

James Mitchell, Elder of Peters Congregation.
John Mercer } Elders of Chartiers
James Allison } Congregation.
Craig Ritchie
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,
FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4.

APPROACHING ELECTION.

NUMBER XI.

To the Electors of Pennsylvania.

A FIFTH address has, since my last number, appeared from the Jacobin Committee, upon which I beg leave to weary the patience of the public, with a few observations:—

1st. They assert, that the federal committee had delayed publishing their address, with a view of circulating misrepresentations which could not be replied to, and that it was sent to different parts of the State before it was published in the city.— This is an absolute falsehood. Mr. Hollingsworth sent it to the editors of several newspapers, as soon as it was printed, and before it was distributed in pamphlets. But wherefore was Mr. M'Kean's committee entitled to the last reply? Wherefore were the federalists to be prevented from detecting their falsehoods upon the spot? It is evident that one of the parties must have had the last answer, and why not the one as well as the other? Might not Mr. Rofs's committee as justly complain, that they will have no opportunity of replying to the work upon which I am now commenting? To display the base and contemptible artifices of Mr. Dallas and his colleagues, in their proper colors, it is, however, only necessary to state, that they have printed and distributed an address in various parts of the State, which has never been published in a Philadelphia Gazette, which the most active members of the federal party have had no opportunity of seeing, and which, from beginning to end, is a tissue of the most palpable, calumnious, and abandoned misrepresentations. I obtained a view of this curious production only by chance, it was not suffered to remain in my possession, and therefore I cannot, with sufficient accuracy, enlarge upon it.

2ndly. The Jacobin committee affirm, that although Mr. M'Kean knew that Dr. Logan was going to Europe, yet he neither knew to what part of Europe, nor upon what business; and he only furnished the doctor with a certificate under his hand and seal, in his official capacity, and according to his official duty, that Dr. Logan was a citizen of the United States.

Now Dr. Logan has acknowledged, in an apology for his conduct, signed by himself, and published in the Aurora, that he went to France with the privacy of some of the most distinguished characters in America. It is confessed that the chief justice of Pennsylvania (whose office certainly grants great distinction) furnished him with a certificate of citizenship, for the purpose of going to Europe. Is it then credible that Mr. M'Kean is not one of the persons to whom Logan alludes? If the pursuits of the envoy were purely agricultural as he has alleged, wherefore was any secrecy necessary? If his objects were of a political nature, wherefore should they have been concealed from the republican candidates, whose views generally coincided with his own? Were his intentions too criminal to be confided, even to the leaders of his own faction? Were they too dangerous and treasonable even for a Jefferson and M'Kean to sanction?

But how could it have been the official duty of Mr. M'Kean, to grant certificates of citizenship? Is such a duty in any respect judicial? Is it the business of any State officer to grant such certificates? The rights exclusively appertain to the officers of the general government; and I challenge the committee, or any of their partizans, to point out any law by which such a duty has been devolved upon the chief justice of Pennsylvania, or a single instance of his having before performed it.

3d. The republican committee declare, that Mr. M'Kean has never approved, directly or indirectly, of the claim of the Penn family, as made under the British treaty. Nor has it ever been said that he does so. But in answer to the clamours made by this committee, against the proceedings of the British commissioners, it has been asserted, and with truth, that he has sanctioned the principles whereon that claim is grounded, and has written a pamphlet in support of them. This pamphlet is part of a memorial presented to the Board, by the present attorney in fact, of Messrs. Penn's, and precisely so far as the claim is inadmissible, has Mr. M'Kean endeavored to substantiate a demand, unjust in itself, and injurious to his country. It is perfectly immaterial when the book was written; it corroborates the ideas of the claimant, or he would not have produced it as a proof of the validity and justice of his claim; and this is all that has ever been contended for.

4th. Mr. Dallas and his subalterns deny that the opinion of their candidate, published in 1798, agrees with that of the general British agent, who contends, that the U.

States were not independent until the definitive treaty of 1783. Now, Mr. M'Kean, in the opinion alluded to, expressly declares, that "the civil war continued till the year 1783;" that "all the inhabitants of the United States were put on the footing of a ceded island, by the definitive treaty of 1783;" and that "after the definitive treaty, the national independence was consummated." A civil war, in its very nature only, exists between the different branches of the same empire, not between two independent nations. If, as he says, this civil war did not terminate with the declaration of 1776, but continued until 1783, we must have been dependant upon Great Britain till that period, because we did not become Sovereign States until that moment, and of course we remained British subjects, until the king of England put us on the footing of a ceded island, by signing the definitive treaty, and thereby consummating our national independence. The opinion of Judge Chase, mutilated as it is in the quotation of the committee, in no wise corresponds with that of Mr. M'Kean; for the former says only, that the subjects of Great Britain were entitled to become American citizens, on the declaration of independence: While the latter affirms, that the citizens of America were entitled to espouse which party they pleased, until the definitive treaty.— The difference between the two opinions constitute precisely the point in dispute, for if the doctrine of the republican candidate be true, the Tories who espoused the cause of Great Britain after 1776, became British subjects, and have, therefore, under the sixth article of the British treaty, a right to recover their confiscated debts and estates.

5th. Mr. M'Kean's committee endeavour to palliate his conduct at the Mayor's, after the disturbance in St. Mary's church yard, by asserting "1st. That the city and its neighbourhood had been much disturbed with the feuds and riots of intemperate party men. 2d. That the streets were crowded with people, and that the report was officially made to the chief justice, that the prisoners were paraded hand-cuffed through the city. 3d. That when the facts were understood, he perceived at once that the riot had originated in a party contest, and that the prisoners were not the aggressors. 4th. That they have since been prosecuted, tried, and acquitted."

If the city had been before disturbed by the feuds and riots of intemperate party men, there was the more reason for making a severe example of the rioters on this occasion, since if they had been suffered "to take up their hats and go away," so dangerous a practice would have become more frequent from impunity. If the streets were crowded with people, it was no more than has been usual when any offence has been committed of so atrocious a nature, as to rouse the public attention and curiosity. Nor could the report that the prisoners were hand-cuffed, have been officially made, unless it was sworn to, since no judge can take official notice of any fact, unless it is proved by the oath of the informer. If any such official information, therefore, was given (as it was totally false) the person who gave it was perjured, and if so, the vigilant chief justice ought to have bound him over for prosecution. Consequently, either no such official report was made, or Mr. M'Kean has been guilty of a flagrant breach of his judicial duty, in not binding over the perjured party.

Mr. M'Kean did not take time fairly "to understand the facts," for the moment he entered the Mayor's house, and before he could perceive whether "the prisoners were the aggressors or not," he most violently attacked, and insultingly abused that magistrate, while in the execution of the duties of his office.

If the prisoners have been prosecuted, tried, and acquitted, it was no reason for advising them "to take up their hats and go away, or for not taking their recognizances to appear at court and stand their trial; since we daily see, by the practice of our courts, that sufficient cause exists for prosecution, when sufficient evidence cannot be adduced to bring about conviction.

But admitting all the facts stated by his committee to be true, Mr. M'Kean's conduct was not the less indecent, illegal, and criminal. He possessed no legal authority to controul the mayor in the exercise of his judicial functions. If that officer had been oppressive or tyrannical, more legal means than one existed, by which the prisoners could have obtained redress, and Mr. M'Kean is not so ignorant a lawyer, as to be uninforming that he was guilty of a gross contempt of judicial authority, for which he was liable to, and deserved imprisonment, and, however, compels me to record one fact, in palliation of his behaviour: He was in a state of evident intoxication, and Mr. Israel, bail for one of the prisoners, leaned towards the desk at which the mayor was sitting, and said "never mind Mr. Mayor, he is drunk, go on with taking the recognizances." Yet do we now see this Israel among the most zealous and efficient supporters of Mr. M'Kean's election.

The committee conclude with a declaration "that adhering to their original defensive principle, they shall leave the merits and demerits of Mr. Rofs to the ordeal of public opinion. And how have they acted upon a defensive principle? Did they not in their first address declare that they could discover neither talents nor public virtue in the federal candidate, and that he had endeavored to advance a system which could be established only on the ruins of the federal commonwealth?" Did they not in their second publication plainly insinuate that he had been guilty of treason, by fomenting the western rebellion? Have they not expressly compared Mr. Wharton to the "captain of a banditti, organized for the purposes of assassination and pillage?" And has not Mr. Cox, one of their number, in a paper branded with his own signature, and

filled with the most atrocious falsehoods, accused Mr. Rofs of prompting to the murder of the officers of government, of scattering the firebrands of discord, and fanning the flame of insurrection? If libels as scandalous and malignant as these, constitute acting upon the defensive, the public have hitherto totally misunderstood the term. Mr. Dallas may, however, be assured, that the public see through the veil of hypocrisy with which he has endeavored to conceal his intentions; and that Mr. Rofs will be elected in despite of all the "cabals of faction, and the spectres of detraction."

Since the above was written, the fourth address to which I alluded, as having been circulated in pamphlets before it appeared in the city, has been published. It bears date the 27th of September, and was not published until the 3d of October.

From the "ORACLE OF DAUPHIN."

Extract of a letter from Huntingdon, dated September 19, 1799.

"Mr. Wyeth has been in this town last week, and has said in public, that he has been offered one thousand dollars not to write any thing in favour of Rofs, and five hundred of it in hand; and said he did not know who would carry the majority in that county."

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

The above was handed me one day last week, by Mr. Stacy Potts, Gen. Hanna and Mr. George Whitehill, who requested an explanation of the same. I observed to them, that this was not an accurate statement of my assertion in Huntingdon; but that I had said, and I do hereby declare, that at the last June Court in Harrisburgh, one individual, offered to take FIVE HUNDRED additional papers of my publication, (which in fact would be 1000 dollars) "if I would turn a GOOD REPUBLICAN, and PRINT only on THAT SIDE," to which, if necessary, I am willing to be qualified to be as near the very words made use of to me, as the best of my recollection will admit.

I do not hesitate to say, that I have both in public and private, in Huntingdon and elsewhere, asserted, that I did not know which of the candidates for Governor would have a majority in Dauphin county; and when I reflected on some of the committee for promoting Mr. M'Kean's election, declining to serve, and others displeased for being nominated, I cannot persuade myself that I committed a crime in either thinking or saying so—at any rate, I know several who exercise their thinking faculties in a similar way.

THE EDITOR.

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.	Persons Buried.
Christ Church,	2
St. Peter's,	0
St. Paul's,	0
1st Presbyterian,	0
2d do.	1
3d do.	0
Sots Presbyterian,	0
Associate Church,	0
St. Mary's,	0
Trinity,	0
Friends,	1
Free Quakers,	0
Swedes,	0
German Lutheran,	0
German Presbyterian,	0
Moravian,	0
Baptist,	0
Methodist,	0
Universalist,	0
Jews,	0
African Episcopal,	0
do. Methodist,	0
Kentington,	0
Public Ground,*	7
Total	11

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.

Catherine Nugent, from Race street.
Robert Killpatrick, Lombard near 8th street.
Catherine Harris, from Race street.
Paul Sheppard, 2d street near Love lane.
DIED.
Robert Grove, ill 7 days previous to admission.
William Jacks, ill 4 do. do.
Jacob Freed, admitted insensible.
William Shanks.

Interred the last 24 hours, in the "PUBLIC GROUND,"
1 Still Born Child, from 5th below South street.
1 Joseph Bowen, 4th street, corner of Callowhill street.
1 Peter Rofe, Starling alley.
4 From the Hospital.

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

PETER HELM, Steward.

THREE deaths were reported at the Health-Office in New-York, for the 24 hours ending Wednesday last at 12 o'clock.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED. Days.
Brig May, Dickson, Guernsey 52
Gayola, Remington, Havana 24
Young George, —; prize to Ganges
Came up from the Fort.

Ship Wm. Penn. Volans, Batavia
Brig Ariel, Griffiths, St. Croix
The brig Lavinia, Cook, from hence,
has arrived at Guernsey.

The ship Edward, Wickham, from hence
has arrived at the Havana.

Captain Remington left at the Havana
the following vessels belonging to this port:
Ship Neptune, Haquin,
Edward, Wickham,
Schr. Succes, Johnson,
Zenith, Shurtliff,
Favorite Packet, Maffet,
And several others names unknown.
An embargo had been laid for five days
previous to captain Remington's sailing.

New-York, October 3.

Yesterday arrived ship Adventure, Barr,
63 days from Copenhagen.

Spoke Sept. 17, ship President, of New-
Bedford, capt. Bennett, from Virginia to
Falmouth, out 25 days; the captain very
sick.

Sailed from Ellineure in company with 14
sail of Americans, among them.

Ship Penelope, Zett, of New-York,
Joseph, and Atlantic, of do. and
Dispatch, of Philadelphia.
Rising States, Patnam, of Salem.
Aurora, of Richmond.
George, of Portsmouth, N. H.
Neptune, of Providence, and several
others not recollected.

BOSTON, September 30.

Yesterday arrived in the outer harbour,
ship Rodolph Frederick, capt. Crocker, 48
days from Hamburg. Mr. Thomas Geyer,
merchant, of this place, passenger. We
were last evening favoured with papers printed
in that city, to August 7, but they contain
no intelligence of any moment. Capt.
Crocker, spoke coming down the Elbe, with
the brig Ann, capt. Lord, of this port,
bound up. On the Grand Banks, spoke a
vessel bound to Baltimore, which sailed from
Hamburg eight days after him—was informed
that information had been received there,
of an embargo being laid in all the
ports of England; on Saturday, spoke brig
Williams, from the Havannah,
bound to Salem, and saw several vessels
standing in—one of them thought to be the
Isabella, Jones, from Hamburg.

Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, have considerably
fallen in Hamburg, the markets being over-
stocked.

The other vessels anchored in the outer
harbour yesterday, were, a new ship from
the eastward, and one from Rufia, name unknown.

IMPORTANT ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the Sun of August 9.

We yesterday announced, in part of our
impression, the receipt of Paris papers to
the 5th inst. If they do not give us reason
to believe that any great success has been
obtained by the allies, they afford us at least
a certainty that our enemies have not gained
any. They do indeed say, that they have
obtained a small advantage in Switzerland,
but all the late accounts agree in representing
the two hostile armies in that country
as in nearly the same position in the end
of last month, in which they have for so long
a time been. The head quarters of the
Archduke have, it is true, been removed
two leagues backward, but the army has not
followed this movement, and has maintained
its position. The troops opposed to
each other on the right bank of the Rhine,
have in like manner remained nearly inactive.
The case has not been the same in Italy, and
though we have no authentic account of the
operations of the armies in that country,
we see that of the allies has been actively
employed at its two present objects, the
siege of Mantua, and that of Alexandria.
The latter place has, it appears, asked to
capitulate, but the propositions of the com-
mandant were not accepted, and it was ex-
pected that it would surrender before the
20th of July. It is probable though we
shall hear of its surrender before the ex-
piration of a week. The siege of Mantua,
at which it appears that more than 30,000
men are employed, has been not less vig-
orously pushed, although attended with more
difficulty. The besiegers took possession of
the 12th of another outwork; on the 15th
the second parallel was finished, and prepa-
rations were made to begin the third; the
principal attack is directed against the Fau-
burg St. George. If we may believe a
letter from Pavia of the 15th, General Moreau
had only left a small body of troops in
the defiles of the Appennines, and had
himself retreated as far back as Albenza.
Marshal Suwarow is said to have gone up
the valley of the Bormida, and to have ad-
vanced as far as Ormia and Garresio. This
movement is a natu consequence of that
of General Moreau, and if the latter has
really taken place, little doubt can be en-
tertained as to the former. In that case
the situation of Moreau must be very critical,
and the design which Marshal Suwarow
is supposed to entertain, of taking possession
of the head of the Col du Tende, may be
realized.

The French papers confirm all we know,
and even give us new details respecting the
recapture of the state of Naples, and of the
Grand Duchy of Tuscany, but bring us
nothing certain respecting the fate of Mac-
donald and his army. It is said that one
part was at Lucca, another at Pontremoli,

and another at Sefri di Levari. On the
other hand, we are assured, that the allies
had taken possession of the defiles of Sar-
maza. It is evident that one of the two
reports must be false; but we are furnished
with no dates to enable us to determine
which is so. We are in the same situation
with respect to a report of the capture by
the English of a ship carrying General Mac-
donald, his Staff, and the Commissary Rein-
hard, which is contradicted, and, as it ap-
pears, with good reason, since subsequent
accounts state Reinhard to have arrived at
Ville Franche. The Austrians had enter-
ed Pistoja, and, what is still more impor-
tant, Leghorn and Aucona continue to be
besieged.

Though the Paris papers are not so sa-
tisfactory as we could desire respecting for-
eign affairs, they are on the other hand
very interesting on the affairs of France
itself. They indeed take advantage of that
degree of Liberty of the Press which the
councils have granted them. The journals
represent the state of their country to be
such, as the most decided enemies to the
French can wish it to be. The war, the
taxes, and the new tyranny which the Ja-
cobins exercise, have reduced the inhabi-
tants of France to what we should call the ex-
treme degree of misery, if misery did not
appear to be big with still greater evils for
them. The wretchedness of the people is
only equalled by the distress of the govern-
ment, which is incapable of supporting it-
self at the same time against want of money,
war, the attack of its internal enemies, and
the discontent of all the inhabitants of the
Republic. Although even according to the
statement of the French papers, the rela-
tive situation of the Directory, of the
Councils, and of the Jacobin Club, be a
real chaos, the view becomes, however,
somewhat less obscure. The Councils of
Five Hundred continue to support, or to
be supported by the Jacobins. That of the
Elders opposes them with some firmness,
and does, in fact, play the part assigned
to it by the Constitution—that of a Mode-
rator. The Directory, divided between
Sieyes and Barras on the one hand, and the
three Directors on the other, is neutralized
by the attachment of the two former to the
Council of Elders and of the three others
to the Council of Five Hundred; so that the
real contest is between the two Councils.
That of the Elders, whose constitutional
force is merely negative, does not, however,
confine itself to rejecting some Decrees of
that of the Council of Five Hundred. After
having, as has been seen, driven the Jaco-
bins from its vicinity, it took on itself, in
the sitting of the 31st, to bridle their vio-
lence and their daring publications. The
Directory have in consequence been called
upon to make communication respecting the
execution of the Articles of the Consti-
tution relative to Societies and Associa-
tions, contrary to the public order, and to
private Societies occupying themselves with
the discussions of political questions. We
shall see whether the Council of Elders will
carry their courage, and their desire of pre-
serving the Constitution and themselves any
further. In the mean time, the Jacobins
continue to organize their power. The af-
filiated Clubs of the great cities have again
opened their fittings. Marcellis, Bourdeaux,
and Rouen, again tremble under the axe of
their ancient oppressors. The Jacobins have
renewed their ancient method of procuring
denunciations from the Provinces. The
administrators of a Department in the South
have drawn up an address, in which they
accuse Barras and Sieyes of being sold to
the coalition, charging the former with
having delivered to the allies the fortress of
Piedmont and Italy, and the latter with
being the author of a secret convention for
giving a King to France, and with having
received presents from the King of Prussia
for that purpose. Whether or no these ac-
cusations be well founded, there will be
found a number of people in France who
will believe them, and the throne which
one of our English papers has day after day
been raising for King Barras, must at present
appear to him to exist only in his own columns.

The Debates of the Councils have princi-
pally turned on the three objects which at
present chiefly interest them—the loan of
100 millions, the measures relative to the
war, and the Jacobin Club. The Council
of Elders has rejected the mode adopted by
that of Five Hundred, as to raising by multi-
plied assessments of the taxes the loan of an
Hundred Millions, which they have decreed.
The Council of Five hundred has in conse-
quence presented several other modes, one
of which has been definitely adopted; and
of which a sketch is to be found among our
extraits. In the mean time the govern-
ment, reduced to such distress from want
of money as to be unable to send off the troops
to the army which it destines for it, is said,
after several conferences with Bankers, to
have obtained an advance of six millions of
livres, [300,000 sterling.]

NOTICE

To the owners of unleased lands in the county
of Huntingdon, to come forward and pay the
taxes assessed and due thereon, within three months
from this date, there being one or more years taxes
due on the unleased lands in the said county of
Huntingdon.

WILLIAM STEEL,
HUGH MORRISON, } Commissioners.
JOHN STEEL,
Huntingdon, Commissioners }
Office, Sept. 25, 1799. }
October 4. } d3m.

AN INVOICE OF DRY GOODS

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

Apply to WILLIAM PARKER, Peel
Hall, on the Ridge road, two miles from
the city.
Sept. 30, 1799. eod2w.