but his understanding is profound—his accomplishments plain, but his talents brilliant. He is not tainted with the novel philosophy of France, which alike sets morality and religion at defiance, but is content with being an upright and conscientious Christian as his fathers were before him.

His usefulness, integrity and capacity, in the important public stations to which he has been called, have placed him beyond the reach of injury from the shafts of envy and slander. He is not, he cannot be, doubted on these points. He is yet in the prime and vigor of life, with a mind and constitution capable of encountering every difficulty and fatigue to which his office may expose him.

Fellow Citizens?

We have endeavoured to place before you the two Candidates as they appear to us upon our best knowledge and information. We have sincerely endeavoured "nothing to extenuate or ought set down in malice." We are actuated by a pure and unmixed anxiety for the peace and welfare of our country, which has been, and is even now, struggling with an inveterate enemy, who can neither be awed by justice or conciliated by humiliation.

Levi Hollingsworth, Samuel Morris, Robert Wharton, Benjamin R. Morgan, Henry Pratt, Michael Keeble, Zachariah Poulson, jun.

fends and justifies the claim. One of the points of difference in the cases on which the Commissioners have separated is the date of our Independence—the General Agent for the United States contended, that we became a free and independent nation from the fourth day of July, 1776.—the General Agent for the British Claimants asserts, that we were not so until the peace of 1783, when we received our independence from the King of Great-Britain.

In the Aurora of February 22, 1798, an opinion is published with the signature of Thomas McKean, agreeing with that now maintained before the British Commissioners.—It expressly declares, that the civil war continued until the definitive treaty with Great Britain in 1783. Americans, if this doctrine, corroborated by Mr. McKean, is true, you have been mistaken in observing the fourth day of July, 1776, as the birth day of your Independence—you must have been (according to Mr. McKean's opinion) in a state of civil war, and, of course, rebels until King George the third granted you, in the year 1783, the rights of an independent nation.

Mr. McKean's committee say, that he had been "charged with being a Disorganizer, a Jacobin; but that in truth there does not exist a firmer advocate, a more successful supporter of law, of public tranquility, of private property and public credit." How far his conduct respecting the disturbance that took place on Sunday the tenth of February last, in the yard of St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia, corresponds with these assertions of his committee, we submit to the public on the following statement of the part Mr. McKean took on that occasion.

The Mayor attempted to state the nature of their offence—the evidence of their having insulted the congregation at the Church, and that one of them had presented a loaded pistol to the breast of one of the Members, that the prisoners had been treated with all possible attention and civility—had been neither hand-cuffed nor tied, but, in as polite and tender a manner as the nature of the case would admit, had been permitted to walk with the peace-officers in search of bail; to the Mayor's statement of the manner in which they had been treated Dr. Reynolds candidly assented; but Mr. McKean would hearken to nothing from the Mayor or Gentlemen present, and charged the Members of the Congregation with having committed an assault on the prisoners, and said "that they, and not the prisoners, were the aggressors, that he would have dismissed the matter in a quarter of an hour, for the prisoners had a right to take up their hats and go about their business." The Mayor proceeded to take the recognizances and Mr. McKean soon afterwards left the room apparently in great passion.

Many of the supporters of Mr. McKean are men who profess their attachment to an equality of rights and their abhorrence of political distinctions founded on wealth or family; it would be well for these to consider, how far the principles advocated by their candidate, and opposed by Mr. Ross, in the Convention that formed the state constitution, are consistent with their opinions.—In page 72 of the minutes of the body, they will find the following motion made by Mr. McKean—"No person shall be capable of being chosen a Senator who is not seized, in fee simple, of five hundred acres of land within this commonwealth, or possessed of real and personal estate to the value of five hundred pounds;—In page 162, they will find him (Mr. McKean) seconding a motion, "That the Governor shall be legally seized and possessed of a clear real and personal estate, within this commonwealth, of the value of four thousand dollars, six months before his election; and in page 171, renewing, at an adjourned meeting, his first motion, in which it appears, from the Yeas and Nays, he was opposed by Mr. Ross and supported by but eight members of the Convention.