

claim the same right as Thomas M'Kean. That both sides ought to confine themselves to truth which we have most grossly and impudently violated (I use their own words); they say, Mr. Quack, that there is some foundation for the charges which you have stated against Mr. Addison, but they say you would not have recourse to truth, if you could invent a lie, which would equally serve your purpose (don't frown Sir, I do not more say I use their own language). They say that, at the time you refer to in your charges against Mr. Addison, he was the very intimate friend of A. J. Dallas, and so much influenced by his plausible address, that he was led to act a part which he must blush to recollect. That at length his strong mind extricated him out of our clutches and enabled him to think for himself—that he has made ample atonement to society for the errors into which he had been led by our party, to which, what he deemed gratitude, had attached him too long.

They acknowledge that he owes his office chiefly to the recommendation and influence of us antifederalists. That we early discovered his talents—law that he was a mere scholar, little acquainted with the world—thought he would be an excellent champion for us and therefore brought him forward—that judging of him by ourselves, we thought he would go all lengths with us, unrestrained by a sense of right and wrong; but that we finding he would not, they are not surprised at our rancour against him.

In answer to your charge, that Mr. Addison boldly assails the virtues of Gallatin, Findley and Smiley, they say that the man must have an eye excelling the powers of the microscope, to discover any political virtue in the groups.

But, supposing that we could even pick a flaw in the character of Mr. Addison, they say it is additional proof, if any proof were yet wanting in Pennsylvania, of your audacity and low cunning, to make that an objection to Mr. Ross, as you must know (unless you have connected them, through ignorance) that Mr. Ross and Mr. Addison are not generally upon even intimate terms: that each acts according to the dictates of his own judgment, uninfluenced by the other.

Mr. Ross's party here triumph not a little, in being able, they say, to refute so clearly and completely the charges which you have brought against him, that even if we should discover, and you should publish, any well founded objection to his election, you would not be believed by the people you have so often deceived; they say that, after raking all the kennels throughout the state, we have not been able to discover the least real speck in Mr. Ross's religious, moral or political character;—that even your invention, fertile as it is, has failed you on this occasion, as you have been driven to the exploded lie respecting the Exciseman. You say that "at a court Mr. Ross declared he would cheerfully defend any man gratis who should kill an exciseman." They say they will not give you the *lie de ruse*; but with all possible politeness they say they prove you a liar, thus,—when the exploded story was lately revived and propagated by our yelpers, according to our directions, Mr. Brackenridge, hearing that he was named as the person who had said Mr. Ross used the expression declared publicly (altho' he is not a personal or political friend of Mr. Ross), that one of the rascals who had insulted the exciseman, came to him and Mr. Ross, who were leaning over a rail before the door of their Lodgings, during the time of a Court, and asked Mr. B. whether the Lawyers would plead gratis for those who flogged the Exciseman—that Mr. B. put him off with his usual irony, on which the fellow put the same question to Mr. Ross—who said flogged an Exciseman do you say!—Why if you had killed an exciseman, and made a banging matter of it, I might take care that you should be hanged according to law:—on which the fellow went off, muttering curses against them both—leaving Mr. B. in admiration at the dexterity of Mr. Ross in getting rid of the opportunity of a scoundrel.—They say that you must be sadly pressed indeed, for materials, when out of this mole-hill, your magic sophistry would erect a mountain.

Again, you charge Mr. Ross with being a scoffer at the ceremonies of religion, and in principle and practice a deist—his party here say that were the charge true, it comes with a very ill grace from the party, who, to a man, look upon Jefferson as a demigod, and it is generally said throughout the United States, that he is an avowed Deist;—but the charge, as applied to Mr. Ross is false;—that you must have been led to your conjecture, if indeed you did conjecture what you assert, by one of your brothers of the bar, and one of our own party with whom you frequently converse, as you are both equally in the French causes.—Mr. Ross has been heard to say that this worthy character, took great pains to shake his belief, when he was a boy reading law in the city. They say that gentlemen from the westward are now in the city, whose characters we cannot call in question, who have been intimately acquainted with him upwards of nine years, and particularly so, since he resided at Pittsburgh—they declare that they verily believe your assertion to be a lie calculated to deceive the most venerable part of the community, for election purposes—these gentlemen have declared to the friends of Mr. Ross, that since they have been acquainted with him, and he is a man above disguise, they never have heard him speak disrespectfully of religion.—Our opponents add, that when Mr. Ross was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of this state (in which they boast of his conduct contrasted with that of Mr. M'Kean) and since he has been a member of the Senate of the United States, he has necessarily been in many select and mix-

ed companies, and they call upon us for proof to warrant our assertion that he is a Deist, or that he scoffs at the ceremonies of religion;—or that in one single instance he has spoken or acted contrary to the character of a moral and religious man.

Indeed, it will require very strong evidence to induce the people to believe this charge. It is well known that he lived with the Rev. Mr. Millan in his early youth—that Mr. Millan has been intimate with his own face—that Mr. Millan is not only an orthodox, but a rigid clergyman, and deservedly at the head of the Presbyterian Church in the Western country.—It would such a man become the patron of Mr. Ross on the present occasion, if your charge had any foundation.—They say, fortimize Mr. Ross's moral character from early youth, and you cannot discover, nor can your audacity, Mr. Quack, invent a flaw.—That he is habitually a soldier man. They exultingly ask, who ever saw Mr. Ross intoxicated?—In what company has he appeared the least disguised?

Even I, for once, must join Mr. Ross's party in saying that your next charge is ridiculous in the extreme, and must expose us to the derision of every man of common sense even among our own party:—you say that he performed no military services during the American revolution; that his name never graced the muster rolls, or journals of that perilous day;—that there is no memorial to testify whether he was a whig or Tory on the question of declaring American independence, &c. &c. I blush at such remarks, as it is well known that Mr. Ross was then a boy at school.—Indeed, Mr. Quack, one would think that you were writing to fools. (Gander Quack, aside. It is upon fools I mean to make an impression—they are my game which I intend to bring into our net.)

Exe. (After having before the committee his various weak and wicked publications, a member, and to prove his charge from a puppy to a yelping whig hound.)—It is impossible to confine ourselves to truth and to carry our point. The utmost we can do, to meet the wishes of those who are any way squeamish on this point (on which Mr. Quack and I have no difficulty), is to be careful not to invent many lies which will be probably detected till they shall have answered our purposes. I submit this plan to the committee, (and will submit others from time to time.) Let us, a few days before the election, (to give colour and effect to the deception,) offer to set up general James Ross of Lancaster, and furnish our agents in every election district throughout the state, with tickets, with the name of James Ross, without any addition, which will be descriptive of James Ross of Lancaster, as he is the elder. Let us give confidential directions to our agents to pretend to go over to the other party, and to furnish with such tickets as many of them, as we cannot otherwise deceive—this scheme, if effectually carried into execution, will deprive our opponents of some thousand votes, which will be the same thing as giving as many to ourselves.—The doctor bawled out bravo, and the chief clerk leered approbation.

It being in the afternoon, the chairman fell asleep, soon after the colonel began his speech, and now, rubbing his eyes, proceeded as follows,

Chairman. Call the other side all Tories—assert roundly that their patron and they are under British influence—bribe with British gold, and that we are the only friends, and supporters of the liberties of the people: repeat these expressions on all occasions, and I pledge myself, we succeed!—What! would you reason with the people—no, no, adhere to the opinion of your patron, that every poor man is a rogue, and that you will find every poor man as great a fool as he is a rascal. Let us only obtain the votes of these two classes, and our opponents are welcome to the rest. The manner in which you, Mr. Quack, have explained away the expression, poor rogue, is worthy of yourself, plausible 'tho' false. I am afraid the other party will remind us that it is a favorite phrase of Mr. M'Kean, frequently repeated for many years, even before you came into the country, without reference to any cause before the court.

Colonel. But if, when we call our opponents Tories, they point out among them many of those who proved themselves by their actions found whigs from the beginning to the end of the war; and express their surprise and indignant contempt at our effrontery in applying this character to them when one of the most worthless Tories is one of us, and one of our most industrious ferocious what shall we reply?

Chairman. Reply!—Why declare that they have all turned Tories since, as sure as that our friend Foxe has since turned a found whig. Whatever we assert boldly, our agents throughout the State will believe, or affecting to believe, will, with their usual industry, propagate among the people, who have not either information or sense, to judge of the probability or absurdity of any round assertion, especially of a political nature—only let us flatter them till we gain them, and we can trample on them afterwards at our pleasure—our opponents have to little experience in the world and to little knowledge of mankind, as to entertain the absurd opinion of the good sense of the people, and say they only want information and time to think, in order to act right—let us profit by the ignorance of the Tory rascal and pledge myself that we fascinate a great majority in the state as easily as the rattle snake charms the silly birds, till it makes them its sure prey.

Colonel. Indeed my friend you are mistaken in your opinion of the people—they are capable of thinking, and of acting right if they have information and time.—I agree that the committee are right in their opinion that the people may be easily led by those who will keep their minds in a ferment, by

scattering their honest prejudices,—you must not therefore suppose that I disapprove of our general plan for this purpose—I mean, only to caution the chairman against letting the Cat out of the Bag, as our opponents are upon the watch.

I was interrupted by Mr. Foxe in giving a detail of the sentiments of our opponents, which I am the better enabled to do by a long conversation with one of their leaders the other day.

They allow Mr. M'Kean official integrity, when passion subsides, if he should not be led astray by party.—They say that in his present station he has acquired a character gratifying to his pride and vanity, and therefore the public have a tie upon him in his fears of losing it;—that his knowledge is confined to his present station, altho' he ridiculously affects general knowledge of all things.—That the general opinion is, that if he had the free exercise of his reason, he would be a piddling Politician:—that none of his Yelpers (these are their words), will say that he now possesses political dignity— independence and fortitude of mind.—That he is at this time so much under the influence of party that we might with equal safety choose the Prime Minister of Spain or, in fact—Talleyrand himself to be our governor.—That his vanity is excessive, and renders him an easy dupe to the grossest adulation, by which, even were his present political principles consistent with the interest, honour, dignity and safety of the union, he might be easily led astray, and made the tool to destroy that union, according to the wishes of his party, who, well knowing his weakness, would not fail to take advantage of it.—That although his opponents declare their firm belief that he would not take a bribe from France—the danger would not be the less, because he would be under the guidance of those who are by many believed to be bribed by France—who in the general opinion of the other party could not act more confidently upon our best interests if they were under the pay of that faithless and unhappy nation.

Our antagonists solemnly declare that they dread his success on this account because they verily believe it would prove a degradation of Pennsylvania and a curse to the union,—they hope and believe that he cannot now succeed, unless the people of Pennsylvania are bereft of their understandings.—That he must suppose the people to be greater rogues, and fools than even he has ever represented them to be, to expect to palm himself on them as a Democrat:—when every one under his control has felt the insults of an innate, and thorough placed tyrant.—That, strange as it may seem, such is his political tergiversations that he will at once be the tyrant even of his own party, as well as their dupe and tool. That in fact, as a politician he is a stranger to consistency. Upon my soul I believe that many who would otherwise vote for Mr. M'Kean have the most serious apprehensions from his insatiable attachment to the French party amongst us.

Chairman. The Tory rascals the British spies! they talk of principles,—of consistency! They shall repent their impudence in sackcloth and ashes:—for during our administration, no man shall be appointed any office who will not first swear fraternity to France, and use his influence to pay her tribute whenever she demands it.—Every office in the state shall be completely purged.

Extract from the minutes, Gander Quack, } Clerks. Shark Foxe, }

N. B. The clerks will from time to time, between this and the election, publish the minutes of the committee, as occasion may require.

Those time-serving federalists, who are changing their politics in order to adapt them to the new school, have not even the merit of being good weather cocks, since they most certainly do not show the way the wind blows.

If we allow, with the democratic doctors, that the pestilence which has afflicted us, be indigenous, it must very evidently appear to be an immediate judgment from Heaven—since nothing but the most egregious foolishness could lead to an idea of any natural cause existing on the spot, having of themselves produced this tremendous scourge. It is quite far from tropical, in a city where there are commonly the last reached by a violent storm, nothing short of a violent storm (which ought to be indictable as a capital offence) could have given rise to so wicked, so absurd and so destructive an opinion, as that of pestilence being bred in this country.

But if we admit the evil to be a visitation from on high, it is of little moment, whether it springs up unseen from gutters and mudpuddles, or is directly traced to actual form and substance. For the causes of such a visitation we need not long search.—The most turpitude of our conduct in countenancing the enemies of God and man, as we have directly done in all our transactions with the French Republic, would not have astonished any reflecting man, if it had drawn down yet heavier curses than we have endured.

Preparations for the electioneering campaign in Pennsylvania, are making, with great spirit and activity. Alarm Posts are established:—the armies are marshalled, ordered and equipped, and the recruiting service is prosecuting with ardour and perseverance. The videts frequently exchange shot; and one or two severe cannonades against the Candidates batteries have already been made. A general and decisive battle is expected in October. If talents, integrity, and patriotism, can influence the fate of the day, victory will crown the banners of General Ross. [Col. Con.]

The Board of Health have determined, that the present state of the city as to disease, does not prevent the opening of the Encampment at Malters's necessary.

Gov. Cayoso of New-Orleans, is dead.

NEW-YORK, August 29.
It was mentioned in a morning paper, that the Pallas brought no later papers than the 13th of June; and a report that the French had defeated the English fleet in the Mediterranean. No such report was in circulation at Liverpool when the Pallas failed—but one more improbable that the French and Spanish fleets had formed a junction, and defeated the English ! ! ! ! !

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.	Days
Schr. Caty, Smith,	New-York
Thistle, Butler, (returned having sprung a leak)	New-York
Sloop Prosperity, Pintard,	New-York
Came up from the Fort,	
Sloop Nelly, Sherman,	Havanna

CLEARED.

Ship John, Day,	Havanna
Carolina, German,	Charleston
Brig Two Sisters, Waton,	Havanna
Bee, Hanson,	Spain
Schr. Sincerity, Monteath,	La Guira
Trial, Hand,	Alexandria
Sloop Harmony, Elwood,	do.
Schr. Little Will, Lillibridge, from La-Guira has arrived at the Fort.	

Arrived at New-Castle, the United States' brig Sophia, Capt. Geddes, from Algiers and Tripoli, and left from Lisbon, from whence she sailed the 2d July. On the 4th spoke the schooner Catherine, Henderson, 49 days from Salem to Lisbon, lat. 46, 26, long. 14, 26. 6th Aug. spoke the ship Caroline, Capt. Raleigh, of Baltimore, bound to Embden, all well.

Left at Lisbon the following American vessels, viz:

Ship Samuel Smith, Stiles, discharging.

Ship Perseverance, Lee, of New-York, from Bordeaux.

Ship Raven, —, of Boston, and ship Seafower, Coleman, of Philadelphia, from London.

[By the Sophia, capt. Geddes.] Malaga June 19.

The American brig Apollo, captain Weddell, from New York, is brought in here by a French privateer, and ransomed for 15,000 dollars, her cargo consisting of sugar, coffee and rice.

The American brig Patty, Campbell, with banana from Sicily, will be condemned for want of a proper log d'equipage.

Cadix, June 21.
The American brig the Robins, from Norfolk, with cocoa, sugar, and coffee, for Malaga, was brought in here a prize to three French privateers, after a smart action.

Also, the American Brig Eliza, Mitchell, with sugar, flour and rice, from Philadelphia to Malaga.

The ship Francis and William, Patriken, belonging to Baltimore, bound from Bolton to Lisbon, was captured the 16th inst. about 10 leagues from the Rock of Lisbon, by a single privateer, after three hours and an half fighting.

When the Sophia sailed from Lisbon it was reported, that the French fleet, after having failed from Toulon, had entered Carthage, and formed a junction with the Spanish. It was also said, that both fleets were making good troops. This information Capt. Geddes received from the American Consul at Lisbon.

Captain Geddes informs that the Bey of Tripoli has been reconciled to the United States.

Capt. Penrose and crew, who went out to Algiers with the vessels built for that regency by the United States, have returned in the Sophia.

Captains Plummer and Spooner, of Bolton, are stopped at Majorca. Being on that coast accidentally, when there were some men of war there, the Governor apprehended them as spies.

The ship Four Friends, Hathaway, 27 days from the Isle of May, sailed Newcastle Wednesday morning. Also a brig, name &c. unknown.

The Fame, Brufenburg, from hence to Bremen is yet detained in the Downs by the British.

Ship Albany, Perdy, from Dublin to this port, is among a number of vessels carried into Vigo, by French privateers.

A black ship with a figure head, inward bound is below.

An armed brig, (formerly the Experiment, Wheeler,) under Danish colours, has arrived at the Fort.

New-York August 29.

ARRIVED;	DAYS.
Ship Orlando, Smith,	St. Sebastian 58
Matilda, Travas,	do 62
Brig Nancy, Smith,	St. Vincents 19
Sloop Cleopatra, Moss,	Jamaica

Extract from the Orlando's log book, Smith, master, from St. Sebastian's, with a cargo of wine, brandy, and oil, to John Jubel.

Vessels left at St. Sebastian's, July 11.

Ship Dispatch, of New York, capt. Ward to sail in 12 days.

Brig Peggy, of Philadelphia, capt. Maxwell, to sail in 10 days.

Brig Friendship of do. Capt. Watts, to sail in 10 days.

Brig Mary, of New York, Capt. Howard, to sail in 20 days.

Schr. Peggy, of do Capt Palmer, to sail in 18 days.

Schr. Betty, of New London, Capt. Briggs.

Schr. Elizabeth, of New York, capt. Stephenson, at Passage, to fail in 8 days.

Sloop Sukey, of Philadelphia, Capt. Franklin, to fail in 30 days.

Was boarded by the Cerebus British frigate in long. 11. 22, lat. 44, 16, who informed me he had spoke the ship Three Sisters, captain White, from New York bound to Port Passage, the day before, with another armed ship in company.

Was brought too and boarded by the Rambler sloop of war from Newfoundland, after a chase of 30 hours, and receiving 6 shot from her in long 49, lat. 39, 12.

July 6, lat 44, 51, was boarded by two Guernsey cutters, who sent three officers on board, and after examination suffered us to proceed.

The following vessels are advertised in a Liverpool paper of July 4th, for different ports of the United States.

For New York.
Ship Swan, capt. Woodham, intended to join the Cork fleet; Perleverage, capt. Mooers Charlestown, Coffin; Betty, Peacock, has obtained licence to sail without convoy.

For Philadelphia.
The Ship Swanwick, Kirkbride, to fail in a few days.

For Baltimore.
The ship Clothier, capt. Gardner. For Charleston.

The ship John, to fail with the Jeanie For Wilmington, (N. C.)

The Thomas, Willon, to fail in a few days.

For Boston.
Brig Active, Capt. Atkins, to fail 10th July; Ship Packet, Trott, to fail the first vessel; ship Thorn, Edis no time of sailing mentioned.

The ship Magnet, capt. —, failed 4 days before the Barque, Pallas; the brig Renwick, failed from Liverpool for Washington, about 12 days before the Pallas, after being at sea 3 days was boarded by a French privateer of 20 guns and robbed of all his bread and most of his other provisions, and ordered to depart in this condition. The next day he fortunately fell in with the ship Wiscasset, who supplied him. The Wiscasset, arrived at Liverpool the day before the Pallas failed.

Arrived at Liverpool the 24th of July, the Active, A. Atkins, from Massachusetts.

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.	Women	Children
Names of the Burial Grounds.		
Christ Church,	0	0
St. Peters,	0	0
St. Pauls,	0	0
1st Presbyterian,	0	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	1
Swedes,	0	1
German Lutheran,	2	0
German Presbyterian,	0	2
Moravian,	0	0
Baptist,	1	0
Methodist,	0	0
Universalist,	0	0
Jews,	0	0
African Episcopal,	0	0
do. Methodist,	0	1
Kennington,	0	0
Public Ground,	5	0
Total	9	5

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.
Samuel Davis, (Black man) from the street. Margey Bell, 8th street, near Chestnut street.

Catherine Nugent, students lane. Jane Parker, Blackberry alley.

John Wynkoop, No. 18, Vernon street. Catherine Bryan, corner front street and Mead alley.

Rebecca Francis, corner 3d and Lombard streets.

DIED,
James Holland, Remaining in the Hospital 55.

INTERED,
From city and Liberties, - - - - 4
City Hospital, - - - - 1
Total 5

ALMS HOUSE, 30th Aug. '99.
HAVING received an important communication from the Board of Health, we request a meeting of the General Board of Guardians of the Poor, at this house, on Monday next, the 2d. September, at 12 o'clock.

LUKE W. MORRIS, } Managers.
BASIL WOOD, }

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 30th August, 1799.
Letters for the British Packet Harlequin, for Falmouth, (via Halifax) will be received at this office until Tuesday the 3d. September, at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.