

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8.

For the Gazette of the United States.

To Peter Muhlenberg, Samuel Miles, Alexander J. Dallas, Michael Leib, William Penrose, and Trench Coxe, or such of them as really signed their names to an address which appeared under their signatures, in the Daily Advertiser, of the 2d instant.

OF all the vices to which the human mind is prone, in its most degraded and depraved state, that of lying seems, by the general sentiment of mankind, to be deemed the most mean and contemptible.

When compared with this, sheep stealing or robbing of hen roosts are but peccadilloes of the petit larceny kind, and he who enriches himself by pilfering Certificates to the amount of thousands, from helpless orphans, before their parent is shrouded for the grave, may urge as an excuse, the magnitude of the temptation; but those who coolly sit down and deliberately forge and palm upon the world, the fairest falsehoods, in order to deprive a virtuous man of his fair fame, must have passed through every grade of vice, and drank the last dregs of corruption. What opinion must the world then form of the authors of the address, which appeared under your signatures, in behalf of Mr. McKean's election, in the Daily Advertiser of the 2d instant? In that address, you, or such of you as really signed it, after taking some notice of the circumstances that occurred at the mayor's office, in relation to a previous riot in the yard of St. Mary's church, make a feeble and awkward attempt, to palliate the insolent and arrogant interference of chief justice McKean, with the official rights and duties of the mayor, by stating, that "The genuine aspect of this transaction will be exhibited, by these facts, which the adverse committee have not thought it prudent to notice."

The city and its neighbourhood had recently been much disturbed by the feuds and riots of intemperate party men, and the mayor of the city (the president of the memorable association for desaming Mr. McKean and his friends) had recently become bail for certain rioters, whose indictments are still depending.

A more impudent and bare faced falsehood than this, was never engendered by the malice of hell, nor uttered by the tongue of a jacobin; and when, in contempt of the ignominy which must attach to its authors, on its certain refutation, you, or some of you, had the audacity to utter it into the world, under the sanction of your signatures, (the best passport for such falsehood) you must neither have known nor cared whether it was true or false, or you have sinned with your eyes open, in publicly asserting as true, what you knew to be untrue.

In either case, you are proper advocates for your favorite candidate, and from this specimen of your truth and candour, a proper estimate may be made, of the rest of your publication. In one part of it you say, "In the legal as well as in the moral code, the suppression of truth, is tantamount to the declaration of a falsehood, and an ambiguous insinuation, calculated to impress an opinion on the mind of another, in contradiction to the knowledge of the writer, differs only from a direct misrepresentation, in the greater degree of denier and pusillanimity." If this be your creed, gentlemen, you have faithfully adhered to it, for though you may not have had the "pusillanimity," which, according to your ethics, would lead to the "suppression of truth," you have had the boldness to make use of a "direct misrepresentation," by the "declaration of a falsehood."—I say a falsehood, for Mr. Wharton became bail for no other person than Mr. Nathan Suplee, and no bill of indictment was ever found against him. Your assertion, therefore, that "The mayor of the city, had recently become bail for certain rioters, whose indictments are still depending," is, though not in your language, the "suppression of a truth," or an "ambiguous insinuation," or a "pusillanimous" falsehood, a most DIRECT AND BARE-FACED FALSEHOOD.

The recognizances, taken before the chief justice himself, and the presentments made by the grand jury, are on record in the public offices, and if you have any candor, or regard for truth left, you will appear on the election ground, and admit, that they afford a flat contradiction to the whole of your assertion. If you do not do this, and at the same time manifest a proper contrition for your base attempt to blind and deceive a well meaning but insulted public, depend on it, that wherever you appear, the finger of scorn will point to you, as beings whose breath is contagion, whose presence is leprosy and whose company is death, to the good name of every man who associates with you.

If, in this statement, gentlemen, I have uttered a single syllable that is not true, detection is in your power, by having recourse to the public records; and if you do not do this, remember, that you will stand convicted on record, and under your own hands, of having falsely represented the mayor, as the supporter and bail of rioters, whose indictments are still depending; and, that to answer electioneering purposes, you have endeavored to deprive a free people, of the invaluable right of suffrage, by imprisoning the streams of information, and then by deceiving them in their choice. Attained as you must be by this conviction, no pardon of your would-be Governor, can ever restore you to credit; your recommendations will pass for fabrications, and this good will result to the community, that you will never again have it in your power to deceive the people, who will in future, consider you as convicted calumniators.

binos and several other places. Secundo, by throwing all his ammunition, cannon and warlike implements partly into the sea, partly leaving it behind: thus to retreat on the road of mules, where no waggon can pass, slowly and on foot, and in small craft, towards the Genoese. Tertio, by the loss of his formidable army (amounting with the corps of Moatrichard to above 52,000 men by their own account, seven thousand of which have only reached Moreau and the Genoese.) Quarto, by leaving all the French troops in the kingdom of Naples, and the territory of Rome, to their own fate and to the mercy of the enraged inhabitants formed almost into one mass of insurgents against those freebooting apostles of liberty. Quinto and Ultimo, this long expected junction was effected by the joint retreat of both Macdonald and Moreau from Italy—to unite themselves in France into an eternal remuneration of Italian conquests. Quid erat expugnandum.

HAGUE, August 4.

This day the new third will be introduced in the legislative body. The English have again taken several ships off Ameland.

From Marseilles we learn, that Tripoli has declared war against Denmark, and that two Tripolitan corsairs have already captured two Danish ships.

FRANKFORD, August 6.

The French troops between the Lahn and the Nidda are gone back to the left bank of the Rhine. The whole force of the French in and near Mentze, amounts to about 18 or 20,000 men.

On the 5th, orders were received at Mannheim, from Paris, to continue the demolition of the works as the repairing of them would occasion immense expences. The imperial troops augment in the environs of Mannheim, and the hussars of Szekler go on the other side of the Main, even under the cannon of Mentze.

As soon as the archduke Charles received the capitulation of Mantua, he sent it to Massena, at his head quarters in Lenzburg. The courier who brought it, stated, that when he came away 18,000 men of the besieging army had broke up in two columns, one by Belfcin and the other by Milan, to march to Switzerland. In consequence of which, Massena, is expected to evacuate that country without hazarding a battle. General Satarary's corps, it is thought, will likewise advance thither.

VIENNA, August 3.

Capitulation of the citadel of Alessandria, concluded between field Marshal Lieut. Bellegarde and Gen. Gardanne, commander of the citadel.

Art. I. The garrison shall march out by the gate Afi with all the honors of war, drums beating, colors flying, matches lighted, with two four pounders and all the train belonging to them, and draw up on the glacis; it shall keep its arms, and return to France, without serving against his imperial majesty and his allies before it is exchanged, which shall be done immediately. The persons denoted in art. 2, shall not be subject to this exchange, not being prisoners of war.

Art. II. The general of brigade Gardanne, commanding the division of the Taro, the adjutant Gen. Louis, as well as all the officers of the staff with 300 men whom the general shall pick out, shall not be prisoners.

Art. III. All the officers shall keep their swords, horses, field baggage, and other property; the soldiers their effects, and the persons belonging to the army their horses and baggage. Horses shall be procured from post to post for the sick officers and soldiers, as well as for those who, being entitled to have horses have lost them. The Piedmontese, Cisalpine, and Swiss, making part of the French army, shall enjoy the advantages stipulated by this article for the French troops.

Art. IV. The officers of the staff, viz. Gen. Gardanne, Adjutant General Louis, the Chiefs of engineers and artillery, shall keep their swords; and all the officers in general their horses, baggage, property and effects; and the soldiers their baggage. Care shall be immediately taken to procure horses for such of the prisoners as shall have occasion for them on their march. The Piedmontese, Cisalpine, and Swiss, shall as well as the French troops be treated as prisoners of war.

Art. V. Ten covered waggon shall be granted, to transport the effects of the staff of each corps, and the military chests, &c.

Art. VI. It having been granted that every one should keep his property, this article becomes useless; the military chests, however, as well as all the magazines, stores, plans, archives, artillery, and any effects whatever, belonging to the French, Piedmontese, or any other government, shall be faithfully delivered up.

Art. VII. The sick and wounded shall be treated with the greatest care in the hospitals, and not be prisoners of war.

Art. VIII. They shall be treated with all the humanity peculiar to us; a convenient dwelling shall be chosen for their hospital, which shall be attended by the surgeon of the garrison.

Art. IX. Three hours after the signing of the capitulation the outward posts before the gates of Vignoble, St. Michael, and St. Antonio, shall be delivered up, None but Austrian commissaries, and such as are sent by the general of the besieging army, shall be permitted to enter the citadel, which

the Austrian troops shall not occupy till the French have evacuated it.

Art. X. Three hours after signing the capitulation, the troops of his imperial majesty shall occupy the inside of the gate of Afi, and the out posts before it.

Art. XI. Should the French army be no longer in the frontiers of the Genoese territory, leave shall be given to dispatch an officer of the garrison to the commander in chief of the army with the capitulation.

Art. XII. Any thing equivocal or difficult in this capitulation shall be interpreted in favor of the garrison.

Art. XIII. In this case, all proceedings shall be guided by equity.

Art. XIV. The garrison shall have a sufficient escort, and general Gardanne a separate one, to conduct them to the Genoese frontier.

Art. XV. The garrison, agreeable to the purport of the capitulation, shall, for its entire safety, have a sufficient escort.

Art. XVI. Immediately after signing the capitulation, the Piedmontese hostages, detained in the citadel, shall be given up, with their property.

Art. XVII. Till the entire execution of the capitulation, an officer of the staff and a captain shall be given as hostages. Immediately after signing the capitulation, an officer of engineers and of artillery, and a commissary, shall be sent into the citadel from the Austrian army, and all the magazines, plans and depots delivered up to them, without any thing being kept or destroyed. The military chests and other effects belonging to different governments, the cavalry and artillery horses and every thing belonging to the French government shall be given up. The garrison shall march out to-morrow, July 22d, at 4 o'clock P. M. by the gate of Afi. Those whom the delivering up of the effects shall oblige to remain longer in the citadel, shall remain there till their business is done. A separate list of non-combatants shall be drawn up, and those shall be sent back to the French army. In fine, all the horses and other objects belonging to his imperial majesty or to the officers of the Austrian and allied troops shall be delivered up. In faith herof, two copies of this present capitulation shall be drawn up to be respectively signed and exchanged.

In the camp before the citadel of Alessandria, July 21st, 10 o'clock 99.

Signed, Ct. BELLEGARDE F. M. Lt. GARDANNE, general of brigade, Louis.

There has been found in the citadel 103 pieces of cannon of different calibre, the rest had not been inventoried when the couriers came away; the number of the garrison that marched out prisoners of war, amounted to 2470 men, without the sick left behind.

According to reports sent by general count Clemen, to general Melas, from Florence, under the 20th ultimo, the people of Tuscany are quiet enraptured with the victories of the combined imperial arms, and so favorably disposed by religion and to their prince, as well as by the hatred they bear to the enemy, that he could, without difficulty, take possession of Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca and Pefcia.—The main body of his corps marched to Sarzanza, in order to be in a shorter line communicating with the army.

Agreeable to the same reports, the insurgents of Florence have occupied the fortresses of Antignano and Piombino, made 200 Frenchmen prisoners of war, took 8 pieces of cannon, and a French privateer, carrying 3 guns and 21 seamen. Volterra, and the whole tract of country towards Rome, is free, and only Perugia and Civita Vecchia remain still occupied by the enemy, a great number of whom fly to Ancona.

The Neapolitan general, Marquis Caraccioli, who went over to the rebels, and fell into the hands of the English, who hung him on board the Minerva, and threw his body into the sea, was formerly 32 years an officer in the king's army. The number of Neapolitan rebels is divided into three classes, most of whom are nobles, viz into Jacobins, or seducers, into republicans, and deluded persons. The first will be judged according to law; the second banished the king's dominions, with permission to justify themselves abroad, and if innocent, to return again; the third class will obtain an amnesty and general pardon.

PARIS, August 5. Letters from Strasbourg, of the 30th July announce that Massena is going to deliver up the command of the army of the Danube to Moreau, who is expected at Arau on the 7th inst.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. DESERTED from the Encampment of the subscriber, at the Centre square, in the night of Friday, 4th instant, an enlisted soldier, named THOMAS HORNSBY, born in Philadelphia, aged 35 years, brown complexion, light eyes, short dark hair, a corks by trade; had on when he went away, a military shirt, but left the remainder of his clothing at the tents.

Whoever shall take up the said deserter, and deliver him to the subscriber or lodge him in any jail, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN GIBBS, Junr. Captain 10th U. S. Infantry. dtf.

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, JOHN STEEL, Commissioners. Huntingdon, Commissioners' Office, Sept. 25, 1799. dtf.

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If this is plain language, gentlemen, I hope it will not be deemed improper on that account, since according to your vocabulary, "ambiguous insinuations" manifest a "pusillanimity," which conscious truth disdains.

I have a few things more to say to you, gentlemen, respecting your famous address, before I dismiss it.—One of the charges made against Mr. McKean, by the committee, in favor of Mr. Rofs's election, related to his extremely insulting, arrogant and illegal interference, with the rights and duties of the mayor, in the execution of his office, touching a riot that had taken place in the yard of St. Mary's church, and I am obliged to admit, the conduct of the mayor to have been highly improper on that occasion.—The impropriety only, consisted, however, in not finding the inebriated old tyrant to jail immediately, as the mayor most certainly ought to have done, and as he, in all probability would, had his law knowledge been equal to his independent spirit, both as a citizen and a magistrate.

Mr. McKean's committee, finding it impossible to extricate him from this charge, have had recourse to the low subterfuge, of flying to a subject altogether unconnected with it, in the vain hope of diverting the public mind, from a charge which they could not refute, and of bringing unmerited odium on a man, whom their poisoned arrows may reach but cannot wound. Had they, in doing this, paid the least regard to truth, I might, perhaps, have acknowledged their dexterity, while I exposed their fallacy; but since they have not, no other sensation than that of contempt is excited.

The mongrel, false-scented whiffets, in pursuit of game too generous to regard their snarling, say "the genuine aspect of this transaction (meaning the conduct of the chief justice, at the house of the mayor) will be exhibited by these facts which the adverse committee have not thought it prudent to notice"—1st. That the city and its neighbourhood had recently been much disturbed by the feuds and riots of intemperate party men; and the mayor had recently become bail for certain rioters, whose indictments are still depending." It has already been shewn, that so much of this statement, as relates to the mayor, is a base and infamous falsehood; but were it ever so true, I should be glad to learn from these exclusive patriots, these friends of liberty and equality, this band of brothers, and especially from those three of them, who are supposed to be best acquainted with the value of American certificates, British guineas, French louis d'ors, what connection a riot, which happened several miles from the city, in January last, among "intemperate party men," from from the erecting and pulling down French liberty poles, can possibly have, with a riot committed in the yard of St. Mary's church, in the city, by a different set of men, and arising from a different cause, on the 10th of February following? Or what connection the entering of bail by the mayor, for one charged with the former offence, but who was not at or near the place when it was committed, and who has never been indicted, can possibly have with the insolent and outrageous interference of chief justice McKean in the office of the mayor, touching another offence committed by a different set of people, in the city on the 10th of February following? Until these questions are satisfactorily answered, permit me to tell you, gentlemen, that when you declared, that "the genuine aspect of this transaction, will be exhibited by these facts, which the adverse committee have not thought it prudent to notice," you not only asserted what you did not believe to be true, but what you knew to be false.

One advantage, and an important one it is, arises from your numerous, but petty attempts, to vilify the character of the mayor; it has brought forward Mr. Nathan Suplee, a decent and respectable farmer of Philadelphia county, who cannot it is true, vie with some of you, in the knowledge of American certificates, English guineas, French louis d'ors; but an honest upright man, it is paying him no compliment to say, that he is at least equal to the best of you, and as a temperate man, that he is far superior to your favourite candidate.

He tells a plain and simple tale, in the language of unadorned impressive truth—and whatever you may say or wish to the contrary, it will be believed, by every man who knows him, and will not be thought at all improbable, by any man who knows the chief justice, especially in his afternoon freaks. His statement is before the public, under the sanction of his name, which is sufficient to stamp its currency among all honest men, and to render its repetition unnecessary.

The terms rascal and scoundrel, applied by a chief justice of the supreme court, to a respectable citizen, against whom no evidence appeared, against whom no indictment has ever been found, and whose only offence consisted, in asking what he was charged with, and what he must give bail for? and the violent threats of committing him to prison, sufficiently prove that his honour must have been drunk, which is very likely, or that he had had a turn-out in his family, of which he only could have been the occasion, or that while, to answer electioneering purposes, and to promote his own aggrandizement, he affects to be a mild, humane minded man, he is an arbitrary and despotic tyrant, in heart, principle and practice.

Nature in her sportabilities, (if I may be allowed the expression) often produces eccentricities sometimes monsters; and if the judge appeared always in the character of a tyrant, it would appear congenial to his nature, and he might be forgiven, but when we see the mass of imitating the tricks of the monkey, and the Hyena licking the hand like a spaniel, the fault is not imputable to nature, but to the beast. This remark is occasioned by a perfect recollection of the time, when lawyers, parties, juries, witless

and every body else had to wait hours, especially in the afternoon, for the chief justice, but since he has become a candidate for the office of chief magistrate, he is seen the first judge at court, and he is bowing and cringing, and smiling and grinning to almost every man, and taking him by the hand and enquiring after the health of all his family, until the luck spirit spaniel, is become a thousand times more troublesome and disgusting than ever the tyrant was. Let his trimming fervility succeed, and his ferocious nature will break out again. Let gentlemen of property and rank in life, frequent his table and ask him to theirs, and they lose him; let them neglect this, and they lose him; for no animal, even of the reptile kind, has been bought or sold oftener, or for a smaller price than chief justice McKean has! DETECTOR.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia. ARRIVED Days Brig Sally, of Boston, Elkins, St. Petersburg 7 Pearl, Horton, New-Providence 24 Schr. Caroline, Webb, Norfolk 8 Enterprize, Hamond, Salem 10 Sloop Sally, Horton, from Nevitus to port, was captured three hours after leaving her port, by a French privateer. Capt. and crew were put on board a Spanish privateer and sent to New-Providence.

NEW-YORK, October 7. THE FLEETS.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Commerce, capt. Buckley, from Martinique, in 22 days. The day before he sailed, arrived an English ship called the Port au Prince, capt. Hall, from Liverpool, in 35 days, which on the passage was boarded by an English frigate called the Brilliant, with dispatches for lord admiral Hugh Seymour, on the West India Station; the capt. of said frigate informed, Hall, that the French and Spanish fleets, and the English fleet, had an engagement in the Mediterranean, in which the British were victorious, having sunk seven, and taken nine sail of the line. The British were in pursuit of the remainder of the scattered fleets.

Arrived yesterday at the watering place, sloop Vermont, captain Furman, from Port au Prince, in 23 days, who informs that on the 5th of Sept. the Mole was taken by storm by the bla k General Toussaint.

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

Table with columns: FOR THE 24 HOURS, ENDING THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, Names of the Burial Grounds, Graves Persons, Children. Rows include: Christ Church, St. Peters, St. Pauls, 1st Presbyterian, 2d do., 3d do., Scots Presbyterian, Associate Church, St. Mary's, Trinity, Friends, Free Quakers, Swedes, German Lutheran, German Presbyterian, Moravian, Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, Jews, African Episcopal, do. Methodist, Kensington, Public Ground, Total 10 3.

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.

William Bully, No. 172 Front street.

DIED. Thomas Yokman, ill 6 days previous to ad. William Jefferys, ill 2 do. do.

Interred the last 24 hours, in the PUBLIC GROUND.

- 1 Woman from Christian and 3d street. 1 ditto, Front above Coats's street. 1 Child from Shivelys ally. 1 ditto, Sixth near Lombard street. 2 From the Hospital.

6 Total. Remaining in the Hospital 46, of whom 27 are convalescents.

PETER HELM, Steward.

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. dtf.

FOR SALE, 120 qr. casks of SHERRY WINE.

\* Apply to PHILIPS CRAMMOND and Co. October 2, 1799. dtf.